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260   Meadville, Pa. $bGeorge H. St. John,
300   v. $bill. $c55 cm.
310   Weekly
500   Publisher: H.C. Crawford, <1896>.
500   Missing and mutilated pages
500   Issues for <Vol. 33, no.1-> published by: The Lawrence Publishing Co.,
      Philadelphia, Pa.
500   "Devoted to agricultural industries, news and the household."
500   Description based on: Vol. 8, no. 31 (July 26, 1888).
515   Occasional irregularities in numbering
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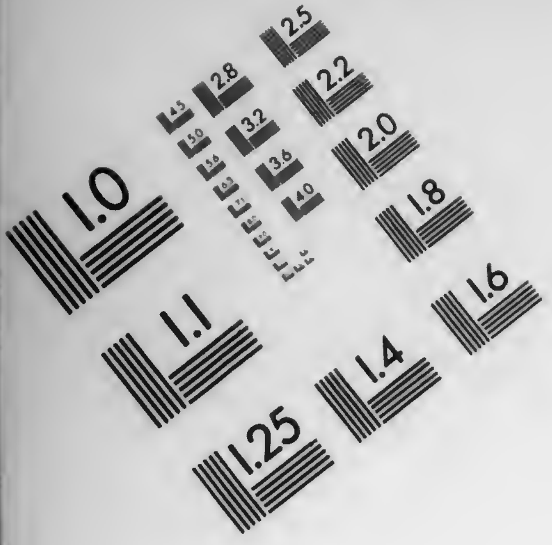

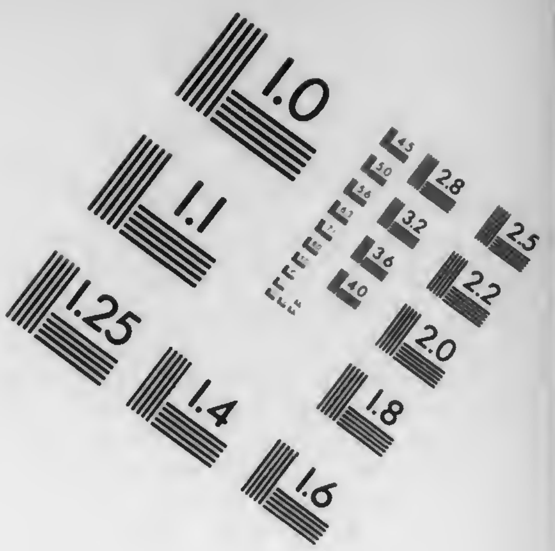

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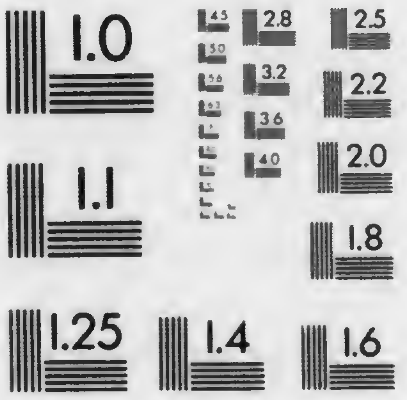

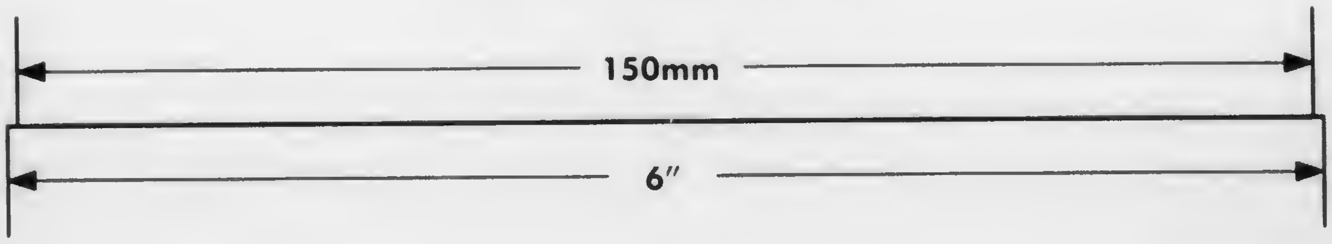

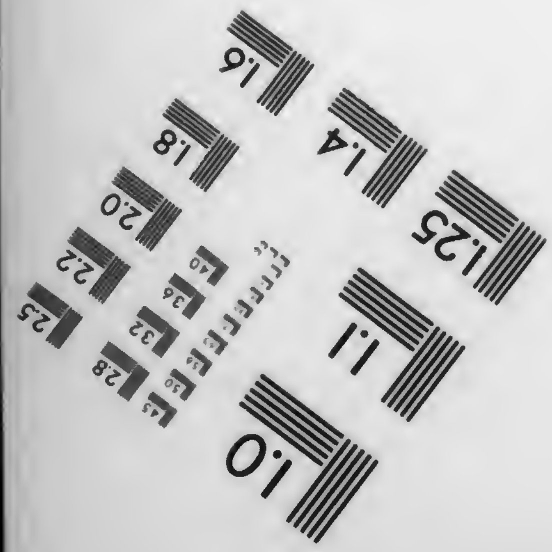

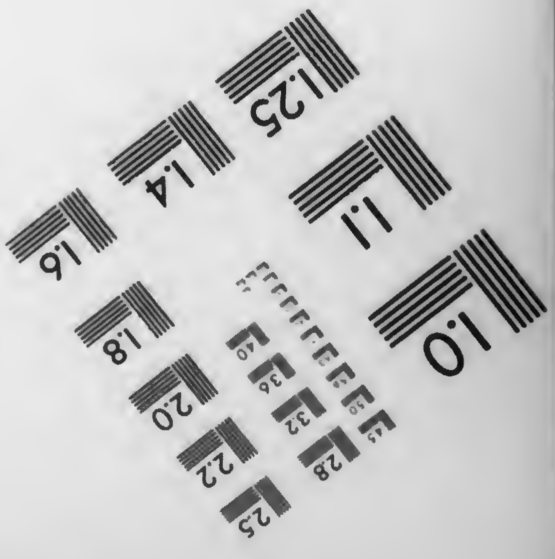

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1932

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Published Weekly

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January 2, 1932

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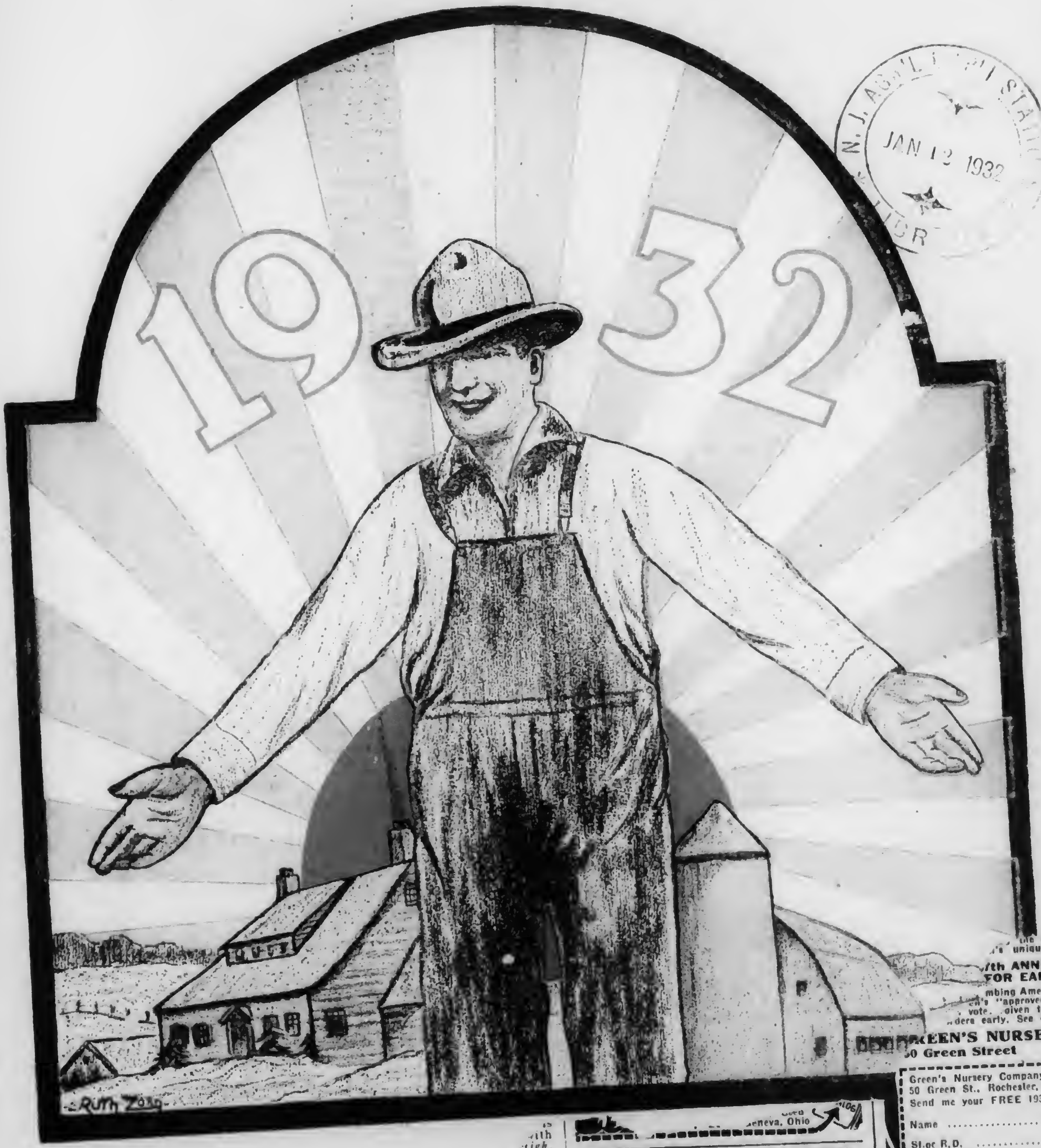

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

"THE Story of Woodbine Farm," by W. D. Zinn, is primarily the story of one who has made life a rich success, and it is told simply and modestly. There is so much encouragement in it and such practicable farming helpfulness that I wish a million young men and boys could read it and could have it by them for reference when facing the problems of the farm and of life. Mr. Zinn's richest reward from highly successful farming at "Woodbine" was not in the money he made there, or even the joy he got out of mastering his problems, but the opportunity it gave him to render a big service to his generation. He is one of our most valuable men in agricultural life.

Too Much Nitrogen?

A western Pennsylvania subscriber has a farm of six acres. He has kept an average of four cows on it for thirteen years and a flock of two hundred hens. The manure goes upon the the ground, and three or four limings have been given the land. He writes: "Had two acres of alfalfa ground in corn this year. The yield was not as good as on five acres rented from a neighbor, which have had little manure for three or four years. Have been thinking of putting manure on neighbor's ground if you think my own is getting too much."

There have been other instances like this. Doubtless rich feedingstuffs are brought in, and so is the crop of corn from outside land, alfalfa is grown, and there is such a store of available nitrogen in the soil that the growth of cornstalks is out of all proportion to the grain. Our subscriber does not use much fertilizer because he has not seen that it does much good.

There is contradictory experience in trying to balance up excess nitrogen in the soil with heavy applications of plain superphosphate, but I certainly should try it. It may go against the grain a bit to haul manure off the farm, but it is the thing to do for the present when the corn at home is to be grown on an alfalfa sod. We are assuming that excess nitrogen is the trouble, and it probobly is. A change in the manure program next year may determine that point. I would make a test by manuring a narrow strip where corn is grown on the home farm. Few farms are so well handled that they get into such a plight. As I have said, I would use superphosphate freely.

Other People's Plans

It is a curious thing that we should be wanting to impose our judgment on others when we cannot bring forward any evidence that it is better than theirs. There isn't anything particularly valuable in any one's guessing about the outcome of whatever lies in the future if there is no experience upon which the guessing can be based. If it isn't valuable, it might as well be left for strictly home use.

* * *

Admitting inconsistency, I am wishing for friends that they would do conservative planning in their farm operations the coming year. I know the precise trouble in so many cases because I have had the experience: when there is some debt one is not content to follow a program that does not provide for some cutting-down of obligations if the year prove fairly good. That leads to driving ahead on the old scale and taking another chance. There would be more conservatism if no money need be made beyond a living while times are tough, and yet right now is the time for conservatism.

* * *

hen one knows quite a good many and is specially interested in ll-being, they are in his mind. is not that there be any nge in the scale of farmns, because that is rarely a good thing. Any serious reduction along any line puts the machine out of gear. It isn't that at all, but it is leaning over backward against expansion. It is just tiding along while the world is getting adjusted, putting away for the year any special effort to reduce debt or add to capital.

* * *

Blues? Far from it. The hangover of political warfare has made such a mess of industrial affairs in Europe that it may be an earnest effort will be made to put sanity back into international relationships, and if that should come the worst for the world is over. There is reason for some hopefulness. Talking about something that is none of my affairs, I am wishing that our readers would be inclined to mark time this year, shading their usual risk somewhat where they can do so, and feeling some confidence that next year will justify putting on more steam.

* * *

It is debt that causes not a few people to plunge a little, increasing acreage of cash crops and trying to insure the means of getting more income along all lines. Debt dwarfs judgment. Debt-paying needs to be outside the influences on one's farm program when prices are very low. Better years for debt-paying always have come. All I am proposing to those who care to read this page is that it would be a conservative course to count on 1933 as a better year for making actual money than this coming year. If 1932 proves to be a money-making year, a little restriction caused by conservatism this spring isn't going to put one back.

* * *

I am told that I am too much of an optimist. I have been too hopeful at times in the last two years, and even now all of us see that world matters could be decidedly worse within the year. They will be that or else decidedly better. The most of us think that the absolutely necessary adjustments among nations and in industry will come into sight in the next twelve months. Matters cannot run along indefinitely as they are. Believing that we are headed out, why not feel good about? If I could not believe that, I would order a sackcloth suit and some ashes.

They Want to Know

CAN you tell me what's wrong with my pop corn this year? It won't pop. The ears are large in size and full grown and corn is well dried. I had old corn and it wouldn't pop.
Lehigh county, Pa. A. J. K.

* * *

I WOULD like to know how to kill willows and locusts. What about "signs" in this connection?
Arthur Blose.

* * *

HICKORY wood is hard to get. I wonder if some readers will give their experience with artificial smoke, that is, materials which cure and smoke meat in one operation. S.T.B.

* * *

WOULD like to have some of the readers of Pennsylvania Farmer write their actual experience with cross-bred hogs. Any breeds that were registered. O. W. Milburn.

* * *

I noticed other farmers telling about large beets, etc. We raised a strawberry that measured eight inches in circumference. How's that?
Armstrong county, Pa. J. T. H.

* * *

LATE last summer, at the beginning of the saurkraut season, there was discovered in the garden of Ray Weigley a cabbage stalk bearing two perfect heads of cabbage on its stem.

Has any one seen or heard of a "Siamese twin" cabbage like this before? R. I. W.

Black Walnuts

I would like to learn of the best method of grafting and budding the black walnut. Also the right time of year to do the work. G. M. Cobb.
Wayne county, Pa.

THE black walnut may be propagated much like the apple. The nuts should be stratified over winter, by placing alternate layers of nuts and soil, each three inches thick, in a pit about three feet deep, and on a well drained site. In the spring most of the nuts are cracked; artificial cracking should not be practiced. The kernels are sown in the spring, and the seedlings may be dug the following autumn and the roots whip-grafted to a desirable variety that winter, as with the apple seedlings. Or the seedlings may stand in the nursery row until the following spring, when a single cion may be whip-grafted on each stock, below the ground, as in grafting grapes. Still another method is to let the seedlings stand until July of the second year, when they may be shield-budded, like apples.

Established black walnut trees of large size may be top-grafted while dormant, or when just starting into growth, preferably in March, April and May. It is very essential that the cions be cut in late autumn or early winter before February. They are kept in cold storage in slightly dampened moss or sawdust, or in a cool cellar or ice house so that the buds will be perfectly dormant when the grafting is done.

The cion wood is the vigorous growth of the last season if not too pithy, but may be two-year-old wood. It is preferably from the tips of bearing limbs, rather than suckers. Dip the cut end of the cion wood in melted paraffin before putting it in storage. Some propagators dip the entire cion wood in paraffin before storing. Keep the wood from drying ont when grafting by wrapping it in water-proof material, or carrying it in a covered can or jar.

The top of the tree to be grafted should be cut back, so as to furnish a number of stubs in which to insert the cions. At least one strong top branch should be left untouched to be taken out a year or two later. The branches cut for grafting are preferably small, rarely over three or four inches in diameter and preferably smaller. The cions are made wedge shape at the bottom and are inserted in the cleft, notch, or beneath the bark as in ordinary or bark grafting of the apple.

If the stock is considerably larger than the cion it should be split on one side of middle. Bring the cambium layer (the green inner bark) of the stock and of the cion together. If the stub is quite large, it is not split, but the wedge shape cion is inserted in a slot of similar size, cut in the side of the stub. Or the cion may be slipped down between the bark and the wood. In this case, several cions are inserted in each large stub.

The end of the stub and the cions, buds and all, may be covered with melted grafting wax but melted paraffin is preferable for this purpose. This is waterproof, and prevents the air from reaching the cions. A number of paraffins of different degrees of hardness are on the market; the common and cheap form known as parowax, much used by housewives, will answer the purpose.

Cions should be held in place tightly with soft twine or with raffia, before the paraffin is applied. Brace the growing cion shoots for two seasons, by tying them to a small stick attached to the stock. Allow none of the natural sprouts to grow from the stock after the second year.

Black walnut seedlings are a good stock for English walnuts as well as for improved varieties of the black walnuts, of which there are quite a number.

The best information on grafting walnuts may be found in "Nut Growing" by R. T. Morris, revised edition, published by The Macmillan Company, New York. S. W. F.

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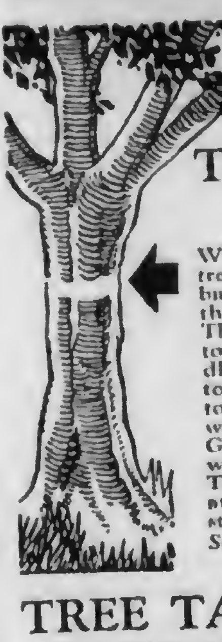

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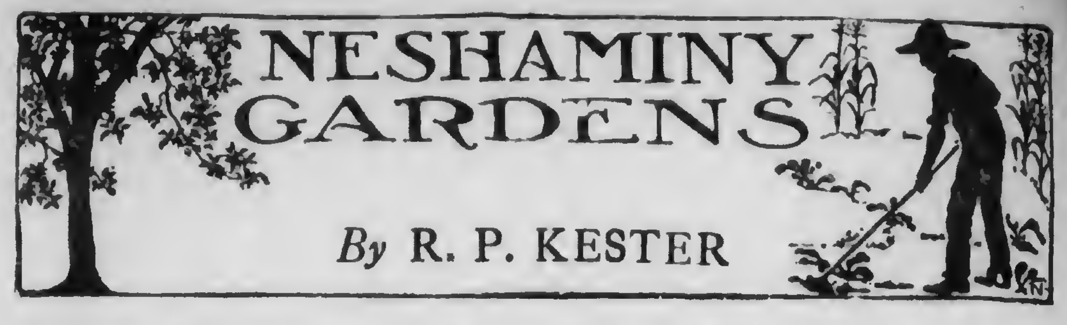

NESHAMINY GARDENS

By R. P. KESTER

IT is a rather ominous sight to see the citizens of a community aroused over a civic matter so that they gather and march in protest. In Philadelphia recently, a proposal by city council to raise the tax rate three and one-half mills called forth so much opposition and aroused so much feeling that 10,000 citizens marched to city hall with banners, bands and slogan cards, and practically dared council to raise taxes. And council heeded the cry of an aroused citizenry.

* * *

Of course, the arrogant attitude of the city fathers grew out of the indifference and subserviency of the citizens during the past generations. So dominant have the politicians been, and so careless the voters, that it was assumed by the leaders that nothing they might do would cause more than mild criticism, and that raising the tax rate would be an easy way of still further intrenching themselves in power. The politicians believed that Lincoln Colcord was right when he said some years ago, "Philadelphia is corrupt and contented."

* * *

Hid away in their council chamber, protected by the thick walls of city hall, but looking out upon the irate thousands, council members decided that there are limits to human endurance, even in Philadelphia, and voted not to raise taxes. Thus we have an example of what voters can do when they get really in earnest, unite their forces and make their wants or their protests known.

* * *

I have dwelt at some length on this incident, not because Pennsylvania Farmer readers personally are interested in the tax rate of Philadelphia city, but because in every county and every township in the state there is a tax problem. In every section are people who are protesting that taxes are too high and are asking reduction. But most of the time these individual protests produce no results because there is no coordinated effort on the part of the citizens as a whole.

* * *

The tax problem in cities is somewhat simpler because the whole tax rate is put into one sum, or nearly all. In Philadelphia there are just two taxes—the city tax and the school tax. In country districts there are rates of tax for every activity—road tax, school tax, bond tax, poor tax, county tax, etc., and to make protesting still more difficult, each tax is laid by a different taxing body.

* * *

But the method of procedure in protesting is the same. First, there should be a careful study of the actual needs of the community in its different activities and, second, specific and workable plans for economy should be worked out. Then citizens must cooperate and make their demands known in convincing, reasonable terms. In spite of the opinion to the contrary, there are aspiring officeholders and political leaders who want to retain their posts in every district. They will listen if they think voters mean business.

* * *

In Philadelphia the ire of the citizens was raised because of the known mismanagement of the city's finances, and because it is common knowledge that thousands of people are on the city payroll simply because they are helpful in keeping the ruling organization in power. Out in the country districts no such condition exists. The opportunities for saving public money lie in other directions. But there are some possibilities in nearly every taxing district.

* * *

But it requires judgment to single these out so as not to do injury to the necessary institutions. During the past decade the cost of maintaining the schools and the roads has advanced more than most other public affairs. Yet, the public demands improvements in these directions. Whether there can be any helpful saving made will depend upon how efficiently the road supervisors and the school directors perform their service. Intelligent investigation will show.

* * *

In county affairs, the county commissioners are the responsible officials in the matter of taxes. Let some intelligent, fair-minded organization appoint a body of investigators. If extravagances are found, let the public get together and demand improvement. Countless tax protesting bodies have been holding meetings since the depression began, but little beyond talk has resulted, and much of the talk has been done without point or accurate knowledge of the subject.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

HIS memory running back over the years the patriarch Jacob must have felt pretty humble when Pharaoh asked him, "How old art thou?" Thinking no doubt of some things he had done, especially in early life, the old man modestly replied:

"The days of the years of my pilgrimage are an hundred and thirty years. Few and evil have the days of the years of my life been, and have not attained unto the days of the years of the life of my fathers in the days of their pilgrimage."

I think most of us have times when we sympathize very keenly with this aged Israelite. We feel that we are pretty small potatoes and few in a hill. We do not like to dwell upon the road we have traveled or the things which we have done. "Few and evil" seem the days which have slipped over our heads.

And if we are not careful this sort of retrospection gets to be chronic with us. In our own sight we are of very little account in the world. It seems to us that we have done very little that has tended to make the world better. Thinking of it all, we grow pessimistic and unhappy.

Now, this kind of thinking has the effect of making us weak, and it unfits us for the stern things of everyday life. We are here not for a summer picnic. Whether we admit it or not, we are "here on business for our King." He gave us our place in the world. He has assigned us our work; and it takes courage and self-respect of the finest kind to enable us to meet the requirements placed upon us. We cannot shiver in our boots or belittle ourselves and fight the battle through successfully.

If there ever was a time when we ought to hold our heads up high and look life squarely in the eye, it is today. For our own sake, for the sake of those who hold us dear and for the sake of the community in which we live we must stand up manfully and do every duty that devolves upon us like men, sure that if we do the time will come when men will rise up and call us blessed.

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Above.—The old picturesque and substantial post-and-rail fence is passing with the vanishing chestnut tree.

At right.—Twenty years' growth.

That Fence Post Problem

By F. T. MURPHY, Extension Forester, Pennsylvania State College

JUST the other day a farmer asked: "Where can I buy a carload of locust fence posts? My fences are about gone and my supply of chestnut timber is gone."

Such inquiries are becoming more numerous as the supply of our old reliable fence post tree, the chestnut, long since killed by the "blight," is now either about used up or is becoming so decayed as to be worthless. The beginning of the period when other woods or materials must be substituted for chestnut as fence posts is at hand.

How shall we go about replenishing our supply of wood fence posts as they are gradually going to pieces under the disintegrating forces of decay? Both locust and chestnut posts may still be purchased in carload lots from nearby regions. The former wood can be depended on to give excellent service; in fact, past records show that locust will outlast all other woods and often equal the life of materials such as concrete or steel.

Steel posts are most convenient to set and satisfactory to use. For the temporary pasture they probably excel all other posts because of the ease of driving and pulling them. Easy wire stringing is made possible by the latest improved fittings on them. Concrete posts may be either purchased or made on the farm. If properly made and set concrete posts will serve for many decades.

Perishable woods like pine, poplar, gum, willow or other species may be taken from the woodlot, treated with creosote and made durable enough to stand the wear and tear of many years. Labor must be generously expended in cutting, peeling and seasoning the posts and putting them through the treatment. Of late years treated posts may be purchased in carload lots from preservative treating plants.

This locust post has served a half century and is still good.

To grow the necessary material for fence post replacement necessitates the use of timber or other materials available on the farm. Taking it for granted that any given farmer is not so fortunate as to possess native stands of locust timber on his farm and that his supply of chestnut has disappeared, what can he use for supplying the material for this much needed commodity?

What native woods can the thrifty farmer use to replace chestnut and locust? There are several species which are reasonably good substitutes. In the order of importance they are: red cedar, black walnut, butternut, catalpa, heart-wild cherry, sassafras, heart-white oak and larch.

Red cedar has long been used for fence posts and has proved its worth. Its scattered natural occurrence and slow growth permit its use by only a relatively few farmers.

Very few farmers relish the idea of cutting their black walnut trees into posts because of the value of the tree for lumber and also its yearly yield of salable nuts. However, it is often possible to get walnut post wood without loss by thinning out dense thickets of young trees or by utilizing those trees which have been either rendered useless for future timber through spikes and staples inter-grown into the wood or those partially decayed in the tree-trunk.

Butternut is a durable wood. The only difficulty experienced by the owner is in finding sufficient numbers of this tree to furnish him enough material for his demands.

Catalpa is rare in these parts and is usually of such inferior form that it does not represent a reliable supply. A few farmers, however, purchased and planted seedlings of this tree a number of years ago and have now trees of such size as to be usable. The wood is fairly rot-resistant when placed in contact with the soil.

Heart-wild cherry has long been used for fence building in the territory where it grows well. The reddish heartwood makes a reasonably good post. The sapwood of the tree is very perishable when placed in the soil. Farmers can often utilize the heart of fence-or-woods-grown wild cherries to help out in their replacements. The fact that large clean trees of this species are often very valuable for lumber should not be overlooked.

Sassafras, when it grows to sufficient size, makes a fairly good post. Its occurrence in the average farm woodlot is rare.

Larch, being an exotic, occurs only where it has been planted. Many farmers in the past years have built up a potential supply of this timber by planting the seedlings. The wood is only moderately durable.

Heart-white oak represents a possible post wood where other species are not available. The use of small sappy sticks is futile.

Posts from Common Woods

Post making is well understood by the average farmer. The first requisite consists of working the piece to size and getting rid of the bark. Many persons have an idea that the time of cutting affects the durability of wood. Recent experiments have exploded this theory to a certain extent. Provided the bark is promptly removed and the posts ricked up in open piles for seasoning before setting, the season of cutting is not important. If the bark is not removed greater service will be obtained by fall or winter cutting.

Seasoning of posts prior to setting is not considered so necessary as it once was. It has been found that well dried wood absorbs moisture quickly when set in the ground. Consequently, setting the green wood directly into the soil will give just as good results.

In making heartwood posts from those species having perishable sapwood all of the latter should be split from the post.

If the farmer is obliged to use perishable woods like red oak, gum, maple, sap white oak, beech, birch or poplar, the bark may just as well be left on the piece. By doing this a great deal of labor is saved, at a very (Continued on page 13.)

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AN ENGLISH BULL

ACCORDING to the London Livestock Journal Major Stewart, near Salisbury, was attracted by the shouts of a blind man and a boy who had been chased up a tree by a bull. He went toward them when the bull attacked him and tossed him. He was rescued by his wife, "who pluckily dragged him away," but he suffered a dislocated shoulder, fractured ribs and internal injuries.

MORE CHAMPIONS

IN commenting on Pennsylvania's purchases of grand champions at Chicago we remarked that only one championship of the International had been won by this state. In this we were in error, for Pennsylvania State College won both championship and reserve on lamb carcasses. These carcasses were bought by Horn & Hardart of Philadelphia, the grand champion for 60c per pound and the reserve for 40c. They were Southdowns bred at Penn State.

COSTLY INVESTIGATION

THE valuation of our railroads, prescribed by Congress on the assumption that their securities represented a vast amount of "water," has cost a total of $185,000,000. It has cost the railroads about $145,000,000 and our national treasury about $40,000,000. For all this expenditure we have merely learned that the actual valuations are in excess of the stock issues, or that the alleged "water" is not there. Wouldn't this $145,000,000 of railroad expense have done more good in lower rates to patrons? Wouldn't this $40,000,000 of government expense look good in a treasury confronted with a huge deficit?

MORE READING

THE effects of business depression are not all bad. For instance note the growing interest in economy in public and private affairs, the increasing attention to elimination of waste and extravagance. A great library, perhaps the greatest in the country, reports that since the advent of the current depression its circulation of books has increased over 30 per cent. And the increase in solid reading, or other than fiction, has been more than the average. All this means that more of our people are doing serious reading and studying which will be good for them and for the country.

SHORT SELLING

THE Congressional investigation of short selling should be thorough and impartial. If it is of this nature we venture to predict that there will be no legislation on the subject, for its conclusions will show the absurdity of interference with an essential part of our system of exchange trading in commodities and securities. The advantages of this system are not generally understood and appreciated, particularly by producers, and a real investigation should result in a better understanding on the part of the public. For lack of understanding is back of practically all agitation against this system or the essential features of it.

CHEAPER CATTLE

SOME time ago we called attention to the lack of confidence in cattle due to the cheapness of hogs and lambs. Recent weeks have shown that those who expected cheaper cattle were right, for it has been a long time since they were so low as now. The trouble is not large supplies of cattle but abundance of other meats at a time when consumers are careful buyers. When they can get pork loins at 10c per pound and fore-quarters of lamb at the same price they will not use beef freely at much higher prices. Probably we have passed the low point in the hog market, and that should be helpful to cattle, but the great need of all our markets now is more consumers with ability to buy.

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

THE people of this country should let their representatives in Congress know that they are in favor of economy rather than higher taxes. A good place to begin to economize is in the 157 government boards and commissions which are not now responsible to anybody except Congress for their expenditures. They spend about a half-billion dollars a year. There may be other places to economize, but an analysis of these expenditures can do no harm—unless a few more boards or commissions are set up to make it.

LOWER TAXES

WHEN the war in Europe began we foresaw a future lack and a future need of the things farmers produce. So for a year we published one article each week under the same title—Raise Things. Now we see another need—not merely future but present. It is lower taxation. So during the present year we shall try to present one modest article in each issue on this subject, in the hope of leading to such thinking as must precede sound action. We do not pretend to be an authority on taxation, but we know that taxes are too high, that public expenses are too great, and that a reduction of both is essential to the future well-being of our people. Let us not expect that so difficult and so intricate a problem can be solved this year or any year; but let us hope that the discussion of it may result in something better, or at least that it may prevent going from bad to worse. It is time to think and talk and plan for lower taxes.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM

WE have seen no finer summary of the latest developments in agriculture than "Electricity on the Farm," a new 330-page publication of the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture. Of course, it deals primarily with modern applications of electricity on the farm and in the country home. But these applications are so numerous and varied that the book seems like a complete textbook on modern agricultural methods. Farmers who have electric service, or are about to secure it, will find the publication valuable from the dollars and cents standpoint. Others will be interested and stimulated by its terse descriptions and its 160 tables and 430 pictures and groups of pictures. This is a book of facts about what is being done, not of theory about what may be done. Copies may be obtained for one dollar each from the Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, 1120 Garland Building, Chicago, Illinois.

QUOTAS

WE are asked for the meaning of the term "quota" when used in connection with the action or proposed action of European countries in regard to wheat. The proposed policy of Great Britain may serve to answer the question. Under this system British millers would be required to use 15 per cent of home-grown wheat in their flour and 55 per cent of wheat from other parts of the Empire. The balance may be any wheat they choose. Evidently the purpose of these two quotas is a sure market for Britain's home-grown wheat, a preferred market for the surplus of Canada, Australia and India, and the reduction of imports from other surplus countries such as the United States, Russia and South America. Other European countries have had regulations requiring the use of percentages of home-grown wheat or limiting percentages of foreign wheat in their milling, so there is nothing new in the British proposal. Millers are opposing the adoption of such regulation in Britain and consumers are not in favor of it but farmers advocate it as well as other measures to improve the markets for their products.

A TEST OF THEORIES

LET us begin the New Year with the reiteration of an ancient truth—that no unsound or fallacious theory is going to end in benefit to agriculture or any other industry. But how are we to determine what is sound and what is unsound among the many plans propounded for the advantage of agriculture? First, by remembering the lessons of experience. Not merely our own experience but that of other people at other times. Every modern theory whereby men hope to turn bad times into good times has been tested in some form at some time. The lessons of recent and remoter periods are before us in commercial history. And in every case, without a single exception, attempts to stabilize or to control by artificial means have failed. Not a single instance of real success appears in all the long history of commerce, even though monarchs, ministers and legislative bodies have exerted all their power to make such things succeed. We need only to witness Germany's experience with money, Britain's with rubber, Brazil's with coffee, Cuba's with sugar, Canada's with wheat and our own with wheat and cotton to convince us that such artificial means will not succeed, no matter how well intended or how well administered.

In addition to the recorded experience of many nations there is another test. It is asking ourselves how well the proposed plan accords with human nature, the one institution which changes not from century to century, and the most potent of all influences on what we call business. For that is what has defeated all the artificialities mentioned above and every other anywhere attempted. We can set it down as a fact that no theory which involves a change in men's natural course of action is going to succeed. It is foredoomed to failure, regardless of its apparent attractiveness and regardless indeed of all other considerations. The ancient and all-powerful institution of human nature has been too little understood and considered by those who have dreamed of regulation, stabilization and control through some effort of organization or some act of government or some concert of action on the part of interests or individuals. All of them fail, and we might almost say that they fail in just proportion to the degree of their departure from the fundamental principles of what we call human nature.

Pennsylvania Farm Comment

By MILES HORST

A RECENT decision of the Franklin County Court establishes the authority of the Commonwealth to compel land owners to clean up sources of danger in plant pest control if, in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, such action is necessary to safeguard important agricultural interests.

This decision was rendered in a case brought before the Franklin County Court by several farmers who refused to remove cedar trees on their properties when so ordered by the state in order to control cedar apple rust, a destructive disease in commercial apple orchards.

Where such trees are ordered to be destroyed by the state, compensation for such loss to the farmer will be paid on the basis of 70 per cent of the appraised value of the trees.

* * *

THE success of the egg auction conducted at Doylestown, Pa., is arousing considerable interest in the establishment of similar auctions in other parts of the state. In some of these sections successful auctions can, we believe, be established. But in many other sections conditions are unfavorable.

To begin with, Doylestown is near to the metropolitan areas of Philadelphia, Trenton and even New York. This insures demand for the product sold on this auction. It is in the midst of a heavy egg producing area. Then, too, the poultrymen in this section are real cooperators. Unless similar conditions exist in other areas, hope for successful auctions there are less bright.

* * *

LESS than one peach tree in a thousand throughout this state showed any sign of peach yellows during the past summer, says the Bureau of Plant Industry. Yet ten years ago this disease was worrying our peach growers, for then it was infecting about eight per cent of our peach trees and was cutting down profits enormously. Getting it under control was brought about by thorough inspection and forced destruction of infected trees.

* * *

ENTRIES in the livestock and poultry classes of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, to be held at Harrisburg in January, closed December 15th with every department filled to capacity and with hundreds of entries turned away. The exhibition will include 379 pure-bred dairy cattle representing the five leading dairy breeds; 101 beef cattle of the Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn breeds; 97 Four-H Club baby beef steers; 315 breeding sheep representing twelve breeds; 84 Four-H Club fat lambs; 63 draft horses; 105 Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc-Jersey, Poland-China and Hampshire swine, and approximately 3,000 chickens, turkeys and water fowls.

In quality this will be one of the finest state livestock shows held in the country this year.

* * *

DURING 1931, County Agent McDougal of Butler county made soil tests for lime requirement on 345 of the farms in his county. Of these 345 farms, only 32 appeared to have a neutral soil, or sufficient lime in the soil to reasonably insure consistent stands of clover. One hundred and eighty of these farms showed a lime requirement of more than 4,000 pounds to the acre and 263 showed a requirement of more than 2,000 pounds per acre.

The need of lime in these Butler county farm soils is quite similar to the need found in many other of our Pennsylvania counties. Are we taking this condition of our soils seriously enough? Can we hope to build a permanent agricultural system in areas where soils are deficient in lime and where consequently clovers and other legumes will not thrive?

* * *

ON December 21st, the Pennsylvania State College started a cattle feeding experiment, the purpose of which is to determine the relative merits of different grades of feeder cattle for fattening purposes.

Three groups of twelve steers each were purchased on the Lancaster market, each group averaging 750 pounds. Group 1 consists of the best grade steers available on the Lancaster market. Group 2 falls in a lower grade, that commonly known as medium. Group 3 consists of steers classified as common to fair.

Each group will be fed the same ration as to composition and quality but in quantity according to their appetites. The ration consists of corn silage, mixed hay, corn and cob meal, and protein supplement. These cattle will be sold at the Lancaster Fat Cattle show next June.

* * *

IF our State Bureau of Statistics is correct in its estimates, the area sown to winter wheat in Pennsylvania in the fall of 1931 was 78,000 acres less than that sown to this grain in 1930. The decrease was from 976,000 acres to 898,000 acres or a drop of eight per cent. These abandoned wheat acres appear to be going into the production of feed grains such as barley, oats and corn and into permanent pasture.

* * *

THREE Pennsylvania farmers grew more than 600 bushels of potatoes on a measured acre this year and 84 farmers qualified for the first time for membership in the Keystone 400-Bushel Potato Club.

H. J. Walton and Sons, of Chester county, who led the state in 1928 with 696 bushels, the highest yield made in the state since the formation of the Club in 1922, again have the best yield of the year with 637.3 bushels. The other high yields were 605 bushels grown by Gustafson Brothers, McKean county, and 604.5 bushels raised by Harry Callie, Northampton county, the first time that either ever had qualified for the Club. Twenty farmers have grown 600-bushel yields since the Club was started, eight of these in 1928.

◇

IS there any better or more certain way of securing farm relief than by intelligent procedure on the farm and in the disposition of its products? Does not the secret of success lie in sound farm management, involving the selection of types of farming best adapted to certain conditions, production at minimum cost, and marketing by whatever system will secure maximum earnings?

The winter courses offered at The Pennsylvania State College include soil management and fertility, farm management, crop production, livestock management, fruit growing, floriculture, vegetable gardening, poultry husbandry, marketing and practically every other subject relating to agricultural practices. Special consideration is given to dairy production and dairy manufacture.

The winter courses cover a period of eight weeks, and the total expenses, including incidental fees, room and board need not exceed $120.

The courses this year will be offered from January 4th to February 26th. Announcements and application blanks may be obtained by addressing the School of Agriculture, The Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa. R. L. Watts.

◇

COUNTY AGENT KORB gives me these interesting facts gleaned from the records of the five cow-testing associations active in Tioga county. They cover the production of 1,800 cows.

The average income above feed cost for the 1,800 cows was $69.95. This was based on prices of milk for 1931, netting farmers in this county around $1.75 per cwt. for 3.5 per cent milk. There were 80 cows in these herds that produced over 400 pounds of fat during the year. These cows showed an average income above feed cost of $118.05.

There were 152 cows among the 1,800 that produced less than 225 pounds of fat during the year. Their average return above feed cost was $35.11.

* * *

THE members of the 69 Keystone dairy herd improvement associations are continuing to weed the "boarder" cows out of their herds. Of the 26,000 cows on test, 289 went to the butcher last month. This weeding out started in the fall of 1930 and has been going on steadily each month since, becoming more intense as it should when milk prices made their biggest declines.

◇

COMING EVENTS

Jan. 2.—Annual meeting, Agricultural Extension Association, Lewistown, Union county.

Jan. 4.—Annual Farmers'-Business Men's Dinner meeting, Reading, Berks county.

Jan. 5-6.—Maple Syrup and Sugar Producers' meeting, Somerset county.

Jan. 6.—Annual meeting, Agricultural Extension Association, New Bloomfield, Perry county.

Jan. 6.—Annual meeting, Agricultural Extension Association, Stroudsburg, Monroe county.

Jan. 7.—Annual meeting, Agricultural Extension Association, Doylestown, Bucks county.

Jan. 7.—Farmers' Short Course, Hogestown, Cumberland county.

Jan. 7.—Annual meeting, Agricultural Extension Association, Lock Haven, Clinton county.

Jan. 11.—Week of County Agents' Conference, State College.

Jan. 18-22.—Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg.

Jan. 28.—Annual meeting, Agricultural Extension Association, Carlisle, Cumberland county.

Jan. 29.—Annual meeting, Agricultural Extension Association, Gettysburg, Adams county.

Jan. 30.—Four-H Club Council meeting, Easton, Northampton county.

Are You Going with Us to Florida and Panama?

This is a trip for folks who think they cannot take a vacation.

HAVE you wondered "what it would be like" to go on this winter's Pennsylvania Farmer Tour? Can you imagine starting out on a journey of more than 6,000 miles, without a single travel worry—no schedules to look up, no tickets to buy, no wondering where you will get the next meal or spend the next night; no perplexity about when to tip and how much; no embarrassment because you may not have traveled before?

Can you picture yourself traveling with a friendly, easy-to-get-acquainted-with party from your own county and state, congenial men and women with whom you probably will strike up lifetime friendships?

Can you see yourself enjoying the very finest accommodations on an uncrowded all-Pullman special train and a luxurious ocean liner, both reserved for the exclusive use of your group with no "high-hat" strangers mixed in to spoil the fun? And can you imagine sitting down day after day to meals like the typical one given on Page 8 of this issue?

Can you see yourself visiting the places you have always wanted to enjoy in Florida—the orange and grapefruit groves, shell-strewn ocean beaches, mysterious Silver Springs, ancient St. Augustine, busy Jacksonville and Tampa, sunny St. Petersburg, Tarpon Springs' sponge fisheries, the indescribable Singing Tower and Bird Sanctuary, luxurious Palm Beach, fabulous Miami?

Can you imagine the thrill of enjoying balmy breezes in your deck chair while it is winter back home or taking a plunge in the ship's open-air swimming pool as you sail the sapphire Caribbean; sailing boldly into strange ports; visiting three foreign countries; exploring romantic Cuba; watching the pageant of the world at the Panama Canal; traveling over the vast Honduras banana plantations of the United Fruit Company, "biggest farmer in the world"?

If you can imagine seeing and doing all these things—and at a cost so low (thanks to the economies of cooperative travel) that your conscience will not hurt a bit—then you know a little about "what it will be like" on this winter's tour. But if you want to know still more, send for our ten-page illustrated booklet. The coupon will bring you a copy by return mail.

- -

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Without obligation of any kind please send me booklet giving the complete schedule and cost of the Pennsylvania Farmer Florida-Panama Tour.
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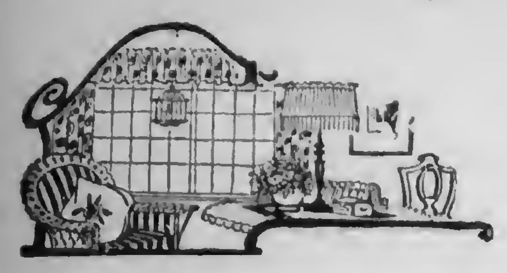


The Farm Home

More Acres--Or An Investment in Memories?

By ELSIE K. WATSON

WHEN Janet Ferguson and Bob Russell were married every one said they were an ideal couple. Janet had kept house for her father and brothers since she was fourteen and knew the ins and outs of housekeeping and the responsibilities that go into the job of homemaking. Bob, young, handsome and inclined to be easy-going, needed matter-of-fact Janet as sort of ballast.

As I saw them standing before that mass of summer roses at their June wedding, and noticed their shining eyes as they looked at each other as though they were the only two in the room, I felt that here were two people who were able to work out their problems together and keep their romance alive through the years.

And yet, ten years after the wedding, Janet and Bob came near losing their happiness.

After the honeymoon they went to housekeeping on a rented farm, the old Millard place out on the Thompson Run Road.

"We won't fix up this old house much," Janet said. "Let's work hard and save every penny so we can buy our own place." And Bob, being very much in love and ambitious for the future, agreed.

Then when Grandmother Ferguson quietly slipped away one afternoon about two years later and Janet and Bob found themselves owners of the old Ferguson homestead, life seemed full to the brim.

"Jan, let's take some of the money in the bank and fix up the old house," said Bob the afternoon they went to look over the old house. "We can build a breakfast nook out of the pantry; put a sun porch on the south for flowers; cut a hole in this side of the living-room for a dormer window; buy some new furniture and have a place fit for a queen."

No Time for Fun

But Janet, being a practical sort of person and not much of the dreamer who thinks in terms of cretonne hangings, flowers on the table and embroidered guest towels, said—

"Wait a little, Bob. We'll need some money for a tractor and fertilizer to build up this soil. Besides, I've a better idea for the money. Let's save and buy that twenty acres next to our place from the Harris estate. I heard at Grange meeting yesterday the county is thinking of paving the road and look at the frontage we'd have!"

"But we've all the land we can take care of now, Jan." Bob protested, disappointment showing in his voice and face.

But Janet smiled that somewhat superior smile, said something about it being impossible to own too much property and refused to discuss the subject further.

And the money piled up interest in the bank.

Once or twice during the next few years Bob mentioned getting away somewhere for a vacation but Janet, with her eyes firmly fixed on the twenty acres, vetoed every suggestion. And so their marriage went on—both of them working from early morning until dark with scarcely a moment for anything different.

Bob Fails to Change Janet

Most evenings Janet was too busy or too tired to change into a pretty dress and in the drab, ill-fitting housedress she was not an attractive figure. Bob had always appreciated the "fixings" on the table but gradually these disappeared with white linen and wedding silver. After the evening meal, the silence was broken only by the rustle of the newspaper or a desultory discussion of crops, rotation or price of potatoes.

Bob tried once again to change Janet's mind about the furniture. "Let's pretty up the place and have the crowd in," he begged one day after Janet had turned down an invitation to go to the Morrows because she felt they couldn't afford to return the hospitality. "I've always wanted a home to be proud of. Grandmother's furniture isn't old enough to be antique or valuable; it's just—rickety and terrible.

"Now, Bob, you'll be glad when a rainy day comes that we've been so thrifty." Janet said. "Next year, if prices hold, we can make a big payment on the twenty acres, and think what that will mean!"

The Honeymoon Wanes

"Oh, hang the twenty acres!" said the disappointed Bob as he angrily strode out of the house. And after that he ceased trying to interest Janet in a pretty home. Summer brought an avalanche of work, money was saved thriftily, the Russell bank account grew steadily and the marriage went on the rocks.

They Didn't Believe Us!

EVEN if most of us won't admit it, good meals play a big part in our lives. Last summer as we were homeward bound from our western trip, an enthusiastic tourist said to us—

"You told us in the paper that we wouldn't be able to cook for our men folks when we returned home after the feast of good things we'd have on this trip. We didn't believe it then, but we certainly do now."

And if you're one of the skeptical, and wonder if you'll get a decent meal while you're with us on our Florida-Panama tour this winter, we think this sample menu will convince you—

Dinner

Canape Caviar
Fruit Cocktail

Cream Argenteuil
Consomme Julienne
Hot or Cold Bouillon
Queen Olives
Chutney
Iced Celery

Poached Halibut, Sauce Genevoise
Persillade Potatoes
Sliced Cucumbers

Calf's Head, Vinaigrette
Curry of Shrimp with Rice
Orange Fritters

Roast Shoulder of Lamb, Mint Sauce
Roast Prime Ribs of Beef au Jus
Roast Stuffed Vermont Turkey, Cranberry Sauce

Brussels Sprouts
Steamed Rice
Mashed Pumpkin
Roast Potatoes
Mashed Potatoes
Lettuce and Tomato Salad, French Dressing

Steamed Plum Pudding, Hard and Brandy Sauce
Strawberry Jelly
United Fruit Special Banana Ice Cream
French Pastry

SPECIAL SLICED CUBAN PINEAPPLE
Bananas
Grapes

Swiss Cheese
Crackers
Stilton Cheese
Coffee

at Sea

And if we printed the breakfast and luncheon menus we know you'd rush about, throw a toothbrush and some clothes in your bags and hurry off to meet us without knowing where you're going. We want you to come but do read the booklet first. Fill in the coupon on Page 7 and we'll tell you all about this "trip-of-a-lifetime."

Before Janet realized it, Bob was drawn in with the old "gang" in the village. First one night a week, then two and finally three and four were spent away from his own fireside and Janet. Often she didn't know where he was. But she didn't say anything to Bob until one evening he left as soon as the evening work was done and didn't get back until quite late.

"How can you expect to make anything of this place when you are out late and don't get to bed until morning, Bob? Does that crowd hold more attraction to you than your wife and home?"

And with brutal frankness, Bob said, "Yes, it does."

It still wasn't until a few weeks later that Janet, as she slangily expressed it, "got next" to herself.

Winter closed in early on them with icy fingers. The first big snow of the season came in November. It fell all night and the next morning when Janet scratched a jagged path through the frosty window with her finger it was to see the trees and bushes piled high with a deep blanket of white. Bob, murmuring something about seeing the fellows, left in the old car about six o'clock, and promised half-heartedly not to be late.

But a little later the weather changed. Snow turned to rain, then sleet which beat furiously against the windows. The house creaked and shook against the fury of the North wind as it howled and whistled down the chimney and started the stove smoking.

Janet discovered the telephone wires were down when she tried to reach "central" and when she went out to get a bucket of water, she realized that Bob, wherever he was, couldn't possibly drive home over the icy roads.

Alone in the lonely old house with its dark shadows, unexpected noises and ghostly echoes was a trying experience. Before midnight Janet was shivering with nervousness and anxiety. She was half afraid to brave the long, dark hall to the bedroom, and yet realized that to spend the night in the rocking-chair in the kitchen would be anything but comfortable.

To occupy her thoughts she began working on her books—for Janet was a business-woman and knew to a penny just how much profit they might expect from each field. And records, statisticians tell us, must show one of two results at the end of the year—profit or loss. The big barn was bursting with grain; well-fed cattle were snug and warm in the modern stable; apples, potatoes and fruit filled every available space in the storeroom downstairs. There was almost enough money in the bank to buy the Harris' twenty acres—and yet Janet felt their life was a failure, a sense of loss that she and Bob were missing the good things of life; of plodding alone on dusty country roads when they might be traveling with the crowd on the gay, graveled roads of adventure.

Janet Looks into the Future

Janet rested her tired head on her hands and the next instant her eyes seemed to see a little, old lady sitting in her favorite chair near the stove. The figure was vaguely familiar and she realized, without surprise, that it was herself—years hence. She was dreaming, as only the very old can dream—or listening, perhaps, for a loved step on the porch, a voice that didn't answer now, or perhaps just remembering the days of long ago. Once she reached a withered, trembling hand toward the rocker on the other side of the table but when a hand failed to reach out and clasp hers, with a sigh she folded it in her lap. And looking at that other chair where Bob's tall figure usually sprawled, Janet saw that it was empty—so heartbreakingly empty!

Of what could she be thinking?

Perhaps memories of two young heads bent, close together, over plans for the first house—low, rambling and small it was to be. Pink roses would be climbing over the house as it nestled in a grove of tall trees. Bird baths were to be built in the old-fashioned garden where tall, blue delphinium and graceful columbine grew. Smiling pansies' faces would look up from some sheltered nook; larkspur and Shasta daisies would give the place a touch of color, and over all there would be that glow that comes only to a house and land that is well loved.

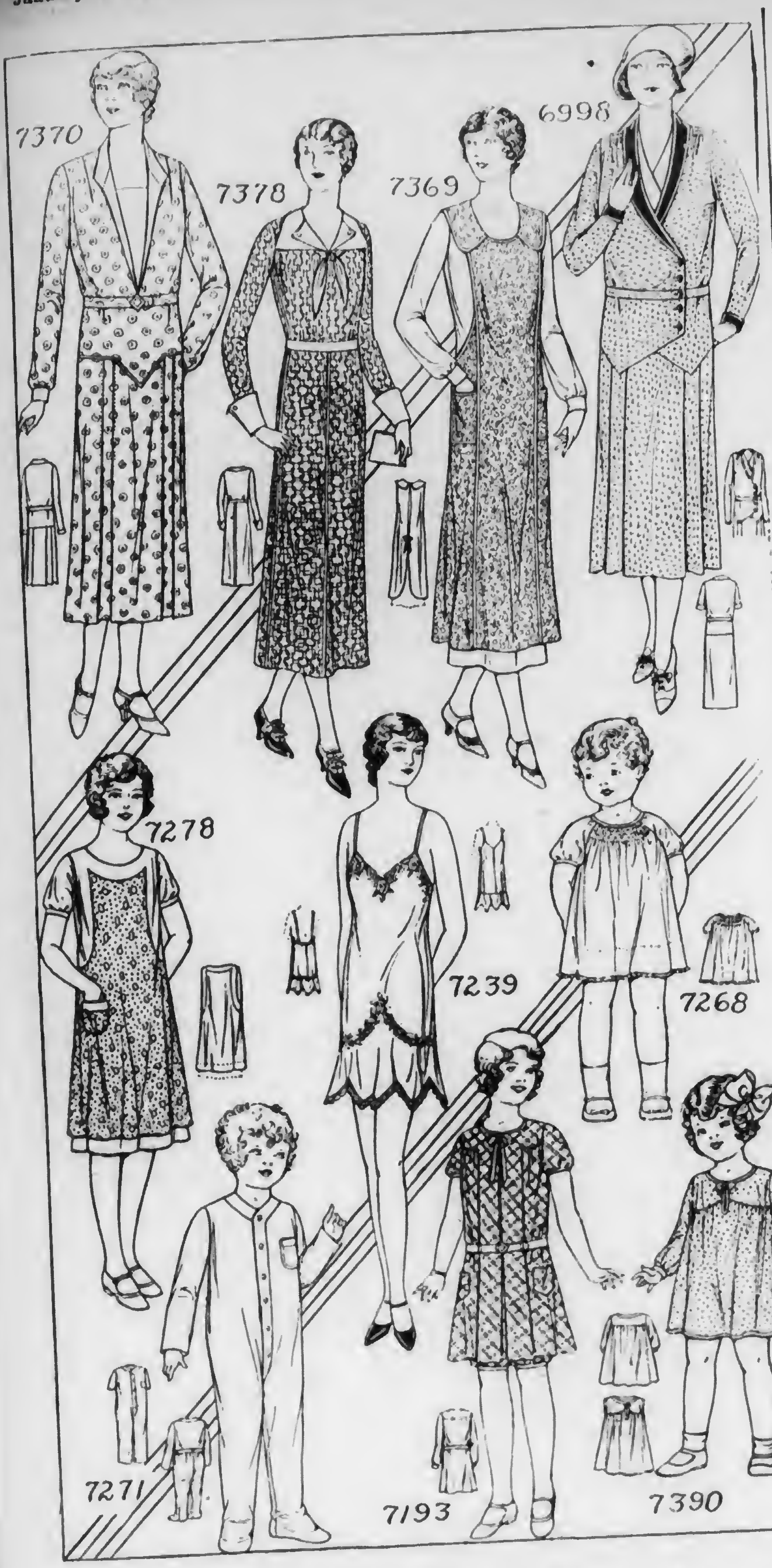
Back to Reality

She might be visioning the trips they had planned together. What fun to steal away from the cold North and find a sunny welcome in some warm clime; traveling, hand in hand, through this broad land, going to meet the sun in December; watching the twinkling stars in an inky sky at night from the broad deck of a steamship; meeting new friends; seeing new sights—and then the joy of seeing the home folks again.

A lump of coal falling in the grate brought Janet back to reality. And now although both chairs were vacant, the vision had not faded.

"No," she mused, "our memories when we're old won't be happy ones like that. We'll be like the little boy who walked far over the fields one evening to find the golden treasure he saw in the distance through the windows of the old-abandoned house. And after

(Continued on page 13.)



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No. 7378.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 3 yards of 54-inch material. For contrasting material ¾ yard 39 inches wide is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7369.—Ladies' apron. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material. To finish with piping or bias binding requires 8½ yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6998.—Ladies' dress with large hips. Cut in eight sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 5¼ yards of 39-inch material. For contrasting material ⅝ yard 39 inches wide is required. The vestee requires ⅓ yard 39 inches wide, cut crosswise. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7278.—Girls' apron. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 1⅝ yards of printed or other material and ½ yard of contrasting 32-inches wide. Without contrast 2 yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7239.—Ladies' step-in. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40, large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2 yards of material 35 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7268.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 3-year size requires 1¾ yards of 39-inch material. Two yards of lace edging and ½ yard of bias binding 1½ inches wide will be required to finish as illustrated. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7271.—Child's sleeping garment. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size requires 2¾ yards of 27-inch material if made with long sleeves and feet. With short sleeves and without feet 2⅜ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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No. 7390.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1⅝ yards of 32-inch material if made with sleeves. Without sleeves 1½ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and tastes so good that even children like it.

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Horticultural Week

By S. W. FLETCHER

THE eighth annual Horticultural Week at State College, December 9th to 11th, attracted the usual number of fruit growers, in spite of the disappointing marketing season. The general topic this year was nutrition; last year it was water relations and next year it will be reproduction. This is the second year of the plan under which three half-day sessions are devoted to the science underlying the art—chemistry, botany, soils—and three to the horticultural applications of the science. The first day and a half were spent in the laboratory studying plant structure, plant physiology and soils, sometimes with the aid of a microscope. This gave a background for and a new meaning to many of the important horticultural practices which were discussed during the next two days. Following are random bits of information picked up during the week:

Beneficial Soil Bacteria

J. W. White emphasized the importance of the fixation of nitrogen in the soil by bacteria. These are very small, less than 6-1,000 of an inch in diameter. There are many millions of these bacteria in a teaspoonful of soil. We hear a great deal about the service rendered by the bacteria on the nodules of legumes, in fixing nitrogen, but the nitrogen fixing bacteria of the soil are even more useful. In some of the 50-year-old soil fertility plots at State College these bacteria have added over 40 pounds of nitrogen to the soil each year during the past half century. This is equivalent to the addition of about 260 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre annually.

These useful soil bacteria cannot do their work unless five conditions are met: the soil must be well drained, sweet (limed, if necessary), warm, there must be an abundance of organic matter, and a plentiful supply of the mineral plant foods, potash, and phosphorus.

We spend millions of dollars for electric power to make the various synthetic nitrogen fertilizers now appearing on the market, but these inconspicuous bacteria work for us constantly and fix nitrogen without expense to us if soil conditions are favorable. They point to the importance of good drainage, liming, plowing under sods or cover crops, and the addition of phosphorus (perhaps potash, also, on certain soils) in the orchard as well as in the field. "The nitrogen fixing bacteria—not the legume bacteria," said Professor White, "are the real heroes of the soil improvement program."

Relation of Thinning to Nutrition

According to A. L. Schrader, of the University of Maryland, thinning a heavily-laden tree always will improve the color of the fruit and frequently, but not always, its size. The beneficial effect on color as well as size is due largely to the greater proportion of leaf area, in which the plant food is manufactured, to each fruit. If there are about 30 leaves per fruit, a full size apple tree may carry 2,000 fruits, or about 20 bushels. The common practice of thinning apples to six to eight inches apart is not sufficient to give size, color and also fruit buds for next year's crop.

At the Maryland Experiment Station all the apples on one side of a Stayman tree were pulled off; the other half of the tree was left very heavily loaded. As would be expected, the first half made a good set of fruit buds, and the second practically none, so that all the crop of the succeeding year was on the half of the tree which was not subjected to the devitalizing effect of over-bearing. This is an extreme illustration. The problem is to thin the crop just enough to assure a fair set of fruit buds over the whole tree without sacrificing the crop of the current season. The distance will vary with the variety, soil, fertilizer treatment and the pruning, but it is certain that six to eight inches apart seldom is far enough.

The Effect of Shading

The poor set of fruit in crowded orchards, and in the interior of trees, that are too thick in the top, is largely a question of nutrition and light. A Stayman apple tree was covered with a tent made of ordinary muslin. It seemed light enough beneath the tent, yet even this slight shading was sufficient to prevent any fruit bud formation whatever.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to throw a mature apple tree out of bearing and into excessive wood growth only, by very heavy applications of nitrogen, as was once thought. A peach tree, however, is less productive if over-stimulated, either by the very heavy applications of fertilizer or by too heavy pruning. Over-succulent peach wood does not set fruit buds well. This is one reason why moderate partial renewal of the tops of peach trees, annually, is preferable to severe dehorning occasionally.

Fall Applications of Nitrogen

In Maryland, fall applications of nitrogen to apple trees result in thicker spur growth (because more food material was stored in them) and hence better fruiting the following year; and earlier maturity of the fruit, especially earlier coloring. Spur growth in the apple usually is completed within two weeks after blossoming, hence the need of available nitrogen then. When applied in the fall it is stored in the spurs over the winter, and is ready for use when needed. Nitrogen applied as early as September 1st had no effect on the color or keeping qualities of the fruit of that season. Maryland growers apply about five pounds of nitrogen fertilizer per tree in the fall and three pounds in early spring. Fall applications are practicable on loam soils only; on sandy soils, much of the nitrogen may be lost by leaching during the winter.

Variety Preferences

C. W. Waddington stated that at the present time chain stores handle about 20 per cent of all the produce and dry groceries retailed in the United States; ten years ago they handled two per cent. Chain stores are a rapidly expanding outlet for fruits and vegetables.

From time to time various state horticultural societies and cooperative organizations have attempted to educate the public to distinguish between varieties of apples when making their purchases. Mr. Waddington thinks this is a mistake, because when city consumers learn to like Stayman, for example, more than other sorts, they always call for that variety, regardless of the season. Many will accept no substitute. The result is that in a season when there is a short crop of Stayman there may be curtailment of the consumption of apples. Hence he does not favor labeling varieties in the retail store. There are many who would question his judgment in this respect.

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For 9 years our flocks have been mated with pedigreed males and for 11 years we have trapnested. Ohio Accredited. Chick prices lowest in years. Write for catalog.
WAYNE POULTRY FARMS,
W. J. Bass, Prop., Box 144, Wooster, Ohio

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

OUR flock of Leghorns is under control of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, in the certified class. Early in December they received the annual blood test, and all gave a negative reaction until we came to the last few, when one bird gave a positive test. Until she showed up, I had hopes of having a clean flock. However, there was only this one reactor out of about 1,200 birds tested. Unfortunately, she had to spoil an otherwise clean record.

* * *

SINCE Thanksgiving Day we have had unpleasant weather, with little sunshine, lots of fog, several rainy days and one snow. There was one cold spell, but most of the time the weather has been above freezing. These conditions have meant a lot of damp litter in henhouses. This must be replaced with dry litter as often as necessary, otherwise conditions are favorable for sickness.

* * *

POULTRY in general seems to be pretty healthy, due in part to the mild early fall. I haven't heard much about roup, but a few correspondents have written in about chicken pox; there have been a number of inquiries about fowl paralysis and two cases of fowl cholera reported.

* * *

PRICES are down somewhat from the levels of early November, but have been satisfactory during most of 1931 for poultrymen, especially when the prices of grain and feed are considered. I think we are all entitled to a very Merry Christmas, and I trust, a Happy New Year.

Permanganate

Would you please advise me on the following questions:

(1) What do you think about the use of potassium permanganate in poultry drinking water?

(2) Is it advisable to use it constantly, i.e., the year round?

(3) Has it any effect on the quality of the egg or color of the yolk?

(4) Is it all right to put it in agate pans?

(5) Is it effective in preventing the spread of such diseases as roup, chicken pox, fowl typhoid, etc., through the drinking water?

(6) At what strength is it most effective or how much by weight of potassium permanganate crystals should be used to the gallon of water?

(7) Is it injurious to the fowls at any strength? S. J. B.

THE use of potassium permanganate in drinking water for poultry as a means of preventing the spread of infectious diseases is commonly recommended. However, since many other methods of infection exist, such as contaminated soil, dirty litter, exhalations of sick birds, transmission by parasites, etc., you can readily see that the use of the permanganate would be effective only insofar as transmission through the drinking water is concerned. Rather than use it all year round, I would prefer to try to keep the drinking vessels in as sanitary a condition as possible and use the permanganate only in case of some outbreak such as fowl typhoid.

Directions for use are to put a sufficient amount in the water to give it a wine color, without stating a specific quantity per gallon. It would be perfectly safe in an agate pan.

I do not think that it would affect eggs as commonly used, but in sufficient strength probably would be injurious to the birds, and its continuous use might also in time be harmful. R. L. S.

The Market Place

SELLING farm produce is not an easy job and this business depression is adding to its problems. A commission man showed me a pile of Jersey grown Stayman apples, about two and a half inches and up in size. They were packed in new bushel tubs, with shredded oiled paper and the fruit was fairly clean. It was an honest pack, but not what you would call a fancy pack. The fruit had a rather dull appearance and while it was fairly well colored it looked as though it needed more sun.

He said, "This morning I saw two and one-half inch up Stayman sell at $1.50 in the Terminal and I'll admit that they were better than these, but they were not more than 50c better. The good buyers say these apples are not good enough for them and I can't seem to interest them, while the hucksters won't pay over 50c. I honestly believe these apples would be a good buy at $1, but there do not seem to be any dollar buyers. It's either those who want the best and will pay $1.50 if they have to, or those who won't buy anything but cheap stock. In other words, these apples are too good for the cheap trade and not good enough for the best."

This condition often exists, but it is more conspicuous in these times. When apple prices are high there seems to be a demand for this stock of medium quality and it brings a fair price, but today it is hard to move.

The more you see of actual selling of farm produce, the more you are inclined to believe that "a crop well grown is a crop half sold." Grading, packing and marketing knowledge are all factors of success, but no one can put up a pack equal to western boxed apples, unless he has a crop of extra fine quality to work on.

A Verdant View

THE chief requirements in a season of depression are alertness and patience. The wail of the pessimist is the swan-song of defeat. Wrapped in an aura of defeatism by his own dismal utterances, Friend Pessimist is but a tolerated nuisance, a menace to prosperity only when his chant of discouragement is heeded by the credulous.

Business depressions are not new to this nation. They are but breathing spells on the way to renewed efforts. A time of inventory for the taking stock of the individual's condition both financial and spiritual. A period of conservation previous to the opening of a newer and a greater chapter in the history of the American people.

With the alert man this period serves to sharpen his initiative, to focus his plans, to add zest to his campaign for his share of the opportunities that the future will afford. Being patient he knows that the chant of the calamity howlers will at times be abroad; that the thrifty must listen to the wailing of the unthrifty; that the great heart of America always is open to the sorely distressed; and that the sun can never remain long hidden behind a pessimistic mist.

It is advisable that the individual cease to look for surcease in the form of political panaceas uttered by those desiring a seat with the mighty. That he turn to his craft, and with his knowledge of it and his love of it evolve a means of existence that has taken again its true meaning as hordes of unemployed seek in vain the means whereby to earn their daily bread. S. H. Green.

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Conducted by
ELSIE K. WATSON

A Little School House Grows Up

By ELINOR HAYMOND

(A High School Student.)

PERHAPS it is not so pretentious as some city schools but, with its two large classrooms, up-to-date library, well-equipped basement and shower bath, the Mole Hill schoolhouse is a fair representative of the new order of rural school. More than that, it is an enduring reminder of the value of cooperation.

A few years ago it was amazingly like a number of other rural schools which still existed in West Virginia villages. No rose-colored glasses in existence could have made it appear cheerful. It was, indeed, practically dismal, with bare uncurtained windows—poorly arranged for correct lighting, dingy walls—saved from utter dejection by a few pictures, a rough floor with great cracks through which the cold winter air seeped, and a cracked old coal stove which stood in the middle of the floor and alternately froze those who sat in the far corners and scorched those who sat too near it.

Sixty children were huddled into the one room in the curious collection of seats, most of which were entirely unsuited to the height of their occupants. The attendance record was poor and there was a general sniffling with colds throughout the winter.

Enter the Women's Club

All the water had to be carried by the pupils from a house several yards distant. There was one saving grace, however, every one did not drink from the same cup as was the case in many such schools.

The few books in the library were seized upon with much eagerness and not a little rivalry and passed from hand to hand. No system of keeping a record of the books taken out had yet been devised and consequently many disappeared.

The one teacher who taught all eight grades was forced to have some classes only once or twice a week and then there was a dishearteningly short time to devote to them.

But in 1925 the Farm Women's Club undertook the project of securing a new school building and with the cooperation of the teacher they persuaded the Board of Education to erect a two-room building with the provision that the Club equip the basement for hot lunch. It was agreed that, in view of the cooperation of the neighborhood, it might be used as a community house. A round of socials, plays and other activities raised money to finance the project. The tables, benches and a large cupboard for the basement were made by the village men. The Farm Women's Club also bought a fifty barrel tank, a water heater and had the plumbing done.

A New Pride

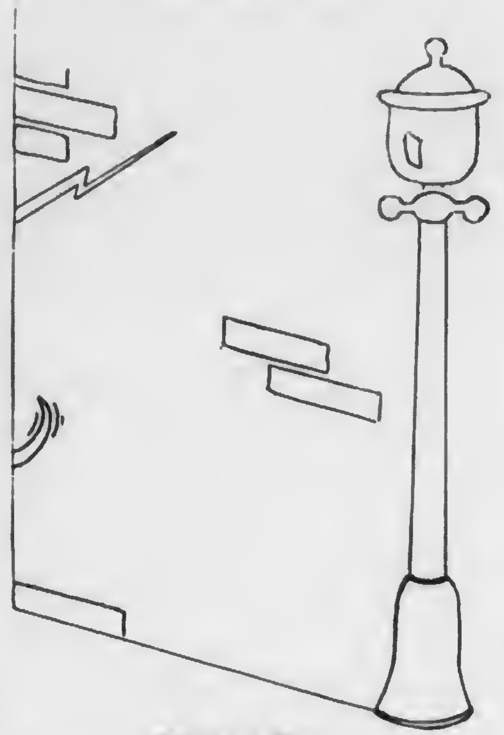
The school children did—and still do—the janitor work and with the proceeds have been purchased an organ, attractive curtains, books and odd bits of furniture which lend an unusual air to the schoolhouse.

On one occasion a general clean-up day was held. Men with teams graded the schoolhouse lot and made of the unsightly bumps a smooth rolling lawn. The school children scrubbed and polished walls, floors and windows while the mothers served a tantalizing meal at noon.

A playground has been equipped and a volley-ball court prepared. Socials sponsored by the school provide money for the necessities for hot lunch.

With the new schoolhouse came a new pride and now for the five years in which a banner has been offered for the school winning the highest number of points in scholastic and athletic events at District School Day, Mole Hill has won in all five. While of the three years in which a loving cup has been offered for the best handicraft exhibit the school has won it twice.

Visitors in the community are usually shown the school and invariably they comment upon the remarkable cleanliness, the unusual conveniences—in fact, upon the general atmosphere which pervades it.



Explain This.

What Is Art?

YES, what is art? That's what we asked ourselves and everybody else when we came back from the Art Exhibit in Pittsburgh a few weeks ago still vainly trying to figure out just why a prize painting should be a prize painting.

"Art is just what you see in a picture," somebody tried to explain and with that the Big Boss picked up a yellow pencil and quickly sketched this drawing.

"There," he said, "here's something for your young folks to study over. Ask them what they see in that picture besides a lamp post and a couple of bricks."

So I leave it to you. What do you see? Send your answer to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. And if you send in the correct answer with a short story on "My Idea of Art," you might win one of the five book prizes offered.

TEN NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

(That might prove useful to try out.)

1. I will be a better listener, because I can learn much more with my eyes and my ears than I can with my tongue.
2. I will be prompt in all my appointments, for I have no right to waste the time of others any more than I have to waste my own time.
3. I will admit when I do not know a thing, and thus save myself from further ignorance on the subject, and eliminate all bluff.
4. I will cultivate the use of good English, and try to acquire precision and fluency in my mother tongue.
5. I will use unfavorable criticism sparingly, and on those rare occasions, when it is necessary, make it constructive.
6. I will face all facts courageously and refuse to fall into the cowardly habit of glossing over unpleasant things even if they concern myself, and I like them not at all.
7. I will cultivate my imagination so that I can put myself in the other fellow's place and see things from his viewpoint.
8. I will find time in the mad rush of material things for those spiritual things that make for the higher life: good books, nature lore, music, art, some solitude, and unselfish service to others.
9. I will endeavor to do my very best in all the things that I undertake, so that 1931 will find me further in my "hopeful traveling" than 1931 did.
10. I will scatter all the sunshine that I can in this good year and reserve the thunder clouds of my grouches and my ill-temper for my own private use.

Here's a New One

Lettuce then be up and doing
Widow Hartford any fate:
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to label Aunty Waite.
Helen Klodarska.

What can you send?

It's Started All Over Again

RECENTLY I read Mary V. Kundra's article in the issue of October 31st. In one paragraph she says: "Have you yet seen a man take over a home management? Aye, and if he does what a sorry mess!"

I was so shocked at her statement that it took me all this time to answer her. And some men can manage a house well. For example, I have a relative who is about sixty years old. He has never married and lives alone in a nicely painted house of five rooms. He cooks his own meals, cleans his house and keeps everything in order. And that house is cleaner and neater than most women have their houses. He is not a farmer, but a painter and paperhanger, also a historian.

I'd like to hear from some others about whether they would "rather be a boy or girl." We boys, of course, just can't imagine how anybody would want to be a girl. How about it, girls? J. Harold M. Ziegler.

Editor's note:—Now girls, speak up and tell this young man why you wouldn't want to be a boy.

Little Folks' Corner

Grandfather Old Year

By IVA M. MILLER

IT was New Year's Eve. Grandfather Old Year sat waiting. His long staff was beside him, his bundle of things on the floor. The big clock which runs the world was pushing its fingers around toward twelve.

Suddenly a little boy came running in. "I came in such a hurry," he said. "I was afraid you might be gone and I wanted to talk to you."

The old man smiled, "I was waiting for you. We have just fifteen minutes before I go."

"But where do you go?" asked the little New Year.

"I go to a place they call the Past. There I write in a big book called History. I write down all the things we have done this year."

"Do many things happen in a year?" asked the boy.

"Yes, indeed," said the Old Year. "There are twelve months in which to do many pleasant things, if you try."

"I shall try," cried the New Year. "But please tell about all these months."

"Sit on my lap," said the Old Year, "and I shall tell you."

The boy climbed on Grandfather Old Year's knee. He leaned his head against the old man's breast and listened very quietly.

"In a few minutes comes January. The bells will ring and people will shout because it is your first day, little New Year. They want to wish a Happy New Year."

"How nice!" said the boy.

"When January is gone, February will bring three fine days. On St. Valentine's day the children all send valentines to their friends. On Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays we have holidays to remember the two great men who helped to make our nation."

"What a fine month February is!" said the little New Year.

"March will roar at you with her winds and storms, but do not fear. She is fighting winter away. With April come the sunshine and showers and the blessed Easter Day."

"I shall like Easter," said the New Year. "I shall help the children find the eggs and roll them down the hills."

"The children will like you," smiled the Old Year. "After April comes May. If you are good to her she will give you flowers. Let the children have a happy May Day and be sure to save flowers for the soldier-graves on Memorial Day."

"Indeed I shall remember that," said the little boy.

"June tells you that summer is here. The days are warm, the birds sing, and the children are let out of school. July comes then with hot days, but she brings the Fourth of July. It is our biggest holiday because it is the birthday of our nation."

"We shall make it a splendid birthday," cried the New Year.

"August is hot but she brings us fruit, and sends people away for happy vacations where they get rested for the year to come. In September the children go back to school. We know that summer is going away."

Grandfather Old Year looked at the clock and then hurried on. "October changes the leaves of the trees to red and brown and gold. It is a beautiful month. Its very last day is Halloween. November takes all the leaves from the trees. She brings cold weather and long nights. We like November, for she brings Thanksgiving Day."

"We shall all try to be very thankful, too," said the boy.

"December will be your last month, little boy. You will have grown to be a man. Christmas is your last holiday, but it is the happiest of them all."

"How good you are, Grandfather Old Year, to tell me all this. I am so glad to know of the fine things ahead. I shall try to make it a splendid year."

Grandfather Old Year patted the boy's head. "Try very hard and you will give the world a happy year."

Just then the big clock that rules the world moved its finger to twelve. The chimes began to ring. The Old Year put the boy down very gently.

"Good-bye, little New Year," he said, as he picked up his bundle and his staff. "Be a brave boy and do good things."

"Good-bye, dear Grandfather Old Year," and he waved his hand.

"A happy New Year!" shouted the Old Year as he slipped away into the Past.

Editor's note:—Here we have all the names of the months. Which do you like best. Write me a short letter telling which month you prefer and if your letter is one of the ten best, you'll receive a nice prize. Address Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

That Fence Post Problem

(Continued from page 5.)

slight loss in lasting qualities. In any case it is only a matter of three to five years until renewal will be necessary.

Post Material for the Future

To save labor in resetting posts, it is well for any farmer to insure himself a steady supply of posts both now and in the future. He can take care of his future needs by growing them on the farm. Where the proper species are growing naturally in his woods, such as red cedar, locust or butternut (the best kinds for this purpose) he can, by his cutting practices, make sure that these species are allowed to regenerate themselves and grow a supply of post timber perpetually.

Unless the individual is certain that his wants will be taken care of by natural growth in the native trees of the more durable kinds now on the farm, he should set aside an acre or two of cleared land on which to grow them. For this purpose an odd corner, a distant field, a stony and difficult piece of ground to work, or an abandoned field will serve the purpose if the soil is not too dry or too wet.

Locust Is the Tree

There is no question about the locust being the prize species to plant for fence post material at the present time. Chestnut, once prized for the purpose, is gone, as far as the present generation is concerned. The locust tree produces an extremely durable wood, and does the job in surprisingly few years. It is not uncommon for it to yield posts in less than 15 years on average soil.

The locust tree has one enemy of importance, the borer. Its attacks sometimes spell ruin to the plantation of young trees. This enemy is always present, but in most cases the trees outgrow its effects. Considering all phases of the hazard, locust still remains the best bet for fence post growing.

The Cost of Establishing a Locust Planting

As mentioned above, one or two acres ordinarily are adequate for growing sufficient locust posts for a perpetual supply on the farm.

To get one acre started usually costs in cash around $2.50 to $4 for seedlings. They may be procured from either private or public nurseries in sufficient quantities.

The labor of setting 800 trees per acre (spaced about seven or eight feet apart) is usually about two days for one man. The work can be successfully carried on during spare time in the early spring.

Very little care is needed to keep the planting coming along nicely. Nothing can be done to ward off the injuries caused by the borer. Fire must be kept out of the trees, and grazing animals should be fenced off until the trees have grown above their reach.

The plantation of locust will commonly begin yielding posts in around twelve years. Cutting of the larger trees at that time thins out the stand and allows those left to speed up their growth. Regeneration comes from stumps, seed and roots of the cut trees. The yield on fairly good ground has been as high as 1,100 posts to the acre in a 17-year period.

Invest in Memories

(Continued from page 8.)

his weary journey he found that with the sinking of the golden sun the treasure, too, had vanished and only darkness was there. When Bob and I are old, our golden bank account and the twenty acres for which I've almost sacrificed our happiness will have lost its shining lure with the setting sun of our lives."

Need I tell you that the Russell home and house was completely renovated? It meant cutting into the savings account for new furniture, electric lights, chintz hangings, the breakfast nook and the sunporch. It meant forgetting for all time, perhaps, the twenty acres that had seemed so important to acquire. But the result was worth it for Bob was home again—eager to show off his home and Janet to admiring friends.

I wish you might have seen them as I did last night. They were full of eager plans for the long-deferred vacation-honeymoon trip they are taking this winter with the other Pennsylvania Farmer folks to Florida and Panama.

"We don't talk of anything else but the trip," Janet confided. "Neither of us knows much about traveling and it will be simply wonderful to put our worries on somebody else's shoulders and just enjoy ourselves. We never would be able to go if it were not for the Pennsylvania Farmer and this is just the trip we've always wanted. It will be simply great not having to plan meals or wash dishes for nineteen days—and can't you just feel the salt spray on your face?"—(for I'm going, too.)

"But what of the twenty acres?" I asked rather tactlessly. "The lawyer for the estate told me yesterday they must sell this year, even at a sacrifice. I thought you were anxious for the frontage it would give you."

The smile faded from Janet's face and for a minute I saw the old, grasping look there. Then she straightened her shoulders and with a laugh said, "Heavens, we've all the land we can take care of. This ——" and here she looked over at Bob with that same shining look in her eyes that I saw on their wedding day—"this is to be an investment in memories."

Editor's note:—Miss Watson, author of this story, will act as hostess to women members of the Pennsylvania Farmer Florida-Panama Tour, January 30th to February 17th.

To obtain full information about this trip, arranged especially for Pennsylvania Farmer readers, use the coupon on Page 7.

Brief Answers

A. C. R.—Place a saucer of bi-sulphide of carbon, which you can obtain at any drug store, in the wheat bin and close it tight. You will destroy the weevil in your wheat. Keep lights away from the bin, for the gas is very inflammable. Painting the inside of the bin with creosote will not kill stock if you feed the wheat, neither do I think it will kill the weevil.

* * *

R. S.—If you have limestone on the farm and coal and wood are not expensive you can burn the lime more cheaply than you can grind the lime rock. I bought the coal and hauled lime rock two miles and the burnt lime cost only about one dollar per ton.

* * *

R. W. H., W. Va.—If you will tell us how to reduce taxes and not reduce the teachers' salaries or the term of school readers will be interested in what you say. You admit that taxes are entirely too high. Now tell us how to reduce them.

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Big 10-ounce Package
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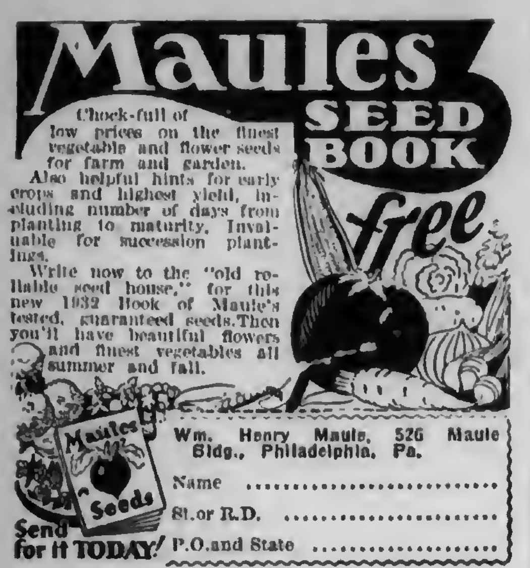

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Farmer's Business Letter

A YEAR of disappointments and losses is drawing to a close as this is written, and another year is being looked forward to with great hope, and with not a little confidence, that its developments will prove to be much more favorable. So far as agriculture is concerned it would appear that liquidation must have just about run its course. During the closing weeks of the year there has been an unprecedented run of country bank failures. Farmers by the thousands have thus been forced to sell whatever they had, whether or not it was ready for market, to raise some cash for current running expenses. There can't possibly be as many bank failures in the near future as in the near past, as there are not as many banks to fail. Only a few banks are left in some counties. In the course of time this will mean a stronger banking structure, and therefore a gain, but getting there is a tough road.

Big Pig Crop

Considering conditions, as bearish a piece of news as ever saw the light of day appeared at midweek when the government came out with its survey of the fall pig crop. For the United States an increase of 19.7 per cent was found, and coupling this with the increase in the spring crop, it was figured that the 1931 production was 9 per cent larger than the 1930 production. In the corn belt alone that figures 4,500,000 more hogs than a year ago.

It was a poor time to hit the hog market with another dose of pessimism. With lighter receipts there had been some recovery this week, average price, at $4.25, showing a gain of 15 cents over last week. And there was some feeling that the peak of marketing for the current season had been passed.

Cattle Higher

Last week's cattle market was demoralized, with a big lot of steers left over for the opening of this week, and this coupled with the Christmas holidays resulted in the smallest run on record for a week in December. Only 20,700 cattle were received here. Prices picked up the first half of the week, and then dropped off on Thursday with only 5,000 on sale, indicative of the weak state of the market. Average price for the week moved up to $7.40, a gain of 75 cents over last week, but the market can't hold, with anything like liberal supplies unless there should be a pronounced change in the feeling. Tops brought $11.75 this week, a gain of 25 cents, but only a few sell anywhere near that figure. More steers are selling below than above $8.

Lambs Gain

With light receipts the lamb market moved up this week, showing gains as high as a dollar per cwt. Tops late sold at $6.35, highest since late in November. Average lamb price for the week was $5.40, a gain of 25 cents over last week. In the wholesale market lamb carcasses are now quoted at 7 to 12 cents, which means that in the cut rate stores forequarters of lamb of good quality can be had as low as a dime a pound, a great encouragement to consumption.

In the Grain Trade

Nothing happens to brighten the outlook in the grain trade. It is the same old story of weakness and more weakness. New wheat from the Argentine has been moving rather freely, and offerings are expected to be larger after the first of the year, with the surplus for export estimated as high as 150,000,000 bushels. Then Australia is expected to have 120,000,000 for export. The Department of Agriculture now estimates world crop, outside of Russia and China, at 3,538,000,000 bushels, against 3,635,000,000 a year ago.

Chicago, Dec. 26, 1931. Watson.

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Produce Market Review

THE holiday season market for farm produce is erratic and difficult to predict. In normal years it brings a more active demand from consumers for apples, cranberries, celery, sweet potatoes, mushrooms and poultry. This year has been far from normal and while there was some increase in the demand for these products it was not as large as usual. In the fruit and vegetable line many dealers stated that it was the poorest market in fifty years and while this may be an exaggeration, nevertheless it was far from satisfactory.

Turkeys and other lines of poultry were abundant and prices declined daily and the close of the market found considerable stock unsold which will be put in the freezers and worked out for New Year's. Turkeys from the nearby sections were not in as large supply as was expected and prices on good nearby stock were quite a bit higher than for that from the more distant parts of the country. Nearby No. 1 stock sold at prices ranging from 28c to 35c, with occasional lots of fancy as high as 40c. Chain stores advertised a price of 35c and handled quite a large volume.

Eggs held firm in Philadelphia and receipts were limited. Nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 37@38c, white or brown extras at 33@36c and mixed colors at 26@32c. In New York nearby closely selected white eggs brought 36@37c, and other grades of white eggs ranged 26@34c. Brown eggs sold at 30½@38c and mixed colors at 27@34c.

White potatoes were very dull as is usual during the holiday season. Prices did not show any material change but there was a weaker tendency, with less stock bringing top quotations. Pennsylvania round whites sold at 65@90c per 100-pound sack in Philadelphia with a very few lots up to $1. Apple prices were unchanged but the demand was very unsatisfactory on eastern grown apples. Practically all of the late varieties can be bought at 75c to $1.25 per bushel and comparatively few are bringing $1.25.

W. R. W.

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Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 33½@36c; 92 score, 32c; 90 score, 29c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 36½@37c; nearby white, extras, 33@36c; nearby brown extras, 33@36c; nearby mixed colors, 28@32c; nearby current receipts, 26@27c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13@24c; broilers, 15@20c; old roosters, 12@17c; pigeons, pr., 20@25c; turkeys, 23@30c; ducks, 16@20c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 32c; extras, 31c; firsts, 25½@30½c; 90 score, 28½@29c; 89 score, 27@27½c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 36@37½c; extra firsts, 31@32½c; average extras, 33½@35c; mediums, 29@30½c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, western, 11@22c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 12@22c; old cocks, 12 to box, 10@14c; pigeons, prime, doz., 50@75c; turkeys, dry packed, nearby, 23@34c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

After last week's slump receipts were light, only a dozen carloads. Demand was light also. Hardly enough carlots were sold to afford a basis for quotations, but good fat steers looked higher judging by the way some of them sold. One load of Indiana-fed steers, 23 head averaging 1,190 lbs. and well finished, brought $8.25. Nothing else approached this figure, sales ranging from $7 downward and few good enough to beat $6.25. One load of 1,360-pound steers, fat but rather plain, brought $6.80. A few fleshy butcher steers went at $6@6.25, plainer kind but fleshy at $5.50@5.75. Light steers had to be rather good if they brought more than $5.50, but a few went at $6. One load of nice fleshy feeders were taken by a slaughterer at $5.25, all Herefords averaging 865 lbs. Some very good feeders have been available here in recent weeks at $5@5.25, a real good load of fleshy Shorthorns going at $5.30. A few choice heifers sold at $5.50, but with steers at present prices it takes good heifers to sell above $5. Few cows brought $4 or thereabouts, decent butcher cows going at $3.25@3.50. Canners brought $2@2.25 largely. Choice heavy bulls would not sell above $4.25 and few handy ones over that. Bulk of bolognas brought $3.25@3.75.

Choice weighty steers	$7 75@ 8 25
Good to choice, do.	7 25@ 7 75
Fair to good, do.	6 75@ 7 25
Ordinary to fair	6 00@ 6 50
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 00
Good to choice yearlings	7 50@ 8 00
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 25@ 5 75
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good light steers	5 50@ 6 00
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 25
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 25@ 5 50
Good to choice heifers	4 75@ 5 25
Fair to good heifers	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 25
Good to choice fat cows	3 50@ 4 00
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair cows	2 25@ 3 00
Canners	1 50@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Choice handy butcher bulls ...	4 25@ 4 50
Fair to good handy bulls	3 75@ 4 00
Common to fair bulls	3 25@ 3 75
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

Under lessened receipts the hog market improved last week, closing at $5.15@5.25 for desirable weights. Monday's receipts were light, only 15 double-deck carloads, and with a fair demand the market was active at a quarter or more above last week's closing prices. Heavy hogs brought $4.75@4.90, heavy mixed $5.10@5.35 and handy-weights $5.50 largely. Light Yorkers and pigs were scarce and sold as high as anything else, if good. Best sows brought $4. These prices are a bit out of line with other markets, due to urgent need of hogs with a light supply. Many more hogs could have been sold if available.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 75@ 4 90
Heavy mixed	5 10@ 5 35
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 40@ 5 50
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs. ..	5 40@ 5 50
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs. ..	5 40@ 5 50
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	5 25@ 5 50
Roughs	3 50@ 4 00
Stags	2 00@ 2 75

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was light, eight carloads, nearly all lambs. The few sheep here sold higher, the best of them $3.50 per cwt. Not enough were here to make a safe basis for quotations and these are merely estimates. Lambs were a quarter or so higher, with top at $6.50 and medium kind $5@5.50. Culls sold at $5 in some cases, or a dollar above a week ago. Few heavy lambs are coming. Prices for the lower grades are regarded as too high, due to scarcity in holiday week.

Good to best wethers	$3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	6 25@ 6 50
Medium lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Culls and common	3 00@ 5 00
Heavy lambs	5 50@ 6 00

Calves

Only about 250 calves were on sale and the market was very irregular. Tops sold at $9 and in some cases $9.50, and probably more could have been had for a few of choice quality. Medium calves brought $7@8 and others on down. All these prices were due to shortage rather than to improved outlet.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—We have the big fellows. Am offering five big hens mated to handsome tom not related. Forty-five dollars. Over 100 hens. Am offering three for twenty dollars. Eggs March and April delivery thirty dollars hundred. Poults sixty dollars. Guarantee live delivery. W. B. Miller, Free Union, Va.

GLADACRES QUALITY BRONZE TURKEYS, the result of crossing "Bakers' Bronze Beauties" and Bird Bros. "Goldbank" strains. We offer you breeders at $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 for pullets and $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 for cockerels. Chas. C. Rodaker, Dayton, Pa.

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STATE SHOW CHAMPION Bronze Turkeys, Buff Rocks, Light Brahmas, Rouen Ducks. Catalogue. J. C. Clipp & Son, Bx.P, Campbellsburg, Indiana.

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MEBBY I CAN SWING OVER AN' CATCH HIM
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THUMP
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January 9, 1932

N. J. AGR'L EXP'T STATIONS
JAN 1

Aboard the S. S. Sixaola

This steamship has been reserved for the exclusive use of members of the Pennsylvania Farmer Florida-Panama Tour, January 30th to February 17th. The above pictures show part of the ship's promenade deck, the dining room, the library and the smoking room. . . It is not too late to join the tour. . . The cost and additional information will be found in this issue.

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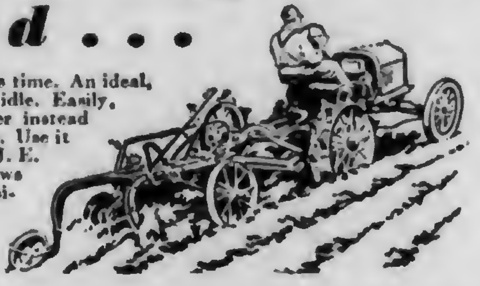

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

NO farmers' organization leadership commands a more loyal and intelligent following than does the National Grange. Always it seeks to serve our agricultural interests. Wanting means of relief in the present hard situation it urges the expansion of credits and the cheapening of money through increase in volume of circulation. To that end it would have the Federal Reserve Banks buy government securities in large volume, reduce discount rates and have the minimum necessary gold reserve ratio reduced. This may make heavy reading for some, and yet in a way it is simple enough.

Within our federal reserve system these banks and the United States Treasury hold the gold that lies behind every dollar of our paper currency. When these banks buy a large amount of government securities and "eligible paper" from member banks, much of the money received finds its way back to the Reserve Banks as deposits, and each dollar thus held to the credit of any member bank can become the basis for loans by that bank ten times as great in amount. That is the means provided for expansion to meet demand. An adequate sum is thus available to the banks for loans to those who want to do business and can furnish security.

A "State of Mind"

The Grange is right in wanting such a policy that money and credit will be abundant. The time will come when this policy, which is the present one of the Federal Reserve Banks, will bring results and times will be better, but it is not getting us very far now simply because industry and investors will not use the money. Fear grips them all, and every succeeding week for a very long period has justified the fear when what any one buys keeps going down in price. Money cannot be forced into circulation. For many months the Reserve Banks have kept discount rates down to a most unusual low point, but business would not increase its demand for capital.

The Grange recommends exactly what the Reserve System wants in effect and has tried to force into action, but the old rule holds that when prices are falling people prefer money to goods, no matter how cheap the money. If people came to believe that we were about to have rising prices, they would prefer goods—railroads, factories, lands, manufactured goods, etc.,—instead of money. Any one thing in the class might not be wanted for reasons inherent in its own case, but the rule would be that the public was in a buying state of mind.

Failure for Time Being

A continuing drop in prices produces a state of mind exactly opposite. The purchase of government securities and "eligible paper" by the Reserve Banks, releasing credit for member banks ten times greater than amount of purchases, and a rediscount rate extremely low leave the country's business stagnant so long as the public believes that "goods" are a poor thing to own because decline in price continues. This "state of mind" must wear itself out—always has and always will—but so long as it continues the recommendations of the National Grange do no good except to range this great organization on the right side. What it asks is what the Reserve Banks have been trying hard to do, but our country's business interests that could offer eligible paper for discounting want little money to put into more enterprises so long as what they would buy appears still to be headed downward in price because the buying public is standing aside except as driven by necessity.

The wisest financial policy of the government—the lowest discount rates and the attempt to force money into the hands of great industries to get the wheels going—is helpless as a child in the face of a nearly universal public "state of mind." One of these days that state of mind will change, and then we shall have the benefit of the Reserve policy that the National Grange advocates and that is now in effect as far as a fearful public will avail itself of it.

An Annual Report

It is the season of the year for annual reports, and the loosely knit group composing "The Thriftless" has a right to whatever may be its due share of consideration. I have made report from time to time because no one else appeared to feel any responsibility in the matter. Some personal touch with members has given me understanding, and the number eligible for membership is so large that it cannot be ignored. Then, too, I am qualified by a rather indefensible bit of sympathy that is way beyond the approval of my thrifty friends.

The organization has grown. This is due in part to the fact that hard times have caused enforced unemployment and under cover of the idleness of workers any thriftless person who formerly worked now and then for appearance sake has seen his way clear to follow natural inclination. But these are not rated by their fellows as Orthodox Thriftless. The latter see no reason to be apologetic about idleness at any time.

Vindication

The organization holds that the last two years vindicated the attitude toward life that it takes. People who worked hard and saved are hard hit. In considerable number they have not only lost their savings but retain tastes and likings that they cannot gratify. The organization points to the evenness of life and the placid outlook of its own members that remain untouched, while peace has been put to rout among many who worked and saved. The thriftless have experienced little change in their manner of life and specially they have the leisure they value most.

Criticism

While finding all comparisons with the thrifty much in their own favor, they not only are not critical of others' ways but are a bit resentful that others assume the right to criticize them. Having their own lives to live, they would use their own judgment respecting values. Especially are they weary of "surveys" made by young men who think themselves wiser than the ones they survey. The thriftless are willing that there should be such belief, but think that courtesy calls for its concealment. They are willing that those who want to work hard and save should do so and take the risk of loss, but they believe there are saner ways of spending one's time while on earth.

This annual report has been prepared with scrupulous care that it should not reflect any prejudices of the writer.

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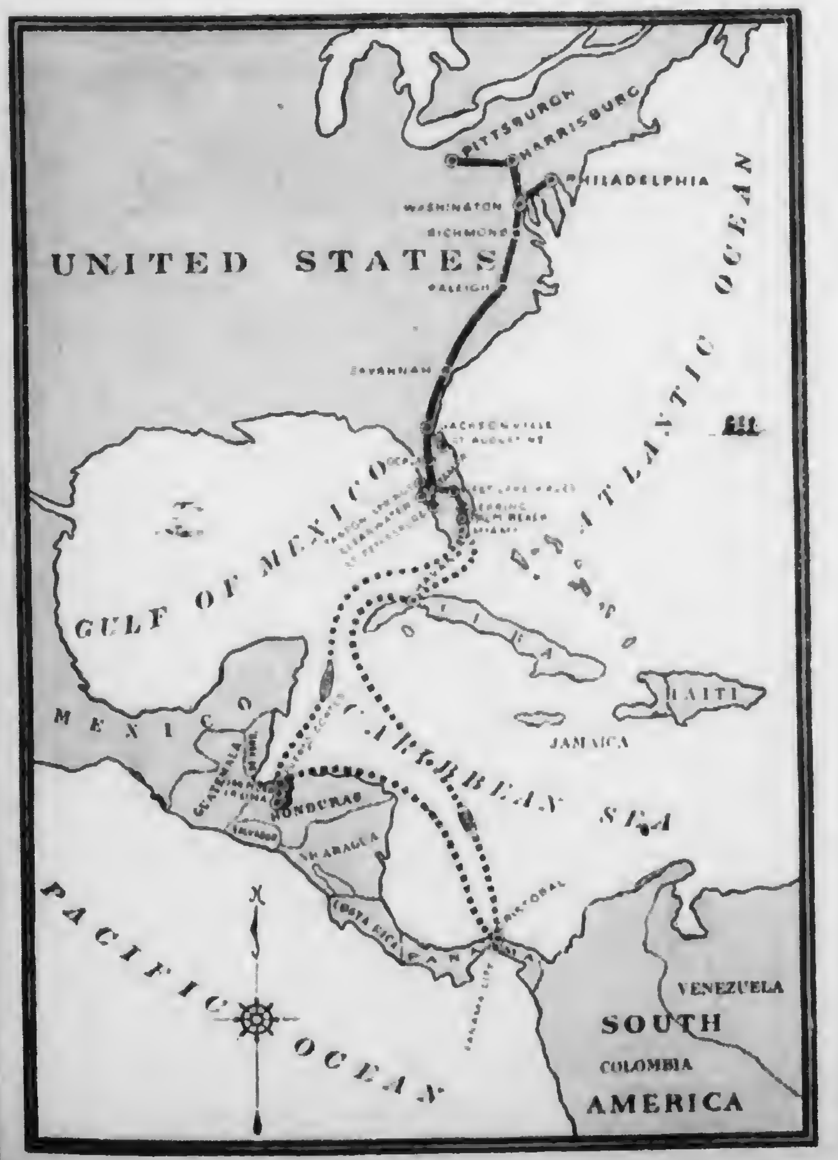

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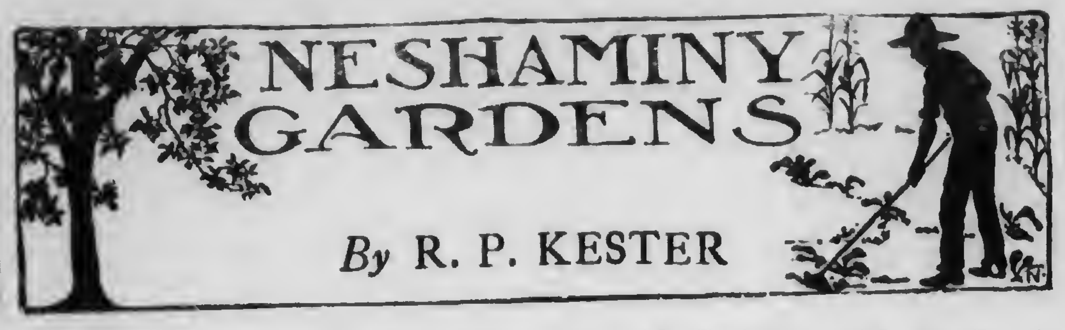

NESHAMINY GARDENS

By R. P. KESTER

MOST of humanity will welcome the New Year with few regrets for the passing of 1931. The hopes and expectations with which the past year was greeted a year ago have not been fulfilled. Thousands of unemployed men and women still tramp the streets of our cities vainly looking for work, unable to pay rent or even to buy food. Many landlords and business men cannot pay interest and taxes. In Philadelphia alone the delinquent taxes amount to $38,000,000!

* * *

"Why bring that up now?" some may ask. "Isn't it better to close our eyes and ears to the present and look only to the future?" No. Only by facing conditions and finding the cause of suffering can we find a remedy, or learn how to prevent a repetition of our troubles. For there is a cause for every pain and for every heartache. The cause is usually found to lie in ignorance, selfishness, greed or indifference.

* * *

In past ages, human suffering and misery was believed to be an evidence of divine displeasure, administered both as a punishment and as a corrective. From this belief they coined the statement, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."

* * *

Modern man, in throwing away a great deal of what he calls "primitive superstition," has also thrown away a lot of good wheat with the chaff. For the truths contained in the foregoing paragraph are known to be true today, although they are stated in the language of modern scientists and philosophers, such as, "Every effect has its cause," and "Wisdom is born of experience," etc.

* * *

So, the first duty that presents itself to the thoughtful person who would have better times in the future is to apply all his brains and powers to learning where we have been playing the fool in the past and, having found it, to use the knowledge gained by study and experience in correcting the errors.

* * *

Placing the blame for our present predicament has been the favorite indoor sport for the past two years. Almost everything has been declared by some one to be the cause of the "depression"—prohibition, over-production, high wages, the tariff, the War, extravagance, installment buying, stock speculation, high taxes, pleasure madness—but why enumerate further?

* * *

All these subjects, and others, are before us for solution, and they need the honest thought of every citizen. The common voter—the average man and woman—must do more independent thinking. There must be more intelligent thought given to all these questions. Voters must stop swallowing doses of political nostrums peddled about by self-imposed leaders; stop following custom and blind tradition in their political thinking (sic). Some of the causes of our present predicament are political, some are economic, and some are purely social. But in all of them the New Year brings a challenge to every citizen. The year 1932, and the years following, will be better, or worse, according to the way we meet and solve the problems now before us.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

WHEN a man finds that his house has been built on a loose earth foundation he can do one of two things. He can move his house or dig down and keep digging till he comes to solid rock for the walls to stand on.

My thoughts are turned in this direction by a letter which says that the writer lives in a neighborhood where folks are great hands to gossip. About the only thing they seem to think or talk about is some story against one of the neighbors. He does not like to turn in and talk with the rest of them, and he wonders what he had better do. He would move away if he could.

It seems, then, to be a question of digging down to a more secure foundation. Neighborhoods do get the habit of hauling each other over the coals sometimes, and it is a bad custom. Here is one thing this farmer man can do; when bad stories are told of any one, he may tell as good a one about the same person if possible. All men have their good qualities. Study these. Make all possible of the good in men. Discourage gossip in every way you can, but be good and kind about it.

And then try to change the drift of thinking among your neighbors. It is winter now. Get up a little neighborhood reading club or a little debating society. Put the neighbors, and especially the young folks, on as singers or musicians or as writers of essays on different subjects. By and by invite people from other neighborhoods to come in and unite with you in these and other uplifting ways of entertainment and instruction.

When the mind is filled with good things there is little room for the bad. This we can always do, speak well of others. The example of just one man or woman, who never holds the folks about him up to ridicule or in any other way belittles them, is sure to have a good influence in the community. If it is damp and foggy in the valley, move up to higher ground.

Experience with Walnuts

ENGLISH walnuts can be successfully grown in western Pennsylvania. I have a tree that began bearing when ten years old and has been bearing nuts every year except in 1930 when the late freeze killed them. The tree is now 20 years old, has a limb spread of 25 feet and is 45 inches in circumference.

The nuts do not get quite as large as those we buy in the stores, but have a much better flavor and are somewhat harder in the shell. This tree has had a half bushel of hulled nuts on in one season.

The tree is a seedling from the famous Pomeroy English Walnut Orchard of New York. I am growing some young trees from the seed of this tree. Not all of them will stand the climate. I have planted several trees side by side; some will freeze to the ground each winter and others are making good growth.

I also have a graft growing on a black walnut that bears nuts. Would like to hear from any one who has had experience in growing them in Pennsylvania. W. W. Wagner.

Armstrong county, Pa.

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We Follow the Trail of Balboa

By M. C. GILPIN

BEWHISKERED Balboa lolled in the shade while his dripping armor dried on an improvised clothes-line. The Spaniard gentleman was resting from the job of wading down a sandy beach, drawn sword in hand, and proclaiming that a vast body of water and all its shores belonged to the King of Spain. He had just made the biggest discovery on record; to wit, the Pacific Ocean. He dreamed of wealth, honor, prestige and power, but little did he dream that some day mighty vessels would sail across the isthmus he had tramped over with so much fatigue. If he could have seen one of these monstrous ships, carrying more persons than his whole army contained, climbing the hills of Darian on steps of water, he would doubtless have quit drinking or applied to the authorities for a guardian. It would have astonished him more than all he could see of the whole Pacific Ocean.

The narrow neck of land which joins the two American continents was once ruled by mosquitoes. Nations bowed in defeat before the barrage of disease these insects laid down to defend their realm from man. But an idea in the brain of a scientist laid bare the venom of the winged hordes, saved mankind from yellow fever and made possible the digging of the Panama Canal, a ditch which cuts the western world in two.

Pirates and Mules

For untold centuries this section has been a jungle. Ancient civilization sank in its morasses, but today it stands as a high point in engineering achievement, one of the wonders of the modern world, all because a little thought in the mind of man was too much for the proboscis of a mosquito.

Newspapers, radio, orators and gossips swamp us with words. They tell us everything—except the one thing we want to know. Historians are like that. They tell about Balboa and his sword, about the gold of Peru and the jewels of Montezuma, which seeping through the bottle neck of two continents, on the way to Europe, made Panama a metropolis before politicians saw a golden goose in high taxes. What they don't tell us about, and what we want to know, is whether the tempered steel of the Spanish armor turned the points of the mosquitoes' drills, or whether the hides of the old-time Castillians were too tough for the mosquitoes to penetrate. If the latter was the case we know why Alphonso was kicked out of Spain,—his line was running out.

Mule loads of silver wedges came over the mountains. Galleons and merchant ships sailed into the port. The silver was lifted from the weary backs of the long-ears and packed into the oak-lined holds of the vessels. Then pirates fought over it, and sharks fed on the victims of their greed. Some of the white metal was carried to Europe, there to help carry on wars and political intrigue. Today mules come over the mountains and ships steam into port—not the same ships and, although they say mules never die of old age, probably not the same mules.

The "lug-heads" of this century carry no silver wedges for pirates to fight over or rulers to clamor for, but golden loads of yellow bananas for modern steamers to haul toward northern appetites. For the banana business has crowded out piracy and is a greater industry alone than the mighty trade in precious metals ever was. Verily "the meek shall inherit the earth."

The banana skin has kept alive some practical jokers who might otherwise have dried up and blown away to the delight of humanity. Aside from this slip the banana has a clean record. It is good to eat and fair to look upon. Where it comes from and how it gets here is an operation of speed and clock-like precision.

"When word of a steamer's approach reaches a plantation the banana cutters are warned and everything made ready to begin work at daylight. The various divisions of this work have been so coordinated that a cargo of 75,000 bunches can be placed aboard ship in twelve to fifteen hours after the first stem of bananas is cut from the plant."

The cost of the Pennsylvania Farmer Tour to Florida and Panama, January 30th to February 17th, is announced on Page 13 of this issue.

Why all this discussion of bananas? Simply because a shipload of farmers from Pennsylvania and adjacent states will visit a banana plantation as one of the points of interest when they take the southern tour this month; and others who are still undecided about going along may be interested in some of the things they can expect to see.

Our booklet, which tells about this trip, on page 8 says: "A special train will take us back into the interior of Honduras, through the jungles into the heart of the banana plantation region." The booklet is illustrated and gives a complete schedule of the trip day by day, telling in a brief but thorough manner the scores of interesting places to be visited and how it can be done. The booklet doesn't cost anything. If interested let us know and we'll be glad to send you a copy.

From Miami, Florida, to Panama and back again by way of Cuba and other places north, east, south and west, the touring party will travel by special boat. They will have a ship all to themselves, one of the largest and finest of the United Fruit Company's famous Great White Fleet. The United Fruit Company, by the way, claims to be the world's biggest farmer. It operates over a half million acres of improved land and owns or has leased over two and a half million acres of unimproved lands, making its holdings total 3,482,042 acres, in the heart of the tropics where grass grows so fast that pigs can't leave root-marks and beans shoot up six inches in a day—or is it sixty? This was the original home of the beanstalk which made Jack the Giant Killer famous, and the folks who take our southern tour will see wonders more remarkable than that fairy tale which thrilled their childhoods.

Turning a stretch of jungle into a banana plantation is a bigger job than slaying a giant. Take for instance the following description of such an undertaking, by Samuel Crowther in "The Romance and Rise of the American Tropics":

"What the actual work on the jungle means can hardly be pictured to any one who is not familiar with the dense, dank growth of the tropics. The jungle is a tangled mass. In the usual jungle it is impossible to travel ten feet without cutting, so thick are the brush and vines. Even the surveying of these stretches is only for the tropical experts. After the surveys the drainage ditches are cut through—for nearly always these tracts have to be drained.

"The next step is to clear out the underbrush. This is hard, trying work both for the laborers and for the engineers. The heavy moist heat will soon do up the ordinary man. At this stage the big trees are not cut, but with the brush out of the way, fields are lined and staked so that the banana plants will go in regularly spaced rows. The planting is done with pieces of root-stock selected from clean, vigorous plants. The planting is all completed before any attention is given to the jungle trees. Then they are cut and simply allowed to lie as they fall. When a tract is planted and the trees felled the general appearance of the plantation is just a little worse than when it was jungle.

"The tropical growth decays as quickly as it grows. In six months the younger wood has become a mulch while in two or three years even the big trunks have disappeared. Curiously enough indiscriminately cutting the trees and letting them lie where they fall does not injure the banana plants. They are still below ground while the operation is being carried on and once above ground they manage to adapt themselves to conditions. The heavy mulch of decaying vegetation is of positive benefit.

"Three months after planting the shoots are well up and the banana farm gets its first clearing. This involves cutting out the weeds, the new tropical growth and whatever felled timber has started to sprout again. Such of the original planting as has failed to

(Continued on page 13.)

Central American Indians in their native village.

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WHAT WE NEED

WHAT this country needs now is not a five-billion dollar bond issue to increase debt and taxation and business troubles, not a costly national "economic council" to investigate depressions and attempt the impossiblity of telling Congress how to avoid them, not more government agencies of any sort—but a few statesmen who believe that business can and should attend to business while government should attend to government at less cost to the public.

A BOY'S CALF

THE following news item is an editorial in itself: "Donald DeRemer, of Shinglehouse, had no way to take his pure-bred Holstein calf to the Potter county Four-H Club round-up at Coudersport. He went to a neighbor, engaged a truck for $8, and agreed to pay the farmer by working Saturdays and holidays. Donald's calf got a ride and at the round-up of about 80 animals won first prize. Now the calf is eligible for another ride, to Harrisburg, where she will be exhibited at the Pennsylvania Farm Show, January 18 to 22."

BLIGHT PROOF CHESTNUT

NOW and then something is published to the effect that blight-proof chestnut trees are being found. The Pennsylvania Forest Research Institute warns the public against expecting too much of such discoveries. Even if blight proof trees are developed it will be many a year before they again cover our hills and mountains. Science failed to conquer the chestnut blight. What would happen if other valuable species should be attacked by a similar destructive disease?

EASY BANKRUPTCY

INVESTIGATION reveals the fact that about ninety-nine per cent of those who go into bankruptcy under the present law are discharged promptly, without regard to their business conduct or the equities of the case. This means that the law is being used by many as a means of defrauding their creditors. The purpose of bankruptcy legislation is to prevent fraud while giving honest but unfortunate men another chance in business, but the present law is encouraging fraud, cheating creditors and wasting assets which properly belong to them. Business men demand something better and should have it.

WHOLESALE ENDORSEMENT

MOST of the solid farmers and most of the Grangers of Pennsylvania are opposed to "stabilization," to the equalization fee and to the export debenture. How does it come then that the Pennsylvania State Grange is recorded and quoted as endorsing some of these things? It is because the State Grange adopted a perfunctory motion, without discussion, to approve the platform of the National Grange, which included approval of some things in which Pennsylvania Grangers do not believe. Isn't it about time to cut out perfunctory approval of anything?

A GRATEFUL UNCLE

TO the Review of Reviews we are indebted for an account of the only money our government has made at Mussel Shoals. The Alabama Power Company offered the site to the government as a patriotic gift. The government, to make the transaction legal, paid one dollar. Then the company photographed the one-dollar check and included it in some literature intended to inspire others to make similar gifts, whereupon the government fined it $500 for reproducing a public document without permission. Those who want to put Uncle Sam into the light, power and fertilizer business at Mussel Shoals appear to have missed this conspicuous example of his ability to make a profit.

MORE MIRACLES

SEVERAL bills are before Congress which are intended to "stabilize" prices on a higher level in one way or another. Some of these bills propose to do it through the Federal Reserve Board, which is supposed to have the ability to lift prices by inflation of credit and by purchase of securities. Other bills propose to do it by the simple process of lowering the value of the dollar by reducing the number of grains of gold in it. All such schemes are bad in the end, no matter what their primary or temporary effects may be. This country has had too much "stabilization" now for its own good and should not attempt any more economic miracles by law. What should be done now is to reduce the cost of government, all kinds everywhere, and lift the burden of taxation so far as that is possible.

ALONE WITH A BULL

TWO days before Christmas John Burris, Prairie du Chien, Wis., was found dead in the stall of his bull. Nearly all his clothing had been torn off, and that vain weapon a pitchfork was lying near by. The day after Christmas Ronald Smith, an employe on the Old Forge dairy farms of the Glatfelter estate near Spring Grove, Pa., was gored in the abdomen by a bull while working alone in the barn. He managed to escape and crawl to his room where he was found several hours later in a serious condition from loss of blood. With blood transfusion and other treatment at the York hospital he is expected to recover. John B. Shank of Franklin county, Pa., reports the death of Mrs. John H. Shube of Montague, California, as the result of a bull's attack, but he has no particulars. Mrs. Shube was formerly Miss Annie V. Ashway of Franklin county.

THE OTHER SIDE

THE Wisconsin House of Representatives passed a bill providing that if a man's farm does not pay him 30c an hour for his labor and 45c an hour for overtime the state shall make good the deficiency out of the treasury. Such an absurdity is not likely to become law in Wisconsin, though the vote for it was 79 to 9 in the lower house of the legislature. Wisconsin is a state of good agriculture, with many fine farms and homes, well equipped for work and for comfort in life. They were built up, within a comparatively short period, by industry and economy and their owners are entitled to whatever they have the ability to produce on them. How would they feel if they were taxed out of it to make up the deficits of dealers, merchants, manufacturers, or workmen in industry? Or even the deficits of other farmers?

POSSIBILITIES

THE annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science always brings out some things of interest to those engaged in agriculture. At the meeting held at New Orleans last week several discoveries were announced which may develop into something useful, that always depending on whether anything new costs more than it is worth in everyday use. Dr Newton Gaines and Dr. L. A. Chambers of Texas Christian University brought forward a new method of sterilizing milk and other liquids by the use of super sound waves, which they declared would destroy bacteria as effectively as does pasteurization. They did not profess to know how sound waves sterilize but merely reported the discovery. Dr. Charles E. Bills and Francis G. McDonald of Evanston, Ill., announced the chemical production of vitamin D, the antirickets vitamin now supplied by ultra-violet rays, by cod-liver oil and other substances. At the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society, at New Haven, Conn., Dr Henry Gilman of Iowa State College stated that through a simple and inexpensive process farm wastes, such as cornstalks and straw, could be made into furfural, a substance comparable to benzol in service as a solvent, as a preservative and possibly as motor fuel. All interesting but none of so much importance as would be a few discoveries in plant life—for example a grass that would do for other regions what bluegrass does for limestone soil, or a legume or upbuilding plant that will prosper on poor and sour soil. Either of these would be worth millions, but who is trying to produce them?

LOWER TAXES

IN the consideration of this problem it is well to begin at home. For local taxes constitute the major part of the tax burden, and in local affairs the influence of taxpayers can operate most promptly. How many taxpayers have formed the habit of studying the reports of the auditors of their own county, or the cost of their own county's administration? In one county's report last year was observed an item of over $1,500 relief given to one family in a region where most families do not have that much income. None of the taxpayers consulted about that item knew anything of it, which was evidence that they had not studied the record of their county's expenditures. We don't say that the item was improper, for we don't know, but certainly it would have been noticed if the report had been studied.

How should these matters be studied? The best way is to study in company with other taxpayers—in other words through an organization of taxpayers. That organization's sole study should be taxation and its sole object correct taxation and proper expenditure of public funds. It should include all classes of taxpayers, for all are concerned; and it should be organized and operated without regard to personal or partisan interests. Some taxpayers' organizations have failed because they attempted other things on which their members were divided. Some organizations have failed because they were merely partisan agencies under a good name. And some have failed because they never did anything but denounce somebody or something. Only those single in purpose, representing the public, and capable of handling these business questions in the proper way, have survived. These have been and are highly useful organizations, and one of that kind in every county could do a lot of

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New Jersey Farm Comment

G. W. HARRIS

MARYLAND'S new automobile law making automobile owners financially responsible for accidents became effective on January 1st. The law is not a compulsory insurance act, except in the case of those motorists who have demonstrated carelessness on the highways and who are not financially responsible for injuries or property damage caused by such an accident.

This law affects two classes of owners and operators: Those who have been convicted of violating certain motor vehicle laws; those who have had a judgment rendered against them in an amount over $50 arising out of a motor vehicle accident and have not satisfied this judgment. In the first class, the only requirement after conviction is that such owner or operator take out a policy of insurance, or otherwise establish financial responsibility, to protect other users of the highways. This party has demonstrated his carelessness, and as a result is compelled to place himself in a position of being able to pay for damages or injuries he may cause by the operation of his car before he can continue to drive it or have it driven for him.

In the second class the judgment debtor must pay for the damages or injuries assessed against him and likewise establish financial responsibility for future accidents by taking out insurance, or otherwise, as set out in the law.

Some criticise this type of law by likening it to "locking the barn after the horse is stolen." While it does not give Maryland motorists complete protection on their highways, it does help to relieve the results of reckless driving, and the ridding of the highways of irresponsible motorists is a step in the right direction.

* * *

FROM H. C. Barker, who has charge of advance registry work in Maryland, comes an announcement of Maryland's first 30,000-pound cow, Liscomb Forbes Homestead Irene. This seven and one-half year old Holstein has just completed a record for the year of 1,001 pounds of fat and 32,412.1 pounds of milk. She is owned by Chas. H. Anderson and Son, Woodlawn, Md.

"Irene seems to thrive on hard work," Mr. Barker says, "and producing milk at the rate she produced it is hard work. While she was making her record, she put on 200 pounds weight. She really is a most persistent worker, for it was impossible to dry her off before beginning this record. In an attempt to get her dry, her owners turned her on the drouth-turned pastures of 1930, so she started on this record in poor condition.

"As a general rule, a cow will make half of her yearly production in the first five months, but not so with Irene She produced more fat the last six months than she did the first six months of her record. For the entire period, she averaged 88.8 pounds of milk, over a can of milk a day, and on her highest day she milked 107 7 pounds.

"In one year she has produced more than twenty times her weight in milk, and four-fifths her weight in butter."

* * *

THE Maryland Farm Bureau Federation is holding its annual convention at Baltimore this week, January 6th to 8th. Besides the program of prominent speakers, one of the features of the convention will be the selection of "Miss Maryland Farm Bureau" in the state-wide beauty contest during the annual ball at the Lord Baltimore on January 6th. The winner will receive a trophy from Governor Ritchie at the annual banquet at the Southern Hotel the following evening.

* * *

THE home flower garden, whether it is just a few clumps of bloom or an elaborately planned formal garden, is not to be measured by a mercenary yardstick. It fits into another part of our lives, a craving for beauty for which there is no substitute. The college of agriculture at Rutgers University in planning a one-week course in flower gardening has recognized its responsibility to rural New Jersey as being greater than just assistance in increasing earning power of farm enterprises.

Both men and women are welcomed to this course which begins Monday, February 29th. It has been planned to meet the needs of the home gardener interested in specializing in some particular flower, and any one interested in planning or rearranging grounds. There will be no tuition fee charged but residents of the State will pay a registration fee of $3, and non-residents one of $6.

The work includes lectures and discussions in the classroom supplemented by demonstrations and practices in the greenhouses and laboratories. Among the subjects to be offered are soils and fertilizers, seed sowing, irrigation, lawns, cold frames and hot beds, sprayers and spray materials, bulbs, garden plans, ornamental plantings, annual flowering plants, perennial flowering plants and pruning shrubs.

* * *

NEW Jersey's winners of the state-wide Four-H poultry judging contest held at Asbury Park this fall will compete for national honors in New York City Gardens on Saturday, January 9th. They will vie for this honor against teams from other states in the annual National Four-H Poultry Judging Contest being held at Hotel Taft.

Master Farmer Banquet

THE New Jersey Master Farmer banquet will be held during Agricultural Week at Hotel Hildebrecht, Trenton, on Wednesday evening, January 27, at 6:30 o'clock. The presenting of the 1932 New Jersey Master Farmers is conducted jointly by Pennsylvania Farmer and the American Agriculturist.

While the men who are to receive this honor have not yet been announced, they will be chosen in the near future by the board of judges. These judges are: William B. Duryee, Secretary of Agriculture; H. J. Baker, Director of Extension; Dr. J. G. Lipman, Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station; David H. Agans, Master of New Jersey State Grange; H. E. Taylor, Secretary of Federated County Boards of Agriculture, and W. W. Oley, Chief of the Board of Markets.

So far as tickets are available they may be secured by friends who wish to attend. In order to be sure that a place will be saved for you, you may make reservations for one or more tickets by writing either to Pennsylvania Farmer, 1201 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, or to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Make your reservations now. Your ticket will be saved for you and you can pick it up any time before noon on January 27 at the Hotel Hildebrecht.

The team representing New Jersey is from Mercer county and is composed of William Ford, Ewingsville; Edward Reichard and Edward Trockenbrod of White Horse; and Chris Andreas of Ewingsville, alternate.

J. C. Taylor, extension poultryman, has coached the team and is chairman of the contest committee. He was assisted in coaching by Jack Goldenbaum, a member of last year's state team.

* * *

THOSE attending the Pennsylvania Farm Show at Harrisburg will have the opportunity to see some horseshoe pitching "champs" at work. Forty-two farmers have entered the state contest which is being held on January 18th and 19th.

Steward Straw, the 1931 champion, will defend his title in a contest which promises to be interesting.

* * *

ONE of the highlights at Agricultural Week at Trenton, January 26th to 29th, will be the third annual Grange Spelling Bee for New Jersey school children. During the past two years this contest has attracted much interest and already, throughout the state, winners of local contests are being groomed for the state competition. It is open to all New Jersey school children enrolled in grade school or the first two years in high school who have participated in local Grange contests. Each local Grange will be represented by two winners of their local contest.

Last year Joseph S. Staton, of Vineland, won first place; Elizabeth G. Wright, of Allentown, second place; and Allen A. Roslof, of Freehold, third place.

Among the poultrymen four organizations will hold business meetings and discussions on Thursday, January 28th. Dr. J. E. Hunter, of the Pennsylvania State College, will address the New Jersey State Poultry Association at its morning session on the subject, "Mineral and Vitamin Requirements of Baby Chicks." He will be followed by Perley I. Fitts of Durham, N. H., a well-known producer of baby chicks, who will speak on "The Production of Quality Baby Chicks."

"The 1932 Outlook as to Baby Chicks" will be the subject of Reese V. Hicks, managing director of the International Baby Chick Association, at the opening of the afternoon session. In addition to the Poultry Association, the New Jersey Baby Chick Association, the New Jersey Record of Performance and the executive committee of the New Jersey Turkey Growers' Association will meet on that day.

One of the major attractions of the show will be the exhibits of baby chicks. Because the show is held in advance of the regular baby chick season, a number of the state's poultrymen will hatch special lots of baby chicks for display.

Practical problems confronting fruit and vegetable growers will be considered by the New Jersey State Horticultural Society on Friday, January 29. The morning session will consist of separate programs for the fruit and vegetable growers.

At the vegetable growers' session, C. H. Nissley, of the Experiment Station, will give an illustrated talk on "A Trip Through Georgia and Florida Vegetable Sections." Cost of producing vegetables in New Jersey will be discussed by Professor A. G. Waller, economist at the Experiment Station, while H. F. Hall, of Campbell Soup Company, will talk on "The Tomato Outlook for 1932."

A combined meeting of vegetable and fruit growers will gather in the afternoon to hear Gilbert S. Watts, of Bellwood, Pa., and A. C. Thompson of Morrisville, Pa.

* * *

FOUR Gloucester county Four-H Club youths appeared before veteran growers attending the State Horticultural Society convention to receive prizes and to be praised for what was described "as outstanding work" in growing vegetables.

They are Byron Shaw, 12 years old, Swedesboro; Thomas Clendining, 11 years old, Richwood; J. Porton Somers, 14 years old, Mullica Hill, and Charles Kier, 12 years old, of Ewan. The awards, given for first prize winnings in Four-H Club vegetable growing projects, were presented by Prof. L. G. Schmmerhorn on behalf of the Horticultural Society.

Young Shaw won a silver cup for the second successive year for growing more sweet potatoes to the acre than any other boy or girl in the state. His acre-yield was 296 bushels of first grade "sweets" and 108 five-eighths bushel baskets of second-grade potatoes. The state average for sweet potatoes is 140 bushels to the acre.

J. Porton Somers won a silver cup offered by the Horticultural Society for the largest yield of can-house tomatoes grown under contract. In competition with thirty-two other boy and girl Four-H Club members, he ranked first with a yield of 11.6 tons of Marglobe tomatoes to the acre. The state average yield is only 4.5 tons

Young Clendining also won a silver cup offered by the Society by virtue of his yield of 957 crates of market tomatoes, the best record among the thirty-three club members entered in this competition. A yield of 500 crates of market tomatoes to the acre is considered high.

A machine seeder offered for the best record in growing cantaloupes was won by Charles Kier with a yield of 441 five-eighths bushel baskets to the acre.

Professor Schmmerhorn, in presenting the awards, said Four-H Club vegetable growing projects had increased considerably in the last year, and he expressed the hope, on behalf of the Horticultural Society, that further increase in the membership and work of the clubs would result in the coming year.

* * *

BURLINGTON county poultrymen's second poultry meat auction held at Mt. Holly last week drew nearly double the number of birds that were sold at the opening market. Although prices were somewhat lower than those of the preceding week, they conformed to the general market quotations. Most of the producers were satisfied with the prices their 150 crates of heavy birds brought.

What Our Readers Say

WE hear a lot about tax reform. The latest legislature in West Virginia was especially elected on the tax reform issue. It would seem that they made a failure of it, as most of us find our taxes are higher than ever.

I cannot see how we can cut taxes without cutting expenses. And how can we cut expenses without either reducing officers' salaries or the number of government employes? It does not seem that any one is forward about suggesting such a plan, since every employe has a certain amount of political pull and a number of friends who have votes. These votes might exert quite an influence in the next election. It is votes that count with the politician.

A few years ago the circuit judge's salary in West Virginia was increased from $1,500 to $2,000 each. This was after the election that elected them. These judges all gladly accepted nominations and election under the old salary. Some of them at least made quite active campaigns for the position to which they were called. We heard no kicks concerning the salary before the election.

This $1,500 to $2,000 increase to each judge was that much of a bonus. It did not make better judges of them, neither did it give the people an opportunity to select better judges. It did cost the state near $40,000 more annually and increased the people's tax burdens by that amount at a time when most every one else was feeling the burdens of the general depression. It would be possible for the next legislature to consider and correct this little item and save a few thousand each year.

Bond Issues

Of course it might be possible for the tax burden to be shifted from one person to another and possibly get a more equitable tax system, but it seems that every change makes it harder on the land owner and the person of small means. A few years ago we heard quite a lot in favor of the Byrd system of taxation in Virginia, but only last month I read an article severely criticising the Byrd system of taxation because it did not relieve the poor man, but was a rich man's law.

It is too late to do much toward relieving the burdens caused by the continuous bonding of state, county, district and town. However, I will say this much, the bond issue furnishes the man with surplus money a pretty safe hiding place to put his money secure from the assessor's listing, and it adds to the burdens of the one who owns a home where he is trying to make a comfortable living by his own labor. It certainly would be good policy to vote against bond issues in the future and thus prepare to relieve the future tax payers of the results of bond issues.
A. J. Legg.

Nicholas county, W. Va.

The Teacher's Side

IN the December 5th issue of your valuable paper under the Farm Practice notes W. D. Zinn unearthed this choice morsel by C. B. D.: "There is no reason why teachers should have war time prices."

Well, that is some discovery indeed. At what time in the history of this grand old republic have they ever received wages of the kind paid to men and women in other pursuits, either in war times or any other times? Never. Our teachers in Wayne township, Lawrence county, Pa., are at this time receiving for an eight-months term an average of $900 a year. How they can help but become millionaires is a great mystery! A tremendous salary to live on for 12 months and pay for a six-weeks normal course, which a great many are doing.

Why not cut the salaries of some of the people who are running around in state-owned automobiles getting salaries ranging from $1,800 to $7,500? Remember, the tax payers are paying these salaries and also for the gas, oil, repairs and automobiles.

Oh, yeah, the school teacher is overpaid, buys his or her own gas, auto, if they have one, and lives on $900 a year. Something ought to be done, and the place to do it is at Harrisburg. Cut out some assistant district superintendents and reduce salaries from $1,800 to a thousand, from $7,500 to $2,500, and so on down the line. Then give the school teachers a raise. They bear the burden of the proper teaching and training of the future citizens of this great republic and are making a good job of it. Why should they not receive a reasonable compensation for it?

At no time during the last 14 years have we paid our teachers over $110 per month. It took all the rest of our money to pay high township, county and state and inheritance, gasoline and funeral expenses.
George W. Gibbons.

Lawrence county, Pa.

Schools and Taxes

I AGREE with Mr. Zinn that we are under slavery. The leaders of this country are supposed to be servants of the people, but they are making slaves of us. Our corrupt political system is eating us up.

If this is a government of the people, for the people and by the people, the leaders have no constitutional right to make laws and raise salaries without the vote and concurrence of the majority of the taxpayers. I agree with Zinn that our school term should be reduced to six months and only those things taught that are necessary to be taught in school.

It seems to me the more education our leaders get the less judgment they use, or are using their education for gain in their own quarters. The leaders of our nation fought against unjust tax. We will have to elect loyal American citizens to office who will serve the people and reduce all official salaries and eliminate all unnecessary offices if we want our taxes reduced. If those who are working to produce the necessaries of life do not want to be taxed out of their homes or pay rent in taxes, there is only one remedy. We do not have to have a college education to know we are robbed, and we would not need to elect a college man to office to get to the root of the matter. Any working man who is trying to make an honest living or farmer who had a little judgment if elected could, if he had the majority to back him, cut our tax in two without sending any one to the county home.

If we are only supporting our school system to educate the children to get a government job and live at the expense of those who work to produce the necessaries of life, I think we had better change the system back to the little red school house, and give them enough education to make an honest living by honest labor.
R. G. Errett.

Westmoreland county, Pa.

The reserve grand champion steer at the recent Chicago International was this Shorthorn owned by the University of Illinois at Urbana.

The Solution

I HAVE read and heard quite a little about taxes in recent months. From this reading and listening I have discovered the true and only solution to the tax problem. It consists of two parts, each of which everybody admits. The first is that taxes are too high. Everybody agrees with that statement. The second is that any sacrifice necessary to reduce taxes should be made by the other fellow. Agreement on this point is unanimous. The solution, therefore, to the tax problem is to find the "other fellow," the chap who spends too much public money or who pays too little tax. Many victims of suspicion have been cornered and accused, but to date none has admitted his guilt.

Officials point out that the public demands better schools, better roads, more of this and more of that; also that it is their official duty to meet those demands, since they were chosen to serve the public. The non-official points out that the office holder draws too much money for his own use, but the private citizens who when they are put in office refuse any or all of the compensation offered are so rare as to be practically extinct.

This brings us back to the beginning where the other fellow, the other class or the other group is the one to do something which will reduce taxes. All we need do is to find the "other fellow."
J. Dorn.

Ten Living Grandparents

I FREQUENTLY read in your paper about farmers raising big vegetables. Why not tell about our old farmers? I am very proud to mention that I have a grandson who I think is well blessed with grandparents. He has ten living grandparents, all of them enjoying good health and all of them farmers, although some are retired.

They are as follows: Mr. Nathan Kessler, great grandfather, age 91 years; Mrs. Nathan Kessler, great grandmother, age 82 years; Mr. Dewald DeLong, great grandfather, age 82 years; Mrs. Dewald DeLong, great grandmother, age 75 years; Mr. John Heffner, great grandfather, age 65 years; Mrs. John Heffner, great grandmother, age 66 years; Mr. Fred Heffner, grandfather, age 41 years, Mrs. Fred Heffner, grandmother, age 40 years; Mr. Harvey J. DeLong, grandfather, age 59 years; Mrs. Harvey J. DeLong, grandmother, age 53 years; Mr. Alvin Heffner, the father, is age 22 years; Mrs. Alvin Heffner, mother, age 19 years. William Heffner is the son.

Mr. Kessler is a Civil War veteran. He helped to capture Jefferson Davis, his wife and daughter, and says he was very close to them after they were captured and had a smile from all of them while passing. Mr. Kessler served in the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company A.

I would like to hear from some who can beat this remarkable record.
H. J. DeLong.

Schuylkill county, Pa.

Pigs and Pumpkins

IN the cellar we have stored a wagonload of the kind of sweet pumpkins often called "cheese pumpkins" because shaped like a cheese. When a pumpkin of this sort is cut into two saucer-shaped halves you have something that the chickens love to peck at in winter. The pumpkin also yields around a pint to a quart of pulp and seeds that we always take to a trough for the fall pigs, and beside that trough we stay for the present.

Dead oak and dead hickory make excellent heating wood and excellent heating wood makes excellent ashes and excellent ashes when salted once a week makes a mixture that our fall pigs like just about as well as they like pumpkin seeds.

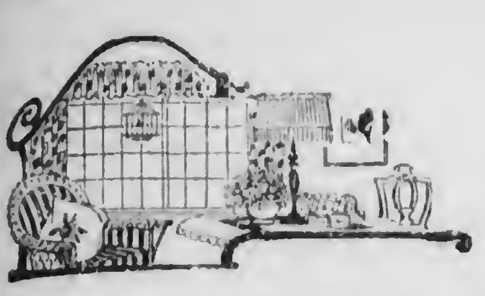
As soon as the first field of corn was picked the gate swung open for the pigs and they have had a first-class opportunity to eat all the fresh, clean dirt they cared for. There isn't a cough in the bunch, yet—but here at the house is a bottle of oil of chenopodium if fresh dirt and hardwood ashes fall short of a thorough cough remedy.

We have some nice short grass for these young porkers, but a young pig is an impudent little rogue about rooting, so we have to violate polite pig advice and native porcine agressiveness by placing a small ring in each small nose—note we didn't say we "slapped" in the rings.

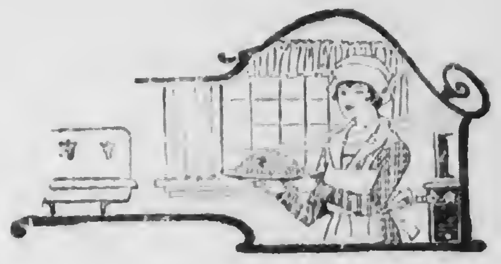
We have some sheaf grain saved for sundry use and the pigs get two or three sheaves every morning while there is a keen appetite behind each small nose. No doubt they waste some, but we saved the threshing bill and labor and don't have to look so sharply at the waste. A little "crude fiber" may help to curry out the pigs' insides and we find this a happy and painless method of keeping our pigs nicely bedded.

Occasionally we shave some yellow laundry soap into a quart or two of water and add some spent automobile oil while the mixture may be kept warm and apply it to the pigs when herded into a corner, on a mild day of course. If the bed has a tendency to get dusty the oil helps to correct that or the job may be done just before the manure spreader is due to clean out the pig quarters.

We had a surplus of apples like most farmers this fall and two neighbors wished to stock their cellars for the families of boys and girls; for each bushel they picked to take home they put another bushel into our cellar, for the pigs. Unhappily our potatoes ran a bit noticeably to small sizes, not a prideful hog feed according to figures but still worth the cheap firewood that it takes to boil them.
Hiram Dobbin



The Farm Home



A Salad for Every Occasion

IT was a very simple question that started us off on this salad discussion. "Is it proper to eat the bottom leaf of the salad?" Mrs. A. M. wants to know, and we want to say most emphatically that the salad is meant to be eaten, that no leaf of lettuce should be used that is not crisp, fresh and tempting. In other words, there should be no "bottom leaf."

Jellied and Decorative Salads

A very decorative salad contrived without greens is the one made with banana and pineapple in the form of the butterfly salad. What one needs for this salad is canned sliced pineapple, pimento, banana and stuffed olives, and even the latter may be dispensed with, if difficult to obtain. The pimento may be bought in cans. The banana is split down its length, the slice of pineapple cut in halves and put each side for the wings, with tri-cornered pieces for the "anterior," and the antenna and body stripes made of the pimento as in the illustration.

Here are some suggestions for salads:

Jellied Pineapple Lime or Lemon Salad

Dissolve one package lime or lemon gelatin in three-fourths cup boiling water and add one can crushed pineapple. When partly set mold in a flat tin. Cut in squares and serve on lettuce if you have it, or if not, with a stiff cream mayonnaise and green cherry. Lay a cheese ball rolled in chopped mint or parsley at the side of each. Serves eight to ten.

A DOLLAR FOR A RECIPE

HAVE you an unusual recipe? Something quite simple and yet so unique that every one exclaims when you serve it? We will pay one dollar each for the six most unusual recipes sent to our Household Editor this week. The address is 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cider-Pineapple Jelly Salad

Dissolve one package gelatin in one cup boiling cider and add two tablespoons sugar. Add one can crushed pineapple and two-thirds cup diced apple and when the mixture starts to set fold in one-third cup mayonnaise. Mold in a loaf, chill. Serve in slices and garnish with mayonnaise. Serves ten.

Orange and Carrot Gelatin Salad

A delightful looking molded salad which will contrast with other food colors at the luncheon table can be made by the following recipe, supplied by the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A ring mold might be used, if one does not have small individual molds as suggested.

Two tablespoons gelatin, one-half cup cold water, two cups boiling water, one-half teaspoon salt, one tablespoon sugar, one tablespoon lemon juice, two tablespoons tarragon vinegar, one cup orange juice and pulp, one cup grated raw carrot.

Soak the gelatin in the cold water for five minutes. Add to the softened gelatin the boiling water, salt, sugar, lemon juice, vinegar, orange juice and pulp, and chill. When partly jellied stir in the carrot, pour into wet individual molds, and put in a cold place to set. Turn out onto lettuce leaves and serve with mayonnaise or cream salad dressing.

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Sour Cream Salad Dressing

One egg, one-fourth teaspoon mustard, one-half teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon paprika, one-half tablespoon sugar, one-fourth cup vinegar, one cup sour cream.

Beat the egg until very light, add the other ingredients, and cook in a double boiler, stirring constantly until thickened. Remove from the fire and beat well. If this dressing is cooked properly, it will have when cool a thick, smooth consistency. If it is overcooked, so that there is a tendency to separate it should be strained before cooling.

Russian Dressing

To two cups mayonnaise, add three tablespoons Chili sauce, three table-

up, six or eight olives cut fine, just a mere hint of garlic or a small chopped onion, and a little pimento. Beat well.

Thousand Island Dressing

To one cup Mayonnaise add four tablespoons Chili sauce, one tablespoon chives, three tablespoons ketchup, one teaspoon vinegar, one tablespoon chopped green pepper, three tablespoons chopped red pepper and one teaspoon paprika.

Sauce Tartare

To one cup mayonnaise add three green and three ripe olives cut very fine, two sour pickles chopped, two tablespoons chopped green pepper and one-half teaspoon paprika.
Elsie K. Watson.

Save the Holiday Flowers

POTTED flowers are becoming each year more popular as gifts and yet comparatively few people know how to care for them after the bloom with which they are crowned when they come from the florist has faded.

When the crimson rambler rose loses its flowers, give it plenty of water and keep it in a warm place until spring. Then plant it out of doors, giving it the support of a trellis or the shelter of a side porch and while it may not blossom the first summer it will become firmly established and remain a thing of beauty year after year.

As soon as the azalea blossoms fall off, new growth and leaves will start if the plant is kept in a sunny window and well watered. Pinch these back to keep the plant in good shape and when spring comes bury the pot in soil nearly to the top and leave until fall. Then set in a frost-proof room (away from the light) and withhold water for two or three weeks then water sparingly and leave for another three weeks of rest. Bring to the light, give a good liquid fertilizer and buds will soon appear.

The Jerusalem cherry should be given the same treatment, except that it needs a little more water during the rest period.
L. M. Thornton.

The Decorative Butterfly Salad.

House Plants Need Care

BY the middle of winter our house plants show the effect of the indoor life and we want to give them extra care. One of the best means of doing this takes very little time and also very little money. I had been wanting one of the bulb sprinklers for my plants but did not have the money needed to buy it just then, when I noticed the sprinkler which will fit in almost any bottle and is used to dampen clothes. Here was the solution of my problem and I at once got one for five cents. Next I found a good-sized flat bottle, filled it with water and placed my sprinkler with its cork in the neck of the bottle and I had a bit of apparatus which works just as well as the more expensive bulb and there is nothing to get out of order. The flat bottle is better than a round one because the slight pressure on the sides of the bottle as you shake it helps give an even spray of water.

Now two or three times a week I take my bottle sprinkler and go over the plants. One of the best things about this method is that the water only goes where I want it and not on the floor or window glass.

It is important to get to the underside of the leaves and it is very easy to tilt the pot a little, give the bottle a few shakes and the deed is done. One must use a little care as to when they wet the leaves since if the sun shines on water on many plants, holes are made in the leaf. The water drop acts as a burning glass would and the leaf is burned. There is danger also of hurting the plants by too much sprinkling on a cold cloudy day.
Anna B. Sharpless.

The Match Scratcher

NEARLY every home has a match scratching member who will overlook the many gentle hints in the way of sandpaper at advantageous points and light his match by drawing it down over a door or window casing, leaving a mark that is the despair of the housewife.

Marks left by the careless one can be removed by washing with gasoline or by rubbing with a small piece of lemon. Unfortunately removing them is only half the battle. To prevent others taking their place rub vaseline over the wood that has proven so handy. No more matches will light when that particular place is used as a scratcher.

Nagging never makes a happy home so why not put a piece of sandpaper where it can be easily reached, and vaseline the wood that has been used by the thoughtless one.

New Use for Inner Tube

An ingenious woman once found and reported twenty uses to which an old inner tube can be put. One of the best is to cut four or five pieces about twenty inches long, glue them one above the other and use as a pad to stand on while ironing. It will keep the feet off the cold floor and save them from getting tired and sore from long standing.

Another use is to tack them over knotholes in outbuildings. Cut in a circle a little larger than the hole. They are inconspicuous and keep out all wind and storm.

Inflate an inner tube and put it on the floor with baby inside it. If he falls over he cannot bump his head and it discourages creeping from room to room, although it is not a preventive.
Rena S. Travais.

* * *

Put greens into boiling salted water and cook without a cover to keep the color. Add no water to spinach to

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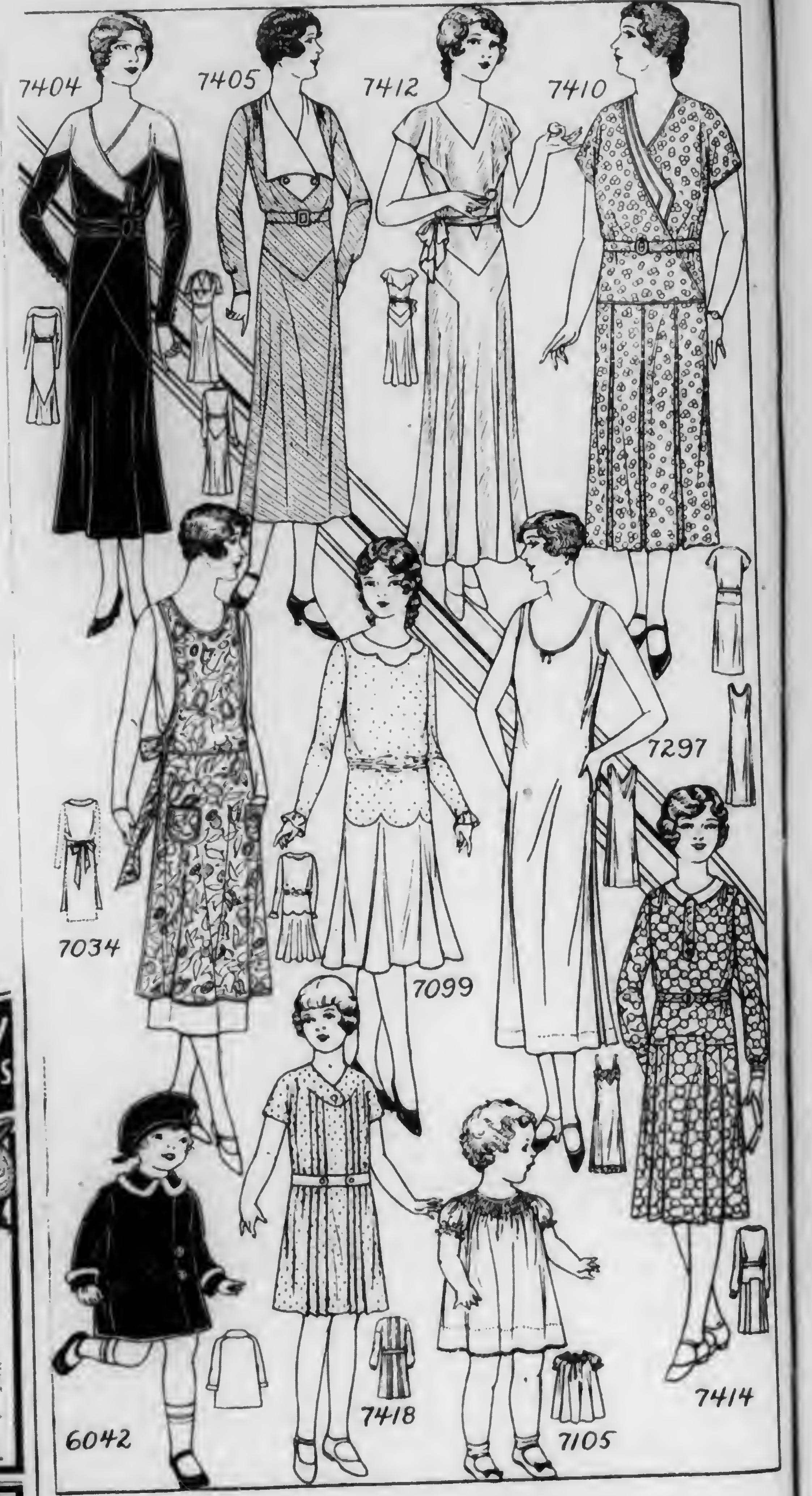

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No. 7404.—Misses' dress. Designed in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 3⅛ yards of the black material and 2-3 yard of the white. If made without contrast 3½ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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No. 7034.—Ladies' apron. Designed in one size—medium. It requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch material. To finish with bias binding or braid requires 5 1-3 yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7099.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. It requires 1½ yards of 39-inch dotted or other patterned material for the waist portions and 1½ yards of plain material for skirt portions, collar and cuffs for a 12-year size. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7297.—Ladies' slip. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust meas- 39 inches wide if made with round or V neck line. With camisole top 2½ yards, and if trimmed as shown in this view, it requires 1¼ yards of lace banding for the upper edge and 2¼ yards of lace for the lower edge. The shoulder straps of ribbon require 1 yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6042.—Child's coat. Cut in three sizes: 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2-year size requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material. To trim collar and cuffs as illustrated will require 1¾ yards of fur banding. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7418.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2⅛ yards of 35-inch material if made with long sleeves. To make with short sleeve extensions, it requires 1⅞ yards. Belt of contrasting material requires ⅛ yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7105.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 mos., 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 2-year size requires 1⅝ yards of 32-inch material. The bow of ribbon requires 1 yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7414.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2¾ yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material ¼ yard is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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GROUNDWORK

"Mankind passes from the old to the new on a human bridge formed by those who labor in the three principal arts — agriculture — manufacture — transportation"

THESE WORDS are carved above the doorway of the Ford Engineering Laboratory. That they are not idle poetry must be plain to all who have driven over the country roads of America. For everywhere swift, economical transportation is freeing the chained energy of the nation as heat releases energy imprisoned in a conglomerate mass.

Much of the nation's natural wealth still remains buried and impotent waiting for new roads and swift transportation to awaken it to life and usefulness. The hands of the producer of raw materials, the maker, and the carrier still have immeasurably profitable work to do when they learn to co-operate.

The Ford truck was planned with the idea that growth and progress are in the hands of all the people, and not of any specially favored class. If an economical means of dependable rapid transportation could be placed at their disposal, it was believed people of moderate means would recognize its value to them individually, and use it.

Over twenty million Ford cars and commercial units have rolled from the factories to run incalculable miles over the earth doing service to mankind in a thousand ways! The Ford truck today is as naturally a domestic factor in American agricultural life as the horse was in another generation. It is regarded with even greater confidence, for time and use have demonstrated the correctness of Ford's intention to make the very best possible mechanical unit of transportation at low cost.

The horse, introduced by Spaniards, released the Indians from a cramped primitive village life to the freer existence of nomads, who could follow their source of food and clothing, the bison, and pass from woodland to plains and over the mountains without hardship. In similar manner, Ford units open up remoter sections of the country to cultivation and profitable production. And agricultural life has been advanced in all its phases because of it.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

A Table for the Birds

By W. V. GARRETT

OUR family has always been interested in birds, but we never realized how quickly wild birds will accept friendship, until we built our bird table.

Two summers ago we decided to build a bird table. In looking about for a suitable spot, we selected the south window of the living room. We picked this window for several reasons, it was high enough from the ground to be safe from cats. Since it faced the south it had protection against cold winds when winter came, and it gave us a chance to observe the visitors we hoped to attract.

We fashioned a shelf about the width of the window, and about eighteen inches deep. It was placed on a level with the outside of the sill, with a support underneath to hold it in place. A strip of moulding was tacked around the edge of the table to keep the feed from rolling off.

The next step in our preparation was a trip to the seed store for sunflower seed, a visit to the grocer who secured raw peanuts for us, and a call at the butchers where we bought suet.

After only a few hours of time and effort, we were ready to set our first meal on our bird table. A handful of sunflower seed, a couple dozen of raw peanuts, cut into small pieces, and a small piece of suet comprised the first meal.

We sat back and awaited developments.

We had a caller in a few hours—a bluejay. He must have spread the news, because the next day brought a dozen more callers. By the end of the week we had a regular clientele.

Not for Sparrows

When winter came our visitors came regularly twice a day, and if there was no food on their table, they would perch in a bush nearby and wait. During the cold weather we had a pair of cardinals, several nuthatches, a few downy and hairy woodpeckers, many titmice and chickadees.

It was interesting to observe that different birds were partial to different kinds of feed. The chickadees, cardinals, nuthatches and grosbeaks ate both sunflower seed and peanuts. The juncoes ate only the raw peanuts. The woodpeckers preferred peanuts and suet. Of course, during extreme cold weather all the birds ate some of the suet.

A bird table will attract the English sparrow, as well as other birds; and if too many of the sparrows congregate they will drive away the more attractive birds. The sparrows can be frightened away easily, however, and if you are persistent about it they will soon take the hint and stay away.

The pleasure of hearing the songs the birds sing and the joy of seeing their beauty around our home are the rich dividends we receive for the small investment we put into our bird table. The greatest return we get is the knowledge that we have had a part in sparing the lives of our guests; they might not have been able to find food when the ground was covered with snow.

Editor's note:—What are you doing to provide food for the birds this winter? There will be three book prizes for the best story on this subject. Address Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Another Historic Contest

WE have had a number of requests for another historic contest. This time there will be six lists of questions. Be sure to keep your list from week to week until the sixth is published. These lists must be accompanied by an essay of not more than 500 words on "Why I'm Proud of America." There will be ten prizes for this contest. Not only will you be learning more about our country, but you may win one of these fine prizes—

First prize for boys—Baseball and Bat.
First prize for girls—Pearl Beads.
Second and third prizes for boys—Penknife.
Second and third prizes for girls—Fountain Pen.
Third and fourth prizes for both boys and girls—Books.

You may use any books you choose or ask any questions you like in finding these answers. Be sure to clip the coupon each week as we cannot send back copies.

LIST NUMBER 1

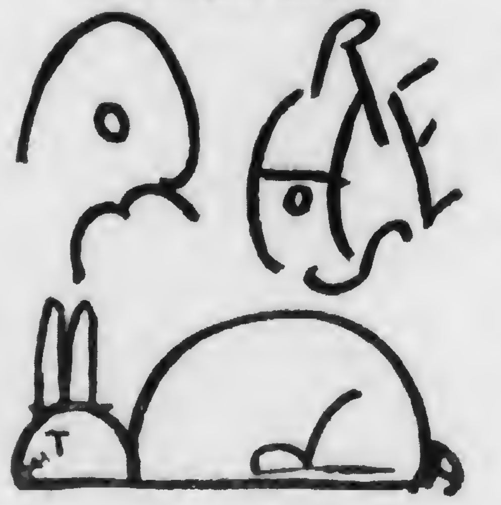
Wives of the White House.

1. What President married a widow whose first name was Martha and who had two children?
2. What first lady of the land had to flee with her husband from the White House when the British set fire to it?
3. A certain President's wife, so it is said, cherished a desire to be a President's wife from girlhood. She refused Stephen A. Douglas. What is her name?
4. About 1827 a young woman married a future President of the United States. She was much superior to her husband by birth and education. She taught him the common school branches of education and helped him greatly in his later career. Who is this woman?
5. A President and his wife are buried on Riverside Drive New York. Who are they?
6. What President was married in the White House during his administration?
7. After living at the White House for two years, what first lady of the land married her aunt's husband who was then an ex-President?
8. Who is known as the "most gracious first lady"?

Fill in these answers but do not return them until the sixth list has been published.

Lettergrams

By ANDREW KIRSCH



About Butter

I FOUND out something the other day that surprised me very much. I was told that it was the Arabs who first learned how to make butter.

When they traveled over the desert, they put milk into skins and carried it on the backs of camels. The milk was jolted about so much that the fat became churned into butter, and by accident the Arabs learned to make this food we like so well. I will explain just how the jolting of the milk made the butter.

When you look at a glass of milk it does not look very much like butter, but the butter is there just the same. It is in the form of very tiny particles of fat called globules, that are floating in the milk. Each globule is covered by very thin skin, and because it is lighter than milk, it floats to the top. We call these globules cream.

To get the butter out of these globules, we have to break this thin skin and that is just what happened to the milk when it was jolted about on the back of a camel. The skin broke and the butter was released. Even now in India and Egypt the natives make butter by shaking milk in bottles. In Europe peasants make butter by churning milk in goatskins.

Mice Sleep on T. N. T.

FIELD mice which invade powder magazines, open the boxes of T. N. T. and build their nests on these dangerous explosives are among the conservation problems which Uncle Sam has to worry about at the Savanna munitions depot. The Savanna depot is located on the eastern bank of the Mississippi river north of the town of Savanna, Illinois. Long, ominous magazines house the T. N. T. and the munitions. In spite of careful supervision the field mice evade Uncle Sam's watchdogs, boldly move in the T. N. T. storehouse and build their nests. Then the young mice are reared in a true army atmosphere with the smell of high explosives in their noses.

The Magic Garden

GIVE each guest a slip of paper with ten, twenty or more names of flowers written thereon. A few weeds may be named also if you wish. Do not number the words but have them written one below the other as in a spelling lesson.

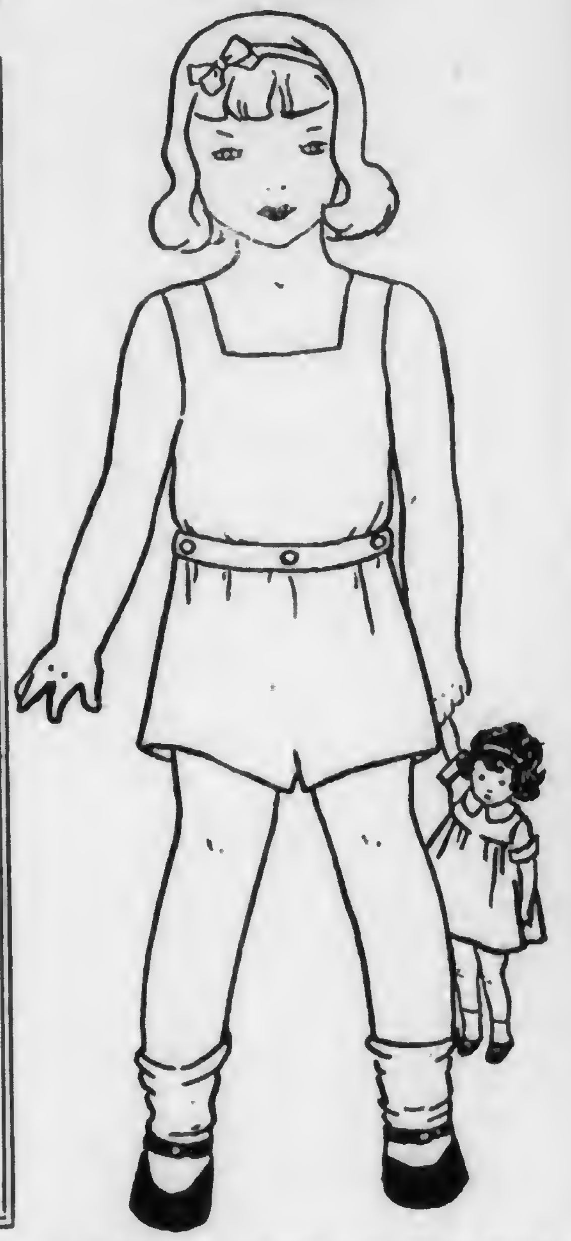
In the flower garden have a corresponding number of flowers named. They may be in bloom or else plants just as you choose. Hang a little tag numbered one or two or three and so on on each plant until all are numbered. The game is to begin at the first name on the slip, or anywhere in the list and correctly number the flowers. Of course you do not begin the list with No. 1 but mix them up.

The prize goes to the one with each name correctly numbered and it is seldom that any one gets all twenty or twenty-five correct. They should be common flowers such as rose, pansy, dahlia, iris, lilac, sunflower, marigold, lily, sweet William, candytuft, petunia, geranium and everyday garden flowers.

This game may also be played in the woods by putting numbers on the different kinds of trees. It is fun to roam around trying to decide which is maple and which is beech, for few boys and girls in the country readily recognize all the common forest trees.

Hilda Richmond.

Little Folks' Corner



HERE is Carrie Joy back again and she wants to show you her new dress and hat. Isn't it nice?

What did you get for Christmas? Write and tell us about it in a four-line poem. There will be a skating doll first prize for a girl, a knife for a boy and ten other prizes. Address Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

We Follow the Trail of Balboa

(Continued from page 5.)

come through is replanted and this process is repeated every three or four months, otherwise the plantation would return to the jungle from which it came.

"In the meantime lines of railroad have to be pushed through with sidings for loading and also tram lines to be operated by donkeys or little gasoline engines laid out at regular intervals so that the fruit, once cut, can be hurried to the main line of the railway not only with all possible speed but with a minimum opportunity for bruising. The ground is generally too soft for trucks or tractors, and it is cheaper to built a tramway than a road."

Remember this banana business is not our whole tour. In fact it is a very small part of the journey, a little side issue thrown in to kill time as it were; but multiply it by ten or twenty, or any other number easy to figure with, and you will get a general idea of what a Pennsylvania Farmer farmers' vacation tour is like. Or better still, "Ask the man who has been there." He will spend hours telling you of the comforts, conveniences, friendly associations and unexpected pleasures that make travelers come back again and again to take more tours with us

These are the people who refuse to grow old. They laugh at time. As the years flit by each is made to yield valuable experiences and leave pleasant memories. For they have learned the art of living, which is to keep alive in the human breast the thrills the child experiences when he dreams of Jack the Giant Killer. They delight in seeing foreign lands and strange people. They drink in the beauty of exotic landscapes. They make new friends and expand their powers for friendship. They look back on the past with gratitude for the blessings enjoyed in a bountiful world, for the trials which have tried their strength and courage, with the wisdom implanted by experience; and they face the future with joyous anticipation for new worlds to conquer. They will get pleasure and profit out of the trip this winter. If you want to go along with them send for our tour booklet, by filling out the blank on Page 3, and read what it is all about. Costs nothing, but may be worth a lot by opening a way to renewed youth and new happiness. But the time grows short, so "right now" is the time to write.

Questions About the Tour

What are the chances of our getting seasick?

So very slight that you need have no concern about being a poor sailor. We are very confident on this point, for these reasons:

As we go to Florida by rail, we avoid the water trip down the Atlantic Coast which sometimes is subject to winter storms. In the Caribbean region storms are so rare as to be almost unknown during the season when we shall be there; we can almost promise perfect weather. Moreover, our steamship is among the largest in regular Caribbean service, and all our staterooms are near the middle where any motion is least noticeable.

We have talked with several friends who have made trips like ours. They say the Caribbean usually was as smooth as the Monongahela River. They couldn't get seasick if they tried. In fact they were disappointed that the weather didn't kick up a few waves just for variety.

I am nearly seventy. Do you think I could stand the trip?

This tour will be less streuous than any of our former trips which were enjoyed by many men and women well over seventy. On our special train and ship you will always have a private place to rest when you want to. The trips will not be too hard if you are in reasonably good health—and you can omit any you don't feel like taking.

Will you give me a discount if I get some of my friends to go?

The tour price is already at rock-bottom. It contains no margin that would permit us to give discounts or pay commissions. The price is based on the absolute cost at the very lowest rates obtainable. These rates, incidentally, are very much lower than individuals can obtain for similar accommodations.

Even though we travel by special train and by special steamship, which go and come to suit our convenience, the cost is much less than you would have to pay for the same trip, the same fine meals and accommodations, on regularly scheduled trains and steamers. In planning the trip we have had the advantage of being what might be called a wholesale buyer of transportation. This very great advantage has been passed on to tour members. The announced price covers everything. There are no "and up's," no extras.

A lazy afternoon on the promenade deck of our steamship, the Sixaola. There are other decks above and below this one.

I am a widow and never traveled much. Do women go on this tour, and is any one going from this neighborhood?

Yes, there will be about as many women as men. And many will start out entirely alone. One woman of over seventy who went on our 1930 western tour writes that she plans to be with us again this winter. She, like all other tour members, very quickly and without effort, made many warm friends on the tour.

To date, no one from your neighborhood has made reservations. However, you will find many good neighbors among the tour members; that is, neighbors in the Biblical sense for our parties have always been made up of the neighborly kind of folks.

How late can tour reservations be made?

Reservations will be accepted in the order in which they are received as long as there is room on the ship. Because we shall use only outside staterooms near the middle of the liner, this winter's party necessarily will be smaller than on former Pennsylvania Farmer tours. So please make your reservations immediately. There still is room but late comers may be disappointed.

All your money will be returned to you if you find later that you cannot go, or if first-class accommodations are not available when your check arrives.

The booklet says the price quoted covers "all essential expenses." What does that mean?

It means that after you have paid the cost of the tour as announced on this page you can board one of our special cars at the starting point you choose, make the entire trip to Florida and three foreign countries, and return to your starting point—all without spending another dollar. It means that you can leave your pocketbook at home and still have a good time and not feel "cheap" in any way. Ask any one of the 700 people who have been with us on former Pennsylvania Farmer tours.

You pay a lump sum before you start, then you are through paying. All your money will be returned promptly if you find after you have paid that you cannot go.

Of course, you probably will want to take along extra money for souvenirs and post cards and to pay for any laundry you have done enroute or to buy some of the remarkably attractive merchandise you will see.

How often do we have to change cars?

We shall do no changing except to move from our special train to our private steamship at Port Everglades on the southbound trip, and back to the train on the return. Port Everglades, just north of Miami, is used by ships like ours which are too large to enter the harbor at Miami proper.

Where are tour tickets on sale?

You don't have to buy tickets. Just send your reservation deposit and final payment as explained on the reservation blank to the Tour Manager, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. He will acknowledge your payments and mail instructions about meeting the party on the starting date. That's all there is for you to do—no arrangements or schedules or tickets or anything else for you to bother about. We take care of everything.

Can we get mail and telegrams while on the tour?

Yes; before you start you will receive a sheet of instructions to leave with the home folks. It will tell them exactly how to reach you at any hour of the trip by mail, telegraph or radio. You can also send messages back home from the ship by radiogram.

Will we have to dress up for meals on the ship?

No. There will be no formal dress occasions on this trip: Since we have the ship and train to ourselves we shall be guided by our own comfort and convenience in the matter of clothes.

Who is going along to look after things?

Elsie K. Watson and C. L. White of the Editorial Department will represent Pennsylvania Farmer, as on former tours. There will also be experienced railroad and steamship officials and numerous others familiar with the places we shall visit.

Cuba, Panama Republic and Honduras are foreign countries. What about passports?

No passports are needed on a trip of this kind. Government taxes, etc., are included in the announced tour cost.

What about laundry and barber service?

One-day laundry service will be available in Cristobal, Canal Zone. There will be a barber on the ship.

What is the cost of the tour from Altoona?

The cost from several starting points is shown in the tour booklet and on the Reservation Blank (See reservation blank on this page). You may join the Pittsburgh section of our party when it goes through Altoona; the cost will be the Pittsburgh rate less the round trip fare between Pittsburgh and Altoona. However, you will save money and be able to board the train at a more convenient hour if you pay your own fare to Harrisburg, joining the group starting from there. The Pittsburgh rate is relatively higher than from eastern points because it covers Pullman berth between Pitts-

Pennsylvania Farmer Florida-Panama Tour

January 30 to February 17, 1932

Reservation Blank

TOUR MANAGER, Pennsylvania Farmer,
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sir: Enclosed find check (or money order) for $20 per person covering reservations on the Pennsylvania Farmer Florida-Panama Tour starting at the point checked below and using the accommodations indicated. On or before January 16th I shall mail the balance, which is the amount shown opposite the town I have marked. I understand that all payments will be returned to me if for any reason I cannot go.

		Three in a steamship stateroom.		Two in a steamship stateroom
From HARRISBURG ...	( )	$318.80	( )	328.80
PHILADELPHIA ...	( )	318.80	( )	328.80
YORK	( )	316.82	( )	326.82
WASHINGTON, D. C.	( )	308.75	( )	318.75
PITTSBURGH	( )	345.20	( )	355.20

( ) Room with private bath wanted at total extra cost of $48 for the bathroom (not $48 per person). The extra charge for the private bath is to be divided equally between the members of my party named below.

I understand that the amounts shown above are in addition to the reservation deposit and that they cover all necessary expenses for the entire tour including fare, Pullman berth, steamship stateroom, meals, tips, side-trips, etc.

(Note.—The three-in-a room rate applies to every one except married couples. The two-in-a-room rate applies to all married couples wanting a stateroom to themselves. Of course, the lower three-in-a-room rate applies to them, too, if a child or other third person occupies the room with them, or if they separate, the husband occupying a room with other men, the wife with other women.)

Name ....

Town .... R. F. D. ....

State .... County ....

Names and addresses of other persons for whom I am making reservations follow:

Name ....

Address ....

●

Here's a case where two and two meant a lot of eggs

●

TWO HUNDRED HENS in each of *two* different lots for *two* whole years laid their best. The *two* hundred in one lot received Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min in addition to their good ration. The *two* hundred in the other lot were deprived of Pan-a-min. Good heavy layers they were—all four hundred—far above the average and comparable in every way, even to being brooder mates. Yet there was a vast difference in production in these *two* years. The Pan-a-min hens in their first year (pullets) outlaid the others by 3515 eggs, and in the second year (now year-old hens) by 3626 eggs.

Moral: Here's another authentic record of where Pan-a-min alone is responsible for increased production—and this time from the same hens for *two* whole years. And more than that, the range of difference is bigger the second year than in the first. This just shows how Pan-a-min keeps a hen's body in working order—how it supplies the minerals and conditioning properties to keep her from burning out under the stress of high production—how it hurries her through the moult and keeps production high during the "off" months when egg prices are best.

Often it proves profitable to keep layers more than one year. They lay bigger, more uniform eggs in the fall which bring a better price. But no matter whether you have pullets or aged hens, keep their production *above par* with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min. See your local Dr. Hess dealer. Either do that or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

Dr. Hess Poultry
PAN-A-MIN
KEEPS HENS IN LAYING TRIM

burgh and Washington, extra meals, and a sightseeing tour in Washington, D. C., all of which are not included in the schedule and rate from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, etc.

What time does the train leave Harrisburg?

The complete schedule for every day appears in the tour booklet. Below are shown our starting time and place at the beginning of the trip. Tour members may also board the train at way points not shown here, by arrangement with the Tour Manager.

My wife and I never have been on a Pullman car, and we never even saw a steamship. As we are getting along in years we hesitate to start out with strangers when we feel so "green."

There's no need for you to feel "green" because you never have traveled much. Every one has to break the ice sometime if he is ever to see any of this great world in which we live. And breaking the ice is quite different when you are with friendly, congenial people instead of supercilious strangers.

More than half of the members of one of our former trips never had been on a Pullman before. Like you, they hesitated to make the start. Here is what we wrote some of them:

"You will not be embarrassed because there will be many others equally unused to a Pullman. There is a first time for everyone. You can learn all there is to know by watching those who have traveled before. No one need suspect that you are a novice at the fine art of making yourself at home in a Pullman section. You will never have a better opportunity to 'learn the ropes.'

"During the day a Pullman appears much like an ordinary day coach with all the seats 'turned facing,' as when four people want to sit together. Each person has a whole seat to himself, though usually it is empty, for the occupant is 'away' visiting a neighbor in another section or holding a talk-fest in the men's or women's lounging room of the Pullman or in the observation car. There is room for baggage under the seats and for coat and dress hangers on hooks overhead.

"When you want to go to bed you press the bell button by the window. The porter comes and you ask him to make up your berth. Then you sit across the aisle and marvel at his dexterity. Temporary walls and heavy curtains appear miraculously from nowhere. Fresh white sheets and pillow slips are flipped into place with a skid that is a delight to the housewife and a never-ending marvel to mere man. In a few minutes you can button the heavy curtains of your berth from the inside and shut out the whole world. Soon you turn off the light and settle down in your comfortable bed with a delightful sense of pleasant adventures waiting in the morning. The dull roar of the train gets in its sothing work: before you know it you hear some one out in the aisle saying it's time to get up for breakfast. Then you will spend the next hour exchanging stories about how much better you slept than you expected to.

"There is a never failing supply of fresh towels and lots of hot and cold water in large wash rooms and the men will find it's no harder to get the whiskers off on a moving train than it is at home. When you are ready for breakfast you take a walk through two or three cars whose occupants you are beginning to know, and enter the dining car where the steward will show you to a table by a broad window and tell what state you are passing through. Then breakfast begins and from then on you must use your own judgment."

Built for Tropical Seas.

As for feeling "green" because you never have seen an ocean liner—well, you will have gotten over that before we board the Sixaola. And after you have had a few days on the ship you will regret all the years that you have let slip by without the experience of a trip on tropical seas.

You can look forward with pleasure not only to the trip itself, but also to making the acquaintance of the steamship's officers. They are extremely likeable, and they know the Caribbean region as you know your own back yard. That is one of the advantages of going with officers and crew who spend their lives traveling the route we shall follow. The ship, too, was built and equipped especially for service in this region. It isn't one of the boats that makes only one or two trips a year into southern waters. The best testimonial about the ship and the men and women who constitute her crew is the enthusiasm of the thousands of passengers who have traveled on the Sixaola on her regular trips. Now that she is making a special trip solely for us we should have an even better time.

A tourist who recently made this trip said the United Fruit Company's ships were "palaces" and we shall think so, too, as we are directed by a courteous steward to our roomy, outside stateroom. Here we find "real" beds, roomy wardrobes with plenty of hangers and drawer space; electric lights; running hot and cold water and a bountiful supply of towels and soap. A steward or stewardess will appear at the touch of your finger on the electric button.

Fully equipped, spotless bathrooms are conveniently located to all rooms. Here are tub and shower baths with salt or fresh water, as you prefer, and an unending supply of towels.

As we answer the call to luncheon we find that we have been assigned to a certain table where we shall sit during the entire cruise. And certainly we shall not starve with breakfast in the morning, bouillon at eleven, luncheon at noon, tea, sandwiches and cake at four, dinner, then sandwiches made to order later in the evening, not to mention trays of fruit on deck at all times.

In the spacious library with its deep chairs we shall enjoy a game of bridge, listen to Amos 'n Andy, applauding an impromptu concert or "sing" or perhaps just get acquainted.

But no matter if it is the library; the quiet writing-rooms where stationery, pen and ink lure us to write "wish you were here"; the spacious promenade deck which will be the scene of many a game, an invigorating walk or star gazing; the dining-saloon where we'll forget calories; the ship's physician who will look after us or the captain and crew who are our hosts and answer our numerous questions—the entire ship will soon be "home" to us and that's because it is ours from bow to stern.

Train and Steamship Schedule

Starting from Harrisburg	
Lv. Harrisburg (Penna. R.R.)	Sat., Jan. 30—11:58 A.M.
Lv. York (Penna. R.R.)	Sat., Jan. 30—12:42 P.M.
Ar. Washington (Union Station)	Sat., Jan. 30— 3:20 P.M.
Noon meal on dining car included in tour cost.	
Starting from Philadelphia	
Lv. West Philadelphia (Penna. R.R.)	Sat., Jan. 30—12:30 P.M.
Lv. Wilmington, Del. (Penna. R.R.)	Sat., Jan. 30— 1:05 P.M.
Lv. Baltimore, Md. (Camden Sta.)	Sat., Jan. 30— 2:30 P.M.
Ar. Washington, D. C. (Union Sta.)	Sat., Jan. 30— 3:20 P.M.
Noon meal on dining car included in tour cost.	
Starting from Pittsburgh	
Lv. Pittsburgh (Penna. R.R.)	Fri., Jan. 29—11:10 P.M.
Lv. Greensburg (Penna. R.R.)	Sat., Jan. 30—11:55 P.M.
Lv. Johnstown (Penna. R.R.)	Sat. Jan. 30—12:53 A.M.
Lv. Altoona (Penna. R.R.)	Sat., Jan. 30— 2:05 A.M.
Ar. Washington, D. C. (Union Sta.)	Sat., Jan. 30— 8:05 A.M.
Saturday breakfast and lunch and sightseeing trip in Washington, D. C., is included in tour cost for passengers of the Pittsburgh car.	
Starting from Washington, D. C.	
Lv. Washington (Union Sta.) R.F.&P.Ry.	Sat., Jan. 30— 3:30 P.M.
Lv. Miami, Fla. (Port Everglades) S. S. Sixaola	Wed., Feb. 3—1:00 P.M.

FAIRPORT CHICKS
Fairport "Profit Standard" Chicks. Smith-hatched weekly. Sturdy, vigorous, rapid growers. World's best strains—Tancred! Ferris! Fishel! Sheppard! Park's D-32! etc. Why take chances with ordinary chicks, when you can get these famous breeds at same price or even less? We ship C.O.D., guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks. Write for full colored Catalog and Economy Prices.
FAIRPORT QUALITY
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, Box 48, Fairport, N.Y.

Season's LOWEST PRICES

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
Bar., Wh. & Buff Ply. Rks.	$2.75	$5.25	$10	$48.75	$95
R.I.Reds & Wh. Wyandottes	2.75	5.25	10	48.75	95
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.75	9	43.75	85

White, Brown, Black Leghorns and Ancona chicks at Summer prices. Write for catalog & special offer. Best laying strains. ULSH POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Box P, Port Trevorton, Penna.

CHIX Breeders On The JUNIATA POULTRY FARM are selected for size, type & egg production, having long deep rectangular bodies, the kind that lay & pay. Hollywood & Ferris strains. Booking for Feb. & Mar. now. $90.00 per 1,000.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, RICHFIELD, PA. Box 6

HUSKY BABY CHICKS
Cash or C. O. D.
Barred & White Rocks ... $10.00 per 100
Heavy mixed ... 9.00 per 100
Prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 1, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks
Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Heavy Mixed. We ship every Tuesday. Cash or C.O.D. Write for delivered prices. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian • Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. Large Eng. White Leghorns, $9.00-100; $42.50-500; $80.00-1,000. Barred Rocks, $11.00-100; $52.50-500; $100.00-1,000. Mixed $7.00-100, Heavy $9.00-100. Order Direct from Adv. or Catalog Free. 100% Guaranteed.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box 4, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Bar. Rocks, Buff Orp. & Heavy Mixed. Also 2 & 4 wk. started chicks. Write for low prices. 100% delivery guaranteed. Prepaid.
JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

IF YOU WANT EGGS, AND CASH
instead of fads, try HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN Day Old Chicks. Circular free.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box F, Pittstown, N. J.

MAKE REAL MONEY
—from Poultry—
Most Profitable Crop on the Farm
13 extra eggs per bird per year 3 cents per dozen more for eggs—January 1932 POULTRY ITEM tells you how it's done.
The big issue is filled with all sorts of help that will make you more poultry profits. POULTRY ITEM has most ideas per square inch. Beautifully illustrated. Money back if not satisfied.
Special Offer 9 months for 25c 4 years $1
The POULTRY ITEM Box 700 Sellersville, Pa.
"Where the Rooster Crows the Item Goes"

Good Luck Chicks bring Prosperity.
Customer reports income $5.20 per hen. Other matings lay 250 eggs flock average. BIGGEST DIVIDEND-PAYING crop to farmers. NOW HATCHING 20 HIGH-PRODUCING WELL-BRED VARIETIES CLOSELY CULLED and INSPECTED. Before ordering send for FREE BEAUTIFUL COLOR PICTURES of OUR BIRDS and LOW PRICES. LIVABILITY GUAR.
NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, NAPOLEON, OHIO

Outlet Always FOR LIVE POULTRY
Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House, Est. 1883
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Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

THERE seems to be quite a little interest in baby chicks for the coming season even at this early date, as many hatcheries and breeders report inquiries. In my own case, I expect to set early in January, so as to have some very early chicks late in the month, and to keep going right along as long as the demand continues.

* * *

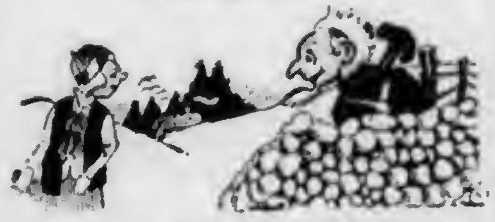
EARLY chicks possess some very distinct advantages, if one has the proper buildings and equipment for taking care of them. In the first place, there is more time to look after them than there may be later in the season when the rush of farm work begins. Again, as early chicks generally have to be kept indoors for several weeks, there is less chance for them to get worms or coccidiosis than if they were running on contaminated ground. Then, when the young birds finally do get out, there is plenty of fresh tender grass for them to pick. Lastly, such birds come into production during the season when eggs are advancing in price, and should lay well into the fall before molting. Such birds the following spring are equivalent to old hens for breeding purposes.

* * *

ANOTHER point in favor of early chicks is that the surplus males bring a much better price as broilers than they do late in the season.

* * *

WHILE it is undoubtedly good policy to have some early chicks on account of the advantages listed above, it is probably the best plan for the average poultry keeper to start his main flock in mid-season, so that the pullets will start to lay in the fall and continue through the winter without molting.



Cheerful Plowman

"HOW I wish," say many men, "I were but a child again!" "How I wish," say many hicks, "I were five, or maybe six; back in rompers or in curls playing with the boys and girls, back again in rural school, wading in a wading pool, trying hard to read a verse from a primer weak and terse where the very biggest word might be 'cat', or 'man', or 'bird'. Those were days when life was sweet; no thought then of cheapened wheat, no thought then of heavy tax, no thought then of wilted flax, no thought then of debts galore,—man is happiest at four."

"Is he? Is he?" may I ask? "Is our after life a task? Are the years that come and go not worth having, I would know? If I thought the age of live was the sweetest time alive I would lie me down and say, 'Bring the sexton right away! Bring the preacher with his text, let the hearse be coming next, send for friends with scads of flowers, let the mourners moan for hours. Tread as softly as you can; I'm a dead, departed man, dead for fifty years, I'd say. Found it out at last today.'"

Childhood's fine when it is here, it is sweet and full of cheer; it's a time to romp and play; it's a very pleasant day. Youth is great when it is king, full of pep and just the thing; it's a period of joy, heyday time for girl and boy. Middle age is fine, I swear; has a little more of care. Burdens come, 'tis true, I know, but they make one strong to sow, strong to sow some prunes and plums for the old age when it comes, and I think old age will be quite a pleasant time for me. Be a kid again? Not I! Same as saying, [illegible]

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Children of 1931

By GILBERT S. WATTS

I BELIEVE it was old Scrooge in Dickens' Christmas Carol who characterized Christmas as a time for finding oneself a year older and not a penny richer. It may be that circumstances arising out of the low prices of last year impel numbers of commercial vegetable growers to view the New Year with similar sentiments. Possibly care must be exercised lest one fall into Scrooge's narrow rut of calculating riches in pence and pounds alone.

Nor is this written in reference to the personal and spiritual riches, as Industry, Thrift and Charity, that are re-born of adversity. But it is rather to those other children of the time, Conservatism and Economy. Their assistance can be great in making 1932 a profitable year on the truck farm.

Conservatism is an able director of operations. He will see to it that "plunging" is eliminated, that acreages of one's various crops bear a reasonable relationship to areas that have proved advantageous in the past. In this connection fresh consideration will be given the adaptability of each crop to the soils, to the labor supply and to the market.

Standbys

Furthermore extensive flirtation with new varieties will be frowned upon. It is well enough to get acquainted in a limited way but the season is most likely to end happily if attention is centered on the old timers. I know a tomato grower who, on the basis of a single season's trial, planted heavily of a newcomer last year only to regret his action.

The influence of Conservatism will be felt in other matters of decision. He will not favor prodigal applications of fertilizers and on the other hand is certain to be against niggardly feeding of the gardener's high labor requirement crops. He will never let us forget that the only yields which are likely to be profitable will be high yields. He will be strong for sticking close to rotations, rates of seeding, spacings, planting dates and other cultural details that have been employed successfully in the past.

Economy will find an important place in this year's garden operations. From purchasing seeds and supplies through to selling the crop his assistance will be sought by the grower who is determined to wrest profits from the situation whether it is or is not better than last year.

Study of Details

After making clear specifications concerning quality, grade, analysis or condition Economy will secure bids for all important purchases. In the use of labor short cuts may be devised; conveniences whether equipment or arrangement that will increase output in field or packinghouse will be sought. Procedure will be studied continually. Close supervision of workers will be given but it will be kept in mind that in some cases the ends of Economy will be better served more fully by showing an employe just exactly how to do a thing most easily and rapidly rather than by "bawling" him out. But there can be no compromise with the lazy or deceitful worker.

Possibly piecework compensation can be applied to a greater degree to the advantage of both the conscientious worker and the employer. In any case Economy requires that means of establishing individual responsibility be maintained. The unit may be the row in planting or weeding or the package in harvesting or packing.

Certainly it will be reassuring to embark on 1932 with these children of 1931 in places of responsibility, Conservatism on deck to steer between the rocks of optimism on the one hand and the shoals of pessimism on the other and with Economy below to vigilantly watch for and plug the leaks.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

Brief Answers

A. S.—The only injury done by plowing land in the winter when the ground is very wet is where the horse steps in the furrow, if the ground does not freeze down deep enough to overcome packing effect of the weight of the horse. What I mean is that the freezing will offset the ill effect of the packing of the soil. If you plow a piece of land in August and it had been tramped heavily late in the spring it will turn up cloddy wherever tramped.

The fact that your silage spoiled around the outside is proof that it got air through the silo. The only perfect silo is the air-tight one.

You ought to have silage enough to run your stock until the grass is long enough to turn on. Stock will relish hay now when you turn off the grass. It is a very abrupt change in the spring to turn from hay to grass, but not so abrupt from silage to grass.

* * *

C. D. B.—A small amount of lime will not injure the asparagus, but I would apply it before the manure is applied. I would prefer horse manure for asparagus rather than cow manure. It is better to use as a mulch.

* * *

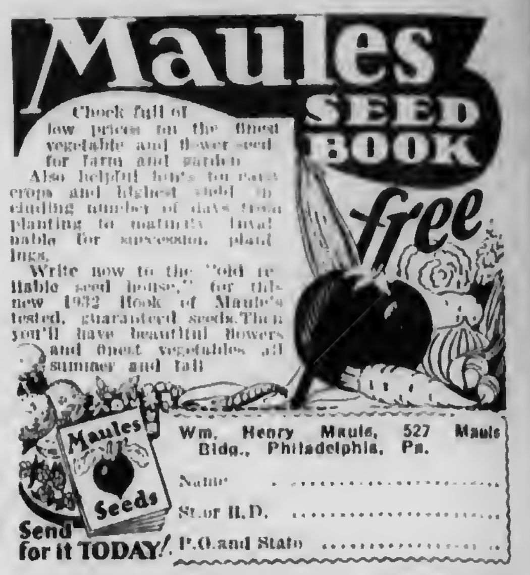
E. B. T.—The two tons of lump lime ld cause that field to produce any legume you sow on it. That is almost equal to four tons of ground limestone.

Sweet clover would be ideal to sow with the oats, 15 pounds per acre. If you do not care to risk sweet clover alone sow five pounds each of sweet and red clover. There is nothing better than sweet clover and vetch for a winter cover crop. You can sow them at the last cultivation of the corn.

Which Is Cheaper?

A reader asks which is cheaper, to feed silage the year around or to buy grazing land at $100 per acre. This is a very practical question and merits a careful answer. It will take two acres of good pasture land to carry a cow seven months. Less than one acre will produce silage enough to feed her one year. The interest and taxes on the two acres of grazing land will put the corn in the silo. The cow would have to have some grain and other concentrates in addition to the silage, but she would need them during the winter if she ran on pasture. A little figuring will convince our correspondent that silage will be the cheaper.

Our correspondent will want to know, no doubt, whether he can grow corn every year on this acre. Barring insect pests and corn diseases I want to say he can grow corn thirty years and both the land and the corn will get better each year. The reason I say thirty years is that I have seen it tried that long. I think he can do it indefinitely. Where land is cheap farmers would not be interested in feeding silage through the summer, but with land at $100 per acre they should figure on silage.



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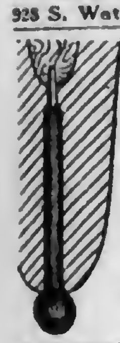

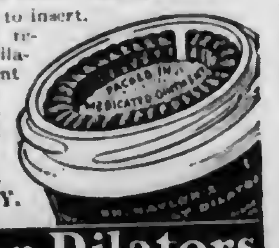

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By L. W. LIGHTY

PRACTICALLY we can say 150 pounds of shelled corn is equal to 200 pounds of corn-and-cob meal, though dryness makes a variation.

Corn stover is about equal in feeding value to the average so-called mixed hay, which is timothy, native or wild grasses and weeds. Mixed hay composed of half clover and half timothy, cut just as the timothy is heading out, is worth a little more than twice as much as corn stover for dairy cows. Clean, bright oats straw is worth a little more than half as much as corn stover as a dairy roughage.

Clover hay cut in full red bloom is worth 20 to 25 per cent more for feed than if it is cut after all the red bloom is gone.

Timothy cut just as it is heading out is worth almost twice as much for dairy feeding as that cut when the seed is fully formed and nearly ripe.

Feeding Heifers

"You tell us to breed heifers young and feed them well and they will attain good size. But you fail to tell us how to feed them so they may be fed well."

I took it for granted that every dairyman knows what good feeding means. I often suggest good balanced rations for cows, and the same rations are good for heifers.

We do well to be liberal with bran and oats in feeding heifers. There were times when bran was a cheap source of protein, but such has not been the case for some years. It was a rule with me to have a bin of good wheat bran in stock for the heifers and dry and freshening cows. For this purpose I considered it an absolute necessity. Also generally I had a bin of ground oats for the same purpose and for the growing pigs.

I would feed the heifers the regular cow ration and add some bran and oats extra, and found it gave very excellent results. Before the heifer calves the first time it is wise to keep her in excellent order, even if she lays on some fat. We can make the cows too fat and induce milk fever and other troubles, but this is not the case with heifers.

Then during the first milking period make an extra effort to induce them to eat the maximum amount of grain. Bran and oats should enter into the ration, and if you have clover hay or alfalfa by all means give it to the heifers. Silage is always good, but in the feeding of heifers it seemed the most helpful to induce them to eat more. Most of the time I had feeding molasses in my feeding alley and this I found a help to induce the heifers to eat more feed. It is just this way: Feed them all you can induce them to eat instead of seeing with how little they can get along and you are likely to be feeding them well.

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Oxford Lassy's Design, grand champion Jersey bull at the 1931 National Dairy Exposition, is the only Tennessee bred sire to win this honor. He is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Farrell, Nashville, Tenn., whose Crieve Hall Farms Jersey herd took three championships and nine first prize blues, including the first prize in get of sire class for the third successive time.

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are ideal protein supplements. Buffalo or Diamond, as 20% to 30% of your grain mix, represent a small winter's feed bill and cheap insurance against all the dangers of underfeeding.
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Farmer's Business Letter

TO a greater degree than usual the time between Christmas and New Years has been a waiting period. Trade has been marking time, waiting for the developments of another year. With more hope, perhaps, than confidence the country has looked for the skies to brighten a bit. Conditions are bad in all the so-called basic industries, and the feeling sems to be quite general that the first pick-up will appear in agriculture. The one bright spot in current business comment has to do with the automobile business. Here it is felt that there is a good chance of better than seasonal demand during the early months of this year, because replacement needs have accumulated and because manufacturers are offering great values in new cars. If this proves true the effect will be reflected back through other industries, and help materially.

Generally, however, it is felt that recovery must be a slow process, without any skyrocketing, and continue over a period of some years.

Lambs Hold Up

The lamb market held very well this week, in view of the fact that receipts were large. This market had almost twice as many as arrived during the short week last week, but the combined run at leading points was much larger than the same week of other years. In spite of this the average price of lambs for the week, at $5.60, showed a gain of 20 cents over last week, and tops on different days ranged from $6.15 to $6.40. An active shipping demand accounted for the good trade. About a third of the receipts here were taken east for slaughter.

Hogs Higher

Hog receipts were seasonally large. Eleven markets had 616,000 head, comparing with 560,000 the same week last year, and 527,000 two years ago. Demand was fairly good, however, and average price for the week was $4.35, a gain of a dime over last week. Shipping orders were moderate, accounting for 26 per cent of the run here. It is interesting in this connection to note that a year ago shipping orders took 31 per cent of the receipts, and two years ago 34 per cent. This may mean that the eastern markets are being better supplied locally than usual.

That the country is well supplied with hogs is the report brought in by those who have been traveling the Corn-Belt states. They figure on rather liberal runs through January and most of February. If this proves to be the case the hope that hogs might work a dollar or so higher during the next three or four weeks may go a-glimmering. These same observers agree with the government report on a great increase in the crop of fall pigs, to come to market next summer, though they look upon the government estimate of a 10 per cent increase as "rather strong." This low price may be necessary to hold down production.

Recovery in Cattle

The cattle market got off to a weak start this week but strengthened later, and closed in about the same notch as a week ago. Receipts here were rather liberal, but the combined total at leading markets was under the same week of recent years, which has been true week after week this fall. Average steer price this week was $7.15, off 25 cents from last week. Best sale of the week was $11.50, against $11.75 last week. Statistically, the cattle outlook is better than average, with the movement to the country for feeding under a year ago, which in turn was a light year, and with reports from section after section indicating fewer cattle in feedlots, particularly heavy cattle. With good conditions with respect to business and employment it is certain that there wouldn't be enough beef, and so apparently everything depends on the business trend, so far as beef is concerned. Quite a few feeders are reporting fair margins on recent marketings.

Dullness in Grains

There was practically no net change in wheat this week, and only minor changes in other cereals. Wheat traders seem inclined to wait and see what happens to business in general during the early weeks of the year. Russia is a constant threat, but collections in that country are reported running light, and are not expected to be large before spring. Snow over most of Europe is thought to be favorable to the crop there, that being especially true in Russia. Abnormally mild weather in this country, coupled with ample moisture, has resulted in heavy growth of wheat, particularly along the southern edge of the winter wheat belt.

Chicago, Jan. 2, 1932. Watson.

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Produce Market Review

PRICES of most lines of farm products held steady during the past week but trading in general was only fair. Dealers are looking for some improvement following the holiday season.

The white potato market did not show any material change and shipments from all sections of the country were light and averaged around 300 cars daily. Supplies in the city markets were moderate to light but were fully ample for the limited demand. Boat receipts of Maine potatoes combined with fairly liberal truck receipts from New Jersey and Pennsylvania supplied the Philadelphia market. There seemed to be fewer well-graded Pennsylvania potatoes on the market, and small lots of good, well graded stock brought $1 and higher. The average run of receipts sold at 75@90c per 100-pound sack. Maine stock sold at 95c to $1.05 per 100-pound sack.

Growers in western New York were receiving around 25c per bushel for bulk stock and in Maine 100-pound sacks were quoted at 43@48c f. o. b. There was a firmer tone at most shipping points late in the week with growers anticipating a better demand.

"Sweets" and Apples

The Philadelphia sweet potato market was firm during the early part of the week with a somewhat better demand for good stock. The slightly higher prices caused increased receipts and the demand was not sufficient to absorb the increased offerings. New Jersey yellow varieties sold at 35@50c per ⅝ basket and reds brought 40@60c.

The apple market continues rather unsatisfactory. The chief complaint is not the price, but the movement. Prices hold fairly steady with practically no change, but the universal complaint among dealers in the lack of demand. Eastern grown medium to large Stayman, Romes and Golden Delicious sold at 75c to $1.25 per barrel in Philadelphia, Delicious at $1@1.50, Yorks 60@75c and Black Twigs 50@80c.

Eggs and Butter

The egg market in Philadelphia was steady late in the week with medium grades in best demand. Nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 36@37c, white and brown extras 32@35c, nearby mixed colors 26@31c and the best marks of Pacific Coast white eggs 36½@37½c.

The New York egg market was unsettled and prices averaged somewhat lower. Nearby closely selected white eggs were quoted at 34@35c, with some fancy lots a little higher. Other grades of white eggs ranged from 27c for very small stock up to 33c for average extras.

Butter prices dropped sharply during the week at all markets. A three cent decline was registered on 92 score butter at both Philadelphia and New York. Receipts were larger and buying interest was lacking. On the other hand the receivers were anxious to keep supplies from accumulating in order to keep the January inventories at a low point.

The live poultry market in New York was steady with a good demand for fowls. Chickens also met a fairly active demand. Broilers were in liberal supply and somewhat weaker. Nearby colored fowls sold at 23@25c per pound, Leghorn fowl at 17@20, chickens 15@19c and broilers 12@20c.

W. R. W.

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Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 30@33c; 92 score, 29c; 90 score, 27c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 36½@37½c; nearby white, extras, 36@37c; nearby brown extras, 32@34c; nearby mixed colors, 30@31c; nearby current receipts, 26@27c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 15@23c; old roosters, 12c; pigeons, pr., 25@30c; turkeys, 18@27c; ducks, 15@21c.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 40@45c; creamery, 37@41c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 32@35c; pullet, 25@28c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 18@22c; dressed, 90c@$1.25; Rocks & Reds, 22@25c; dressed, $1.25@2.

Fruits.—APPLES, 8@15c ¼ pk.; 60c@$1 bus.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ½ pk.; 70@80c bus. CABBAGE, 5@8c head. LETTUCE, 8@15c head. CELERY, 5@15c stalk. SPINACH, 10c ¼ pk. TURNIPS, 10c ¼ pk. CAULIFLOWER, 10@25c head. CARROTS, 5@10c bunch. SAUER KRAUT, 20c qt. ENDIVE, 10c head.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 36@40c; creamery butter, 36@40c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 32@35c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2.50 each; springers, 75c@$1 each, ducks $1.25@2.25; squabs, 25@50c each; rabbits, 90c@$1.50 each; turkeys, 35@45c per lb.

Fruits.—APPLES, 12@20c ¼ peck, PEARS, 20@25c qt. CRANBERRIES, 12@15c per lb.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, 25c bunch. BEANS, (string), 25@30c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 35@40c pint box. BEETS, 8@10c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 8@10c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 5@15c each. EGGPLANTS, 20@25c each. ENDIVE, 8@10c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. MUSHROOMS, 15@20c pt. box. ONIONS, 15@20c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 8@10c ¼ pk.; 60@75c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 20@25c ¼ pk. PEPPERS, 3@8c each. PARSLEY, 2@5c bunch. RADISHES, 8@10c bunch. SPINACH, 10@13c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 20@25c pt. box. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk.

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PITTSBURGH MILK PRICES

Dealers' buying prices for December delivery of 3.5 per cent milk in the Pittsburgh territory are based on $1.10 per cwt. for Class I milk at country plants and $1.05 for Class 2. Prices for direct shipped milk are $1.70 and $1.44, f.o.b. Pittsburgh.

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WOOL MARKET

Quotations were firm on domestic wool at Boston last week, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. While trading was slow inquiries served to create a hopeful attitude. Reports indicate that conditions in the goods market were slightly better than early in December.

Fine strictly combing wool is quoted at 24@25c, half-blood and three-eighths 23@24c, quarter-blood combing 21@21½c, while fine clothing is listed at 19@21c, half-blood, three-eighths and quarter-blood clothing at 21c.

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PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 26¾c; standards, 26¼c; 89 score, 25¼c; 88 score, 24¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 21@22c; fresh, extra firsts, 22½@23c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 25@27c.

Poultry.—Live hens, heavy 20@22c, medium, 15@18c; Leghorns, 13@16c; springers, 14@16c; colored springers, 16@20c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks 18@22c; geese, 15@20c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 33c; hog dressed, 28c.

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CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Jan. 4.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 50c; No. 2 yellow corn, new, 38¼@39½c, No. 3 yellow corn, new, 36½@37¾c; No. 2 white oats, 25¼@26c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Receipts continue light, only 20 carloads on Monday. Good fat steers of 1,200 lbs. or over sold at about last week's prices, one carload averaging 1,240 lbs. going at $8 and three carloads averaging around 1,250 lbs. at $7.75. Other weighty steers went at $7@7.25, right good ones at this range. Good handy-weight butcher steers brought $6.25@6.50, some at the better figure averaging well over 1,100 lbs. and some close to 1,200 lbs. Fair fleshy butcher steers of over 1,000 lbs. went at $5.75@6, plainer ones on down. Right good but not prime light butcher steers brought around $6, fair kind $5.50@5.65 and ordinary around $5. The light steers looked higher but few were here. Heifers were stronger, with good handy-weights around $5.50, a few $5.75. Nine yearling heifers, averaging 800 lbs., brought $7 per cwt. Fat cows and bulls showed little change. Very few cows good enough to sell above $4 are seen. Canners brought $2@2.25 if good, common kind $1.50@1.75. Bulls were scarce but in little demand, bolognas largely $3.25@3.75.

Choice weighty steers	$7 75@ 8 00
Good to choice, do.	7 25@ 7 75
Fair to good, do.	6 75@ 7 25
Ordinary to fair	6 00@ 6 50
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 00
Good to choice yearlings	7 50@ 8 00
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 25@ 5 75
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good light steers	5 50@ 6 00
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 25
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 50@ 5 75
Good to choice heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Fair to good heifers	4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 25
Good to choice fat cows	3 50@ 4 00
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair cows	2 25@ 3 00
Canners	1 50@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Fair to good handy bulls	3 75@ 4 00
Common to fair bulls	3 25@ 3 75
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

Monday's supply was about 25 double-deck carloads. The market was active on all except heavy hogs at about last week's closing prices. Handy-weights went largely at $5.10, with heavy mixed mainly $4.90@5 and heavy $4.60@4.75. Extreme heavy would probably have to sell around $4.50. Light hogs and pigs continue comparatively scarce and good ones were wanted at prices within a dime or so of the top. Sows went according to weight and quality at $3.50@4, the outside figure for 300@400 lb. weights and $3.75 the limit for heavy kind.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 60@ 4 75
Heavy mixed	4 85@ 5 00
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 05@ 5 10
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	5 05@ 5 10
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 90@ 5 00
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	4 75@ 5 00
Roughs	3 50@ 4 00
Stags	2 00@ 2 75

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's receipts were light, about eight carloads. Too few sheep were offered to make a basis for quotations, but estimates were $3.50 for good handy-wethers and others on that basis. A few heavy ewes brought $2.50@3, the heavier the cheaper. Lambs were steady at last week's closing prices, tops going at $6.50, medium kind around $5.50 and throw-outs $3@5, largely $4@5. Heavy fat lambs are not numerous and those of 90 to 100 lbs. would sell at $5.50@6, the lighter the higher the price. Lambs of over 100 lbs. are not wanted and would have to sell below $5.50. All the lambs found buyers but the demand was not very urgent except for the "culls," which sold comparatively well.

Good to best wethers	$3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	6 25@ 6 50
Medium lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Culls and common	3 00@ 5 00
Heavy lambs	5 25@ 6 00

Calves

Monday's supply was around 500 head, and the quality averaged better than in the recent past. Those grading as tops brought $9.50 per cwt., medium kind $6.50@7.50 and others mainly $4@6.

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STANDARD BROILER CHICKS.—Hatched from great big, heavyweight Plymouth Rock, Red and ten-pound Jersey Black & White Giant—Light Brahma breeders, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Extra Quality plump, fat, market chicks. Guaranteed-to-Live, vigorous, healthy. Make you the most profit. Quick delivery. Generous Discount. Valuable broiler raising suggestions. Mention variety you like best. Farm Service, Route 7, Tyrone, Penna.

NEW HAMPSHIRE R. I. RED CHICKS. Pullets lay at 16 to 18 weeks. Heavy producers of large size eggs. Chicks show excellent livability. They are blood-tested. We guarantee chicks to live. Quick maturing. Weigh one pound at six and two pounds at eight weeks. Unbelievable until you try them. We sell day-old or started chicks three and four weeks old. Send for Free Catalog. Steelman Poultry Farms, Box 302, Lansdale, Pa.

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BABY CHICKS—OHIO ACCREDITED. Best purebred stock. Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. Livability Guaranteed. If you want best quality chicks which have had more than usual attention, write to me. Paul Grose, Sunbeam Hatchery, Box 258, Findlay, Ohio.

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HOMESTEADS—Irrigated lands on the Willwood Division of Shoshone Federal Irrigation project open to homestead entry. For information write Val Kuska, Colonization Agent, Burlington Route, Room D-1507, Omaha, Neb.

PENNSYLVANIA

IF YOU WANT TO SELL or EXCHANGE your farm for city property, see Wm. M. Weldon, 337 Sixth Street, McKeesport, Pa.

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SEND 25 CENTS for large introductory silk assortment for beautiful quiltcraft, etc., including 24 quilt designs, catalog listing velvet, also other remnants, 15 cents pound up. Satisfaction guaranteed. Established 1897. Agents Wanted. Union S. Works, 426 Grove Street, Boonville, N. Y.

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HEATED POULTRY WATERER.—Latest design, approved by leading poultry experts. Safe, sanitary. No lifting to drain. Refill without removing top. New low price $6.95. Guaranteed. Write for description and Free Book Winter Eggs. Poultry waterer, 8 gallon capacity. Popularity makes possible new low price $2.95. Avery Dunlevy, Monongahela, Pa.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Box 734, Des Moines, Iowa, offers at low prices "Successful" Incubators, oil or coal-burning brooder stoves, Brooder Houses, Poultry Supplies, Individual Hog Houses and greatest of all Hog Self Feeder. Specify just what you are interested in. Full information Free.

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Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - Inman

WELL— HERE WE ARE BOSWORTH! BUT IT'S A CINCH WE CAN'T STAY HERE!
DINK
IDEA
?
I DON'T KNOW HOW I'M GOIN' TO GET US BOTH DOWN INTO THAT CABIN.
—SO ONE OF US HAS GOT TO STAY ON TOP—
?
—AND THAT ONE AINT GONNA BE ME
INMAN

Milk Profits Fade
when you GAMBLE *on—*

The whole physical mechanism of a cow is directed toward converting feed into milk . . . with a periodic pause or diversion of bodily energy to the function of reproduction. Both processes *sound* simple . . . yet the fact remains that only *one cow in three* actually produces a profit. The highest dairy authorities vouch for the truth of this amazing statement.

Enlightened medical opinion is coming to regard much of this deplorable condition as due to the health-strain of the calving period.

FREE Dairy Book

Handsomely illustrated 36-page reference book, filled with valuable veterinary advice on cow ailments, diseases and disorders. Write today; use the coupon below.

How to Quickly Build Up Your Cows for Freshening

Don't believe that disorders at freshening time are "natural" to your cows. Calving is a very normal and necessary function, and would seldom be accompanied by troubles of any sort but for the fact that the modern dairy cow approaches this supreme test of her whole year, urged to her extreme of productive ability in the drive for high milk yield. With little or no chance to rebuild and renew her natural powers of resistance the task of producing a healthy calf and maintaining a vigorous milk-productive equipment call insistently for outside aid.

What a train of disaster is due to lowered vitality at calving! Not alone the breakdowns you encounter at the time . . . but the amazing list of cow ills and productive lapses that are directly due to depleted strength through the freshening ordeal.

What Kow-Kare is and How it Aids

Kow-Kare is a scientific processing of Iron, the acknowledged blood purifier and a dozen drugs, herbs and minerals well known to the medical profession for their invigorating effect upon appetite, digestion, assimilation and the genital organs. This vital prescription supplies just the needed elements to tone up depleted organs, build up resistance to a high degree and enable the cow to come through her "danger month" with ease and regularity.

Kow-Kare is really very inexpensive . . . usually a single package will treat a cow through her danger period. So easy to give, too. You just add it to the regular feed for a few weeks before, during and after freshening.

Keeping Up Milk Yield

The periodical use of Kow-Kare to enable your cows to consume and *turn into milk* a liberal ration of natural foods returns many times its slight cost in actual milk. A higher degree of disease-resistance and better looking cows are a *bonus* you will unmistakably receive.

DANGER MONTH

Calving time marks the origin of many costly and troublesome cow ills. A staggering list of infectious diseases attack when bodily health is at low ebb. If the cow's power of resistance is built up equal to the task of creating and holding normal immunity, many of your fears about breeding weakness, retained afterbirth and garget are needless.

KOW-KARE
Concentrated Medicinal Regulator

Put Kow-Kare on your feeding program. Use it as directed and it will earn for you many times its slight cost. It is sold by drug stores, feed dealers and general stores; $1.25 and 65c sizes. If your dealer is not supplied we will fill your order by mail, postpaid.

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New edition, handsomely illustrated, filled with reliable advice for the cow owner.

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Please send me your free 36-page treatise on diseases and ailments of dairy cows.

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Published Weekly

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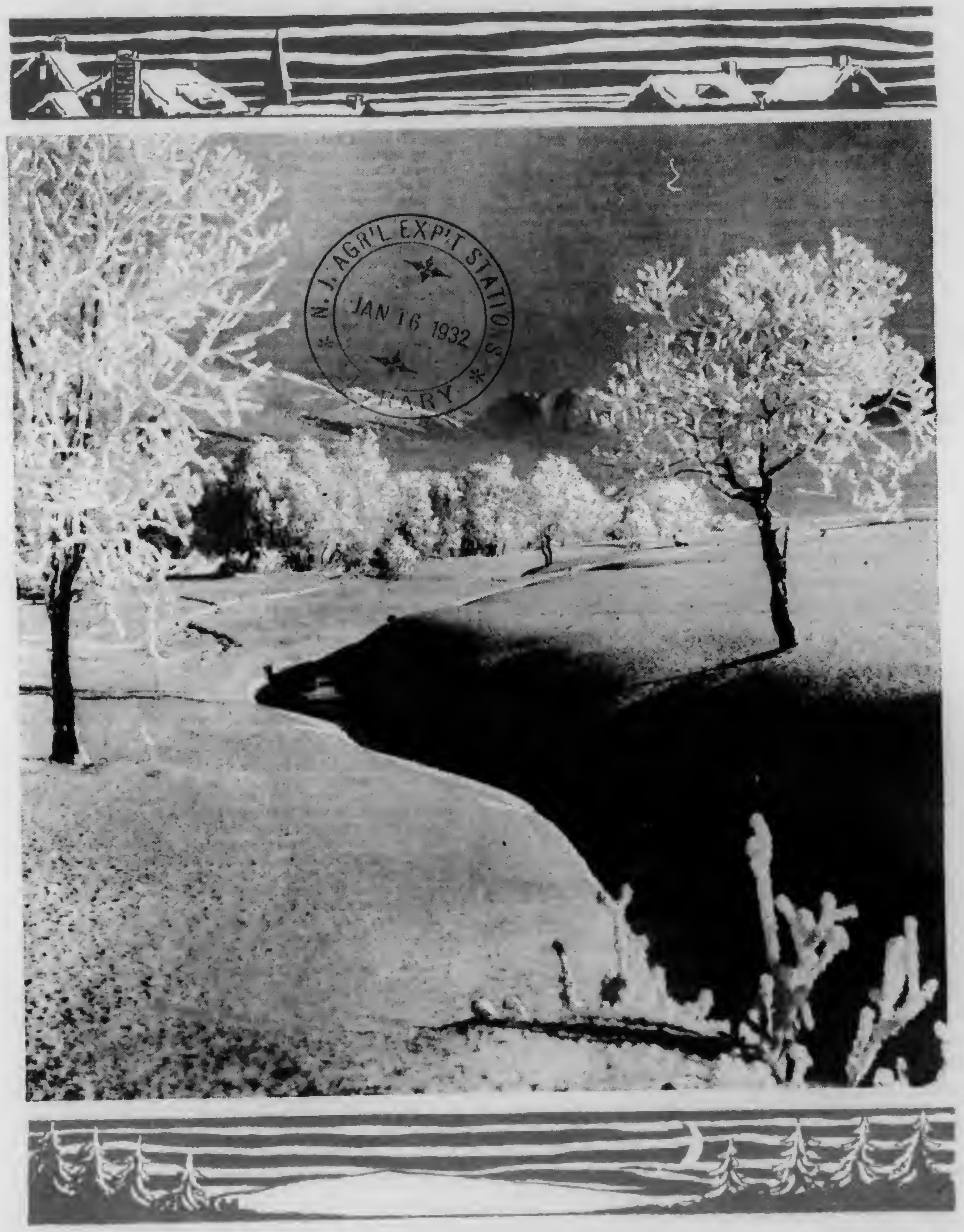
January 16, 1932



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THE BIGGEST DROP IN EVEREADY "B" BATTERY PRICES SINCE RADIO BEGAN

DOWN and down and down have come the prices of radio "B" batteries, the famous EVEREADY LAYERBILTS included. And, in the face of these radical price reductions, the long-life, trouble-free LAYERBILTS have actually been improved to give you 38% longer service.

With the extra value which EVEREADY LAYERBILT "B" BATTERIES have given in the past, how is it possible to reduce the price and improve the quality at the same time?

The answer is: Lower cost of raw materials and large scale production prompted by the persistent demand for LAYERBILTS. *And endless research on the part of* EVEREADY *engineers* who have found new ways in which to construct a better LAYERBILT at greatly decreased cost.

The savings are passed on to the consumer, as the following price revision shows:★

	Old Price	New Price
EVEREADY LAYERBILT, No. 486—45-volt, large size....	$4.25	$3.25
EVEREADY LAYERBILT, No. 485—45-volt, medium size	2.95	2.35

★Cylindrical cell-type EVEREADY "B" BATTERIES *have been reduced proportionately—some now selling as low as $1.75.*

LAYERBILTS are built of flat cells—wire connections and waste space are eliminated. This extra space and freedom from trouble insures a longer life. To all this—add the extra 38% of service built into the new Layerbilts.

EVEREADY Radio Batteries

Here is the exclusive Eveready Layerbilt construction. Only five solderings and two broad connecting bands, all other connections being made automatically. Waste space eliminated. Layerbilt construction is a patented Eveready feature.

Here is the inside story about the ordinary 45-volt "B" battery assembled of separate, individually sealed cells. There are 30 independent cells, connected by 29 fine wires and 60 soldered connections—89 chances for trouble. Note the amount of wasted space.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC. *General Offices:* New York, N. Y.

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We Know What We Are Talking About!

You can depend on Harris' Seeds! We are extensive growers of high grade Northern Grown Seed. We maintain complete trial grounds and have expert plant breeders constantly at work to furnish you the best seed grown. Many of Harris' introductions are now standard for high quality and productiveness.

A grower in Staffordville, Conn., writes, "Have used your seed for more than 30 years and hope to for many more."

Send for the Harris' Catalogue Today!

With it you will easily be able to select the best varieties for you to grow from the clear and accurate descriptions of many outstanding new varieties and improved strains of standard kinds of vegetables and flowers.

Read about our Northern Grown Sweepstakes Corn!

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC. Moreton Farm, R.F.D. No. 35, Coldwater, N.Y.

HOW TO KNOW GOOD SEED

Write today for Scott's Seed Guide

Contains valuable information on all the Clovers, Soy Beans, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Pasture Mixtures, Corn, etc. It's the best Seed Book we have ever offered. Tells how to Avoid Weeds. Directs you in the way of better crops and greater profits. Tells you How to Know Good Seed.

John R. Liederbach of Pa. writes: "Some time ago we received your Seed Guide and during odd times have read it with interest. You give more information on Field Seeds than all other catalogs combined."

You will want this book. One customer wrote that it was worth its weight in gold. A FREE COPY is waiting for you. Ask for it today.

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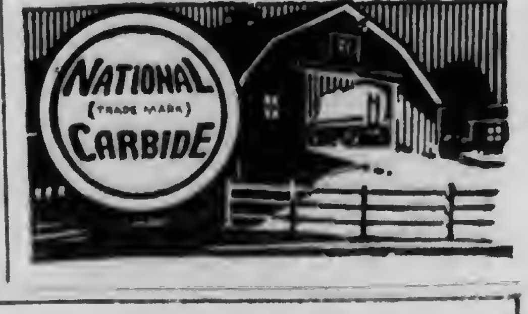

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

A WESTERN Pennsylvania longtime reader has ten questions that "worry" him when he talks with his neighbors about business depression. Several of the questions are controversial in character, and I am sure our friend would not have me involved in controversy, because I do not like it. But they are fair questions.

Ahead of the ten questions is the statement: "Nobody I converse with is able to tell me the cause of the depression except there is no money." It would be difficult to name the dominant cause—several causes have been effectively at work to bring us low. Business depression does come in cycles, and one was due after the wild business expansion a few years ago. But that cyclical movement was only an opportunity for various forces to wreck prosperity for the time being. It only timed the coming of unexpected troubles—one on the heels of another.

Everybody grants that over-expansion of production facilities has been a big factor. Also, we believed that we were in a "new era" in which the level of living would rise right along, making increasing demand. We gained the idea that the maintenance of war wages would insure a continuing demand for goods. We helped to deceive ourselves on that point by mobilizing buying power through the installment plan.

Banks and other financial institutions loaned far too heavily on a basis of values that looked safe during a period of raging optimism, and awakened to the fact that their money was "frozen" in securities that could not well be marketed. We loaned billions of dollars in European and South American countries that were not prospering as we were, and then realized the danger of losing much of this money.

Troubles have been cumulative. Business is very dependent upon the capital, the purchasing power, the driving energy and the courage of those who have money. The great drop in prices of railway, industrial, investment and bank shares in the fall of 1929 brought such a seeming low price level that wealthy investors bought heavily, and then came another drop so great that losses were very big. But in 1931 came another terrific drop that has caused heavy bank failures and taken the courage out of those who have some money remaining. Values simply evaporated. The heading of railroads into losses has crippled banks and other investors. An economic war among leading countries, waged by means of hostile tariffs, is now hampering recovery and producing serious friction.

Shrewd financiers realize that Germany is most probably on the road to stopping the payment of war debts. A revolution in Germany would bring Hitler's forces into power. Their slogan is that not a cent more ever shall be paid on reparations to France. The immediate advance of French troops to seize German territory west of the Rhine naturally would follow. That probably accounts for much of the nearly perpendicular recent fall in the price of bonds which is historically the foreteller of grave world danger.

The heavy loss this country faces in war loans depresses business, and partly because uncertainty is deadening. The situation might be saved by some adjustment, but that is not now the popular will of this country. Action might prevent German revolution. French military aggression, continuing hard times and reduction in our chances of returns on our loans.

Oftentimes a danger passes by. Crises have a way of receding for a time and permitting judgment to temper action. It may be so in Europe for a while. In the meantime this country is now deflating costs, practicing economy and would now have better times if fear did not keep us slowed down.

Our Money

"What became of our money? There seemed to be plenty until a little over a year ago," says our reader. Money "in circulation" is all money outside of the U. S. Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks. That amount October 31st, 1931, was a billion dollars greater than twelve months before. Technically "in circulation," that billion dollars represented cash that fearful folks hid away in safety-deposit boxes and other places of concealment, along with extra money necessarily kept on hand by banks to protect themselves in case of "runs" by depositors, etc.

"How many millionaires? How many billionaires? How many with income of a million? How many farmers are millionaires? If our currency was divided, what would be each one's portion?" The Treasury Department rates any one with an income of fifty thousand dollars as a millionaire. That is misleading, but by that token we had in 1930 just under twenty thousand, which was less than half the number two years previous. But 1931 was the real wrecker for wealthy men, and the number now is far smaller. But they are not going around with the currency in their pockets that should be circulating. They have wealth—some of them far more than is good for them—but the bare fact of being a millionaire proves nothing.

If a man has made a better and cheaper car that puts service within the grasp of the masses, his present possession of hundreds of millions should not rank him as a public enemy. His activities have added to public wealth. The man who risks his all on wells that finally tap reservoirs of oil and gives us cheaper gasoline may become very rich, but he isn't the fellow we are after when hunting some one to blame. There are rich men who have taken advantage of the public, but present hard times have come with subtraction of wealth from rich and poor.

As to dividing the currency, it would mean such shifting that each person would have the equivalent of three ten-dollar bills and some one-dollar bills. Currency represents a very small fraction of our wealth.

"Why tax the poor people so heavily? How long can the average farmer live and exist under present taxation? What can we farmers do to better conditions and save our homes?" Sorry I am bunching these questions, but space demands it. We tax property that is in sight. The farmer's is in sight. Those paying no tax want many things that the farmer's land pays for only through the strain, sweat and debt of the landowner. Just as often as I think you will stand for it, I plead for an income tax as the chief means of revenue, compelling all to pay in accordance with their ability to treat themselves well. Then they will demand rigid economy, and we shall get it. Not earlier.

"What do you think of the present school system?" It was geared up to meet all the demands of an era of the flushest optimism. If all people paid taxes according to their net incomes, the gears would be changed.

Readers' Views

IN answer to Mr. Milburn in regard to readers' experience with cross-bred hogs, I have raised hogs for the past forty years and have had some experience with nearly all breeds.

For the past eight years I have been keeping Berkshire sows and breeding them to a registered Poland-China male. I get very good results. The pigs develop very fast. I think the Duroc or Berkshire makes a very good cross with a Poland-China male. J. C. Hess.

Artificial Smoke for Meat

IN reply to S. F. B. in the January 2nd Pennsylvania Farmer I will say that I have had experience with artificial smoke for meat. We used smoked salt and like it real well. I think it is as good as the hickory smoke and is much easier to apply even if we have the hickory wood. I think that this commercial smoked salt is advertised from time to time in the Pennsylvania Farmer.

A. J. Legg.

* * *

I SEE that some one wants to hear from readers who have used preparations for curing and smoking meat at one operation.

I have used one of the preparations, that I often see advertised in The Farmer, for several years, and I think it is fine. I kill from five or six to twelve or thirteen hogs every winter and cure the meat for home use. These hogs usually dress between 200 and 300 pounds and the hams from such hogs will run around 18 or 20 pounds each. I cure the meat just as directed on the box and have kept it all through the following summer and up until butchering time the next fall and never have had any loss yet. I have purchased the same preparation for use this winter. W. H. Shoaff.

Locusts and Willows

IN reply to Arthur Blose's question in the Pennsylvania Farmer of January 2nd, either locust trees or willows can be killed root and all by peeling the bark down to the roots and leaving the bark attached to the body of the tree. This may be done as soon as the bark will peel well. If the work is done when the sap flow is most active they may heal over. This is most liable to occur about the middle of June, so I prefer to peel them earlier, but even if they do start to heal over if the sap is scraped off they will die.

If the roots of the locust tree are broken they will sprout, but if the ground is not broken until the roots die the locust trees can be pushed out of the ground in two or three years after they are peeled.

There is nothing to the idea that the work should be done on any certain day when the sign is right. The sign is right at any time that the trees will peel well, but the trees must be left standing until the roots die. A. J. L.

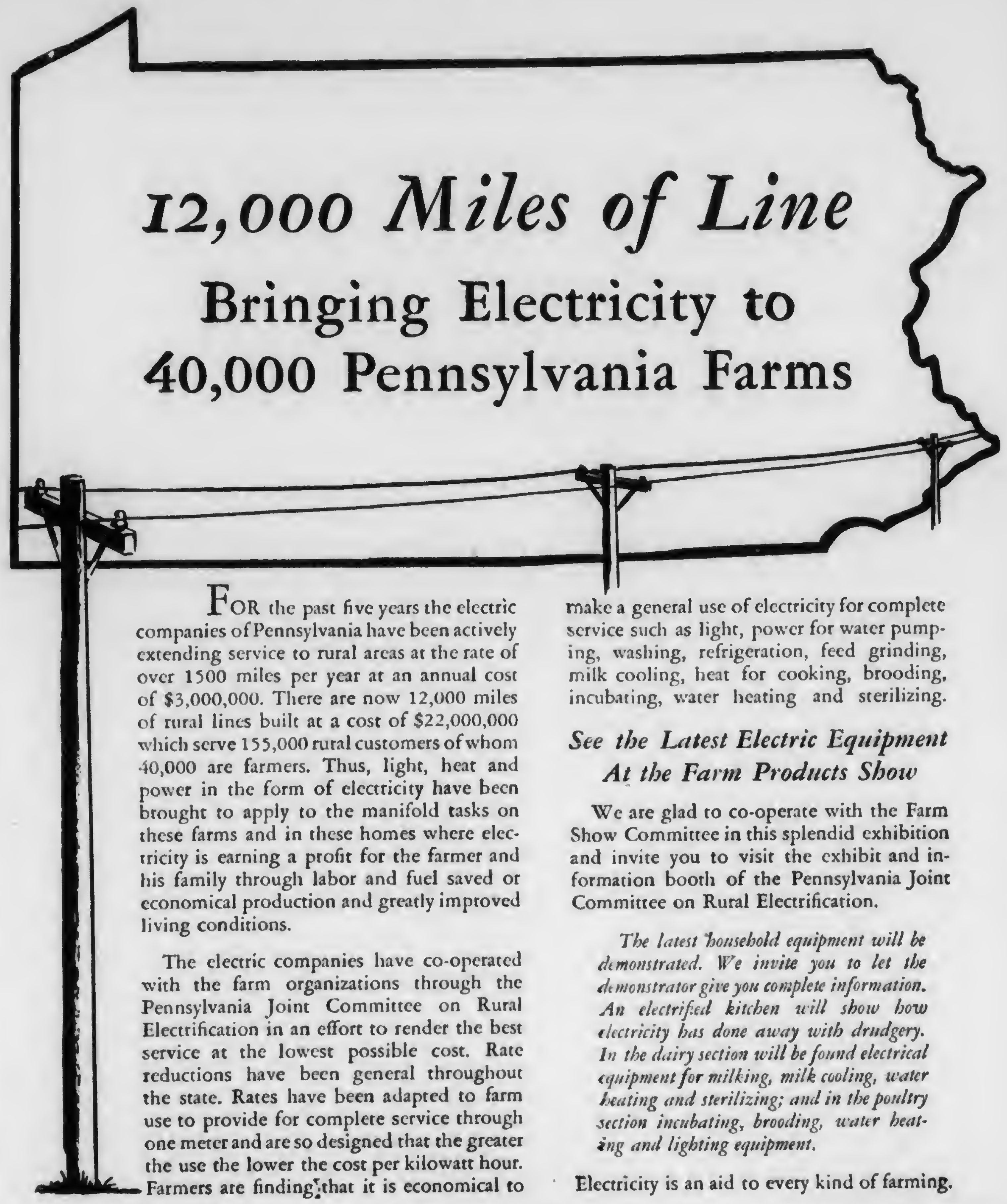
* * *

I NOTICED in the January 2nd issue where Arthur Blose desired to know how to kill willows and locusts. Several years ago I had an acre or two of these pests and found no satisfactory remedy of getting rid of them until I grubbed them up, getting every root possible. Be sure to get every root you can find. If you leave the roots, sprouts will spring up again. This is the only sure remedy I ever tried. H. H. H.

A Duck Record

I SEE in your paper of November 21st Mrs. Hannah Walker's record-breaking speckled duck, which I believe I can beat with my four Pekins, which were hatched May 4th. My Pekins started laying the first week of October and to December 31st laid 209 eggs. Would like to know who can beat this record.

Miss Martha Buck.



12,000 Miles of Line
Bringing Electricity to
40,000 Pennsylvania Farms

FOR the past five years the electric companies of Pennsylvania have been actively extending service to rural areas at the rate of over 1500 miles per year at an annual cost of $3,000,000. There are now 12,000 miles of rural lines built at a cost of $22,000,000 which serve 155,000 rural customers of whom 40,000 are farmers. Thus, light, heat and power in the form of electricity have been brought to apply to the manifold tasks on these farms and in these homes where electricity is earning a profit for the farmer and his family through labor and fuel saved or economical production and greatly improved living conditions.

The electric companies have co-operated with the farm organizations through the Pennsylvania Joint Committee on Rural Electrification in an effort to render the best service at the lowest possible cost. Rate reductions have been general throughout the state. Rates have been adapted to farm use to provide for complete service through one meter and are so designed that the greater the use the lower the cost per kilowatt hour. Farmers are finding that it is economical to make a general use of electricity for complete service such as light, power for water pumping, washing, refrigeration, feed grinding, milk cooling, heat for cooking, brooding, incubating, water heating and sterilizing.

See the Latest Electric Equipment At the Farm Products Show

We are glad to co-operate with the Farm Show Committee in this splendid exhibition and invite you to visit the exhibit and information booth of the Pennsylvania Joint Committee on Rural Electrification.

The latest household equipment will be demonstrated. We invite you to let the demonstrator give you complete information. An electrified kitchen will show how electricity has done away with drudgery. In the dairy section will be found electrical equipment for milking, milk cooling, water heating and sterilizing; and in the poultry section incubating, brooding, water heating and lighting equipment.

Electricity is an aid to every kind of farming.

BRADFORD ELECTRIC CO.
CHESTER COUNTY ELECTRIC CO.
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DUQUESNE LIGHT CO.
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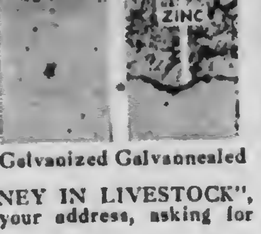

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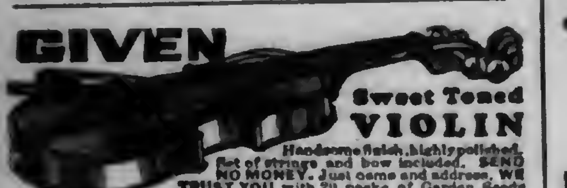

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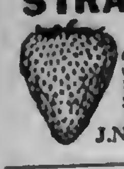

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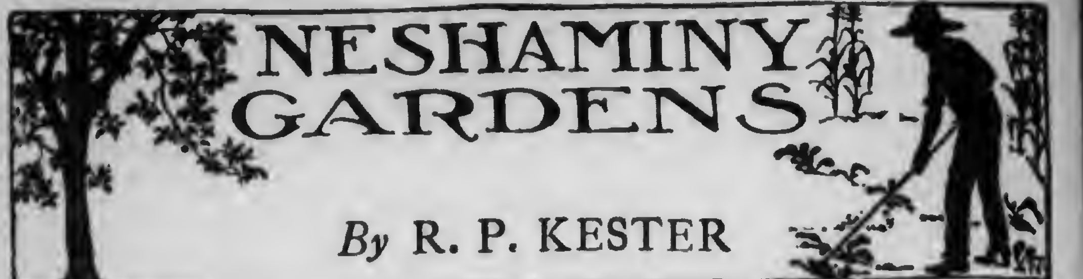

NESHAMINY GARDENS

By R. P. KESTER

"WHAT do farmers read?" This question was put to me recently by a city editor. He knows pretty well what city people like most to read, but he had an idea that farm folks were interested only in reading about animals, crops, poultry, prices, taxes, etc. But I assured him that, in the main, farm people are as much interested in general news as are city readers; that, while fewer read tabloid newspapers, scandal sheets and risque literature, they do read papers, magazines and books which inform as well as entertain.

* * *

For more than twenty years I have tried to find out just what interested and helped the majority of farm people in the way of reading matter. I have looked over their bookcases, their reading tables and have conversed with hundreds of people on the subject, and about the only conclusion I have come to is that there is no list of reading matter that applies universally to farm people any more than people in other places. But I am sure that a larger proportion of farm readers concern themselves with subjects of primary importance to life and proper living than is true of city dwellers.

* * *

I have examined scores of farm papers to see what other editors believed was the kind of reading farmers liked in their trade journals. But I am not sure they have solved the question definitely. However, there is a striking similarity in farm papers as to their make-up and contents. It would be interesting and I believe worthwhile if every farm paper were to put out a questionnaire to learn which parts or features of the publication were most generally and regularly read.

* * *

I have had an opportunity to see the news letters put out by agricultural colleges, bureaus, organizations, etc., and I have been surprised to find so much of it commonplace and unimportant. Much of it is old and stereotyped. It is like saying to a bunch of experienced and successful poultrymen, "You must keep fresh, pure water before the hens at all times."

* * *

I have learned, however, that most folks, whether in city or country, are interested in the doings, failures and successes of other people. We are helped, encouraged and inspired more by the recital of a real experience than by the dry philosophical discussion of causes and reasons. Should a farm paper try to be a general newsy and educational magazine for the family, or should it be limited to the treatment of subjects relating to crops and livestock, with a woman's page? The only certain thing I have learned in my years of farm paper editing is that an agricultural journal to be most helpful must be limited to a section rather than try to be national in scope. The differences in climate, soil, crops, markets, etc., are too great in this country to be treated successfully by a paper attempting to cover the United States.

* * *

To fill my space, here are some quotations from agricultural newsletters which have just come in:

Fire Losses

There was a large increase in fire losses on farms the past year. Spontaneous combustion is now recognized as one of the principal causes of farm fires. More than half of the total fire losses occur in the country and small towns.

Grange Growing

In spite of all the discouraging conditions of the year, the Grange more than maintained its membership during 1931. Three hundred and sixty new Granges in 30 states were organized.

Horseshoe Pitching Contest

Forty-two farmers will compete for the championship of the state horseshoe pitching contest, January 18th and 19th, at the Pennsylvania Farm Show in Harrisburg this year. Steward Straw, the champion last year, will be a contender again.

Many 400-Bushel Men

Eighty-four Pennsylvania farmers qualified the past year for membership in the 400-Bushel Potato Club. Three men grew over 600 bushels per acre, viz., H. J. Walton & Son, Chester county, 657 bushels; Gustafson Brothers, McKean county, 605 bushels; Harry Callie, Northampton county, 604.5 bushels.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

IT takes a lot of horse sense to hold a nation together in a time such as we have been passing through lately. Whenever for any reason men lose this sense it is a bad time for the people. Look at Japan, look at China, look at Russia. I came pretty near going right on down the list of nations, but I was afraid that if I did I would bring up too near home to be comfortable.

But what a mess a flock of wild geese make of it when they lose their leader and go wandering around in a broken, chattering, disconcerted body! Men are just that way. They lose their bearings and it leads to endless confusion.

Now, I do not believe the farmer folks of this country have parted with this fine sense of clear thinking and careful action. This nation was a nation of farmers in the beginning. They thought out our laws and welded them into the strongest and the best constitution any country ever had, a constitution which has been the wonder and the admiration of the world, and which has been copied wherever men believed in liberty of thought and action.

I do not believe we are going to be distracted by any fallacious argument from this well considered and marvelously constructed government. It has brought us through every time of peril all right. It will not fail us in the future if we stand by it and work for it when times are dark as we did when the days were bright.

That means that we shall staunchly support our government in all its right actions; that we shall speak well of it; that we shall vote for the best possible men; that we shall be conservative and economical in our expenditures of public money, and above all that we shall be good men, good husbands, good fathers and good neighbors.

Is not this what every true American citizen aspires to do?

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Vol. 106 Pittsburgh, Pa., January 16, 1932 No. 3

The home of the late J. H. Hale at Fort Valley, Georgia. Mr. Hale was the originator of the Hale peach and one of the great leaders of the peach industry in Georgia and Connecticut.

Shall We Plant Peach Orchards?

By WARREN W. OLEY,
Chief, Bureau of Markets, New Jersey Department of Agriculture

SHALL we plant peaches? Before a peach grower answers for himself this question he should give due consideration to the trends in peach production in all states that affect his markets. A thorough knowledge of the situation will enable him to decide, not only whether he shall plant, but what varieties he should plant to meet the coming market requirements. Peach growers are interested in trends in all heavy producing states, no matter how far distant, because those states may fill market needs which might have been supplied by growers now forced to ship to nearer markets.

A wave of peach planting swept the country shortly after the war and millions of trees are now in the height of production. A flood of peaches, starting from the South, comes rolling up the Atlantic seaboard and through the central states, and engulfs our northern producing areas, with the result that peach production becomes a questionable enterprise.

What is the trend in peach planting? Are the peak movements from shipping states going to remain as at present? Is there a period when the markets will show a healthy demand for this fruit? Such questions as these may be answered by more than a guess if consideration is given to the results obtained by a personal survey made during the past fall by the writer, and by a summary of the correspondence from recognized leaders in the peach industry in many states.

We in the East are particularly interested in Georgia and the Carolinas, because those states are the first to tempt the appetite of consumers on our northern markets. If their quality is better than usual, our buyers give greater preference to peaches as our crop comes along. Likewise, if southern quality is poor, if floods of green fruit are offered, by the time our growers offer their fruit, the taste for peaches has been transferred to something more appetizing. And, from a price viewpoint, if an oversupply exists in the South, as was the case in 1930, the markets are glutted early and people, early in the summer, are educated to cheap peaches.

Last Year's Record

The shipping season for Georgia commences about the third week in May and continues to the middle of August. The earlier varieties, Mayflower and Uneeda, are not heavily planted as compared with later varieties, but serve to prepare the consuming public for larger quantities to come later. Beginning with Early Rose, which commences to ripen about June 15, Georgia ships four or five hundred cars a week until the Hiley Belle season. From this season on, the great wave of peaches begins to roll. Let us look at the record for 1931.

In the week of July 18, 2,041 cars; in the next week, 2,770 cars; and in the week of August 1, 3,654 cars. This was the week during which the total shipments for the country were over 8,000 cars. Shipments from Georgia began to fall off immediately after this week, dropping to 1,930, 577 and 30 cars per week for the next three weeks. If some means were possible to spread out this great wave of peaches which comes up from the South just as our northern peaches are appearing on the market, much would be accomplished to steady marketing methods and hold prices on a plane with other commodity prices. I am glad to say that is just what appears to be happening in Georgia today.

Three Georgia Sections

Georgia has a south, a central and a northern peach section. She had her great wave of peach planting between 1921 and 1925. While this planting was carried on in all three districts, it was much more intense in the central and northern parts of the state. In 1926 the district pointed out to the writer as the future peach district of the state was the central and northern portion. Non-bearing orchards covered those rolling hills from Macon west to Woodbury, through the Thomaston area, and in scattered sections north of Athens and Atlanta. These young trees have come into the height of production and this middle section is the center of the peach industry today in Georgia. But new plantings are not keeping up to removals in this central and northern area.

The great southern district, known to most people in the North as the Fort Valley district, where the Peach Festival is held to lure visitors from far and near, is now coming back into its own and regaining its place as the peach center of the South. The fruit from this southern district ripens ten days earlier than in the hilly north and central counties, and this condition, together with the fact that a shift in varieties is to earlier fruit, will play a great part in smoothing out the sharp peak of peach shipments by 1936.

It seemed very evident as I drove through these orchard districts in October, last fall, that this trend in planting was taking place and I therefore sought a confirmation from the federal and state authorities in charge of the peach tree survey recently completed in Georgia. From the figures available I have drawn certain conclusions which bear out those observations. This material was presented at the recent meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society and is of sufficient interest to repeat on this page.

In the northern district of Georgia there is listed a total of 764,467 peach trees of which 81 per cent are Elberta, 8 per cent Georgia Belle, 2.7 per cent Hale; all ripening, as you well know, close together. Six per cent of these are fifteen years old; 21 per cent, ten to fifteen years; 67 per cent, five to nine years old; and but 7 per cent under five years of age. Of these 53,000 young trees, 47,000 were planted in 1926 and only 1,000 in the past two years. Seventy-two per cent of these unbearing trees are Elbertas.

In the central district—that section leading in shipments during this past season—the situation is similar but on a much larger scale. Here there are 4,132,000 peach trees of all ages of which but 3.5 per cent are over fifteen years of age and 11 per cent between ten and fifteen years. Seventy-two per cent, however, are from five to nine years old, in their prime, and if they are properly cared for they will continue producing good crops for several years. But the replantings are not compensating for the trees yearly pulled out or abandoned. Trees under five years of age are but 12 per cent. There are more than a half-million of these trees, but one-half of these was set in 1926 and the number planted each year has steadily decreased. In 1930 there were but 15,000 set in this territory and growers stated to us there would be few, if any, set out this fall or spring. Of this half-million young trees about one-fourth are Elbertas, one-fourth Early Rose; and of the remaining half, 7 per cent, Hiley; 8 per cent, Red Bird; 5 per cent, Hale; and the rest various varieties

As we come to consider the southern district, we have a different picture to present. There are in this territory 4,435,000 trees divided as follows: 3 per cent over fifteen years of age; 29 per cent, ten to fifteen years old; 47 per cent from five to nine years of age.

(Continued on page 18.)

An abandoned three-year-old peach orchard near West End, N. C. Half a million trees have been abandoned in this district during the past five years.

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Volume 106, No. 3 Established 1877

FOR RYE AND RICE

THE world's production or rye and rice last year was away below normal. This makes necessary the substitution of some other grains, and wheat is the natural one. It will not be surprising, before another harvest, to see larger purchases of wheat on the part of countries accustomed to rely on rye and rice for cereal foods.

MORE STABILIZATION

WE are told that after a long series of meetings in which all interests participated the price of California cling peaches has been stabilized. It is said that the banks, which are much involved, will make the stabilization stick by refusing credit for the canning of this year's crop if that is necessary. All of which suggests that there isn't any too much comfort to the producer in stabilization the enforcement of which may deprive him of a market.

THE SAFEST BANK

SOME time ago we recorded the remark of an old and successful farmer to the effect that he had found the clay bank the safest kind. Last year 2,290 banks were compelled to close. Of these 1,772 were comparatively small institutions with an average of $550,000 on deposit. Many farmers were involved in these failures in several ways, and those concerned as stockholders are in no doubt about the superior safety of the old clay bank.

MASTER FARMER AWARDS

THE 1931 class of Master Farmers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware will be honored at an assembly held in the ballroom of the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, at 8 o'clock, Thursday evening, January 21st. For the first time the descriptions and pictures of their farming, and the awarding of honorary degrees and medals, with such entertainment as accompanies these ceremonies, is open to the public. A cordial invitation to attend is extended to all who are interested in these captains of agriculture and their work.

LOWER TAXES

IS it not true that plans for "relief" of various kinds all end in schemes to increase taxation rather than in measures to economize? Deficits resulting from constant expenses and decreasing revenues usually end in the same way, or in plans for new sources of revenue rather than in plans for economy. Isn't it about time in local, state and national finance to consider the old-fashioned and honest policy of doing without the things we can't afford and living within our means? Certainly our first study in taxation should be not how to increase it but how to reduce it. Of course all efforts of this kind will be resisted. That is natural and to be expected. But those who pay the taxes should have something more to say than their employes who spend the money. And we need make no apologies to anybody for studying any part of this subject, or anything bearing on it.

A COAL SEPARATION

A WASHINGTON county, Pa., reader points out a way whereby a farm may be relieved of the taxes on the coal underneath it. His suggestion is to deed the coal to some member of the family or some trusted friend. This separates the coal from the land and the farm is not thereafter liable for the coal taxes. If the separate coal tax is too great, because of too high valuation, it may be left unpaid and the coal will be sold for taxes. At the sale a real valuation will be made and subsequent taxes may not be so high. It will be well to count the probable costs before taking this course, but it does afford a means of relieving the farm from the coal tax if the latter is out of proportion to the value of that property.

NOT BY STATUTE LAW

ALL authorities expect a substantial reduction in the acreage of cotton this year. But it will come as it should come, as an effect of economic conditions rather than by law or by the advice of an agency which has on two notable occasions demonstrated its ignorance of the cotton situation. The laws proposed, and in some cases passed to be operative under certain conditions, are not likely to be effective anywhere. This because the people of some states have too much gumption to attempt the enactment and enforcement of laws to restrict planting. Georgia and Alabama are in this class, and their wisdom will probably nullify the legislation of those states which have acted with more haste than sense. Our country is not yet ready to deny a man the right to operate his own land according to his own system, and we hope it never will be. Economic law rather than statute law will and should continue to regulate production.

LAST CHANCE

THOSE who have participated in Pennsylvania Farmer tours will hold their annual reunion at Harrisburg, January 20th. One of the best things about such tours is the friendship which survives them. When a fine body of men and women are together for days they make worthwhile acquaintances—and that is why they want a reunion. Other advantages of group travel are its comparatively low cost, its high degree of comfort and its freedom from worry about the troubles incident to individual touring. This is our last chance to direct attention to the present opportunity, which is possible only because of unusual business conditions. See the page opposite for details about our Florida-Cuba-Panama trip.

HOLDS ITS OWN

IT is worthy of note that through all the recent weakness of other markets wool has held its own. While prices are low they have been more stable than other low prices in the recent past. The position of wool at the beginning of the new year justifies stability if not something better. The consumption of domestic mills in 1931 was about 20 per cent above that of 1930, though complete figures are not yet available. Imports of wool last year were comparatively light, in fact the lowest for thirty years during the first ten months of 1931. Stocks in mills are generally supposed to be very moderate as are stocks of manufactured goods. And for the first time in our experience a great decline in wool and sheep prices has not been accompanied by a movement to get out of the business. There is no evidence of a rush of producers to unload, which may be due in part to the fact that nothing else looks better and in part to confidence in the future. Whatever the reason the fact is that the sheep industry is not demoralized even in the presence of low prices for all its products.

OUR MORTGAGE DEBT

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics finds that the farm mortgage debt has declined 2.4 per cent from the peak in 1928, but it takes most of the joy out of its statement by saying that "substantial amounts" of the reduction are due to foreclosures. We are among those who have never been wise enough to appraise properly the much-discussed farm mortgage problem. We know that some farm mortgages are desirable, for they represent the efforts of men to own farms and pay for them, but we don't know how many are in that class or what they amount to. We know that a substantial amount of farm mortgages has been paid off, the records of the land banks show that, but nobody knows the net amount paid off from year to year. We know that some farm mortgages are the result of outside speculation, of extravagance, of attempting to operate a business without capital, of carelessness and incompetence, of misfortune or other circumstances, but nobody knows how many these are or how much they amount to. We are right sure of one thing, which is that it is unfair to agriculture to count all farm mortgages as evidence against its welfare. Also of another thing, which is that the funded or mortgage debt of agriculture is less in proportion to its values than the funded debt of most other industries. History reveals still another fact about values, namely, that those of agriculture are not so likely to vanish as are those of other industries, though all values are ever changing.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS

OHIO and Wisconsin are now added to the short list of states which have tuberculin-tested all of their cattle. The others are North Carolina, Maine, Michigan and Indiana. Ohio will celebrate her achievement during Farmers' Week at Columbus the first week in February. Progress in eradicating tuberculosis is set forth in a bulletin of the National Livestock Exchange prepared by Dr. H. R. Smith, its livestock commissioner. This shows the advance made since the origin of the movement in 1915, the first appropriation by Congress in 1917 and the first accredited counties in 1923, seventeen of them in four states. Now there are six states, 1,241 counties and a number of lesser areas free from bovine tuberculosis, or 41.4 per cent of all the counties in the United States. It is impossible to express in figures all the benefits of this campaign, but figures are available to show the reduction of the losses in the slaughtering of livestock. In 1915, for example, in Chicago alone 15,317 beef carcasses were condemned and 3,083 sterilized. Last year only 2,719 were condemned and 542 sterilized. In 1915 Chicago plants lost by condemnation 22,732 hog carcasses and had to sterilize 37,105. Last year (fiscal) only 9,635 carcasses were condemned and only 11,034 sterilized. Later results will probably be better, for the eradication of avian tuberculosis will prevent infection of hogs just as the reduction of bovine tuberculosis has prevented it. Those who have been trying to rid the country of tuberculosis in animals have no reason to be ashamed of their progress, from the financial standpoint or from any other.

New Jersey Farm News and Comment

By. G. W. HARRIS

THE New Jersey Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the New Jersey Poultry Association has outlined a working program which should bring all the poultry interests more closely together and result in their various efforts becoming more effective. Already committees are studying the different phases of the program and expect to launch it early in February.

This is a constructive program for New Jersey's poultry industry and it emphasizes some of the problems which have arisen during the past year as well as those which need the combined efforts of all poultry interests in the state. The plan of attack for the sale of eggs of quality standard is: 1. Setting up procedure for advertising and popularizing New Jersey eggs, especially those sold at auction, under grade designation. 2. Develop, if possible, a method of stamping quality eggs with individual mark. 3. Develop sales of eggs of definite sanitation standards, both of production plant and healthfulness of layers. 4. Studies looking toward greatest economy and efficiency in operating egg auctions.

Especially important in the proposed baby chick program is the promotion of a program for an eastern system of nomenclature as to the terms certified, accredited, etc. There has been much discussion in the eastern states during recent years concerning this problem but as yet no solution has been found. To bring this about the united efforts of all poultrymen will be needed. A sales program for quality chicks from healthy, productive flocks, and cooperation with the New Jersey Baby Chick Association in joint advertising of this product at fairs and other expositions is planned.

A grading program for meat birds with a state mark tag on the better grades and special emphasis on the turkey industry and popularizing a New Jersey state mark for turkeys also is outlined.

The general program calls for a survey of the poultry industry of the state, including the census, as a means of obtaining basic facts and providing for biennial check on developments; legislation establishing state mark as quality mark; and an analysis of pullorum and fowl pox projects with especial reference to new aspects of the control program.

* * *

OFFICERS of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation were reelected for 1932 at the annual meetings of the Federation and the Maryland Agricultural Society held in Baltimore on January 6, 7 and 8. The reelected officers are: President, James W. Davis, Rocks; vice-president, E. Thomas Massey, Massey; secretary-treasurer, F. M. Payne, Baltimore.

* * *

DR. R. A. PEARSON, president of the University of Maryland, attended the national land reclamation program before the large gathering of Maryland farm folks at their annual meetings in Baltimore last week. He laid many of the farm ills since 1919 on the doorstep of this land reclamation policy, and said that the opening of new free oil fields at the present time would be just as sound business as the opening of new agricultural land.

Dr. Pearson stated that the farmers have been facing a gradual depression since 1919, as in that year they received one-fifth of the national income and since that time gradually it has become less until in 1931 it was only one-twelfth of the national income. In the fall of 1931 the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar was only a little over 50 per cent of 20 years ago.

* * *

MISS STELLA McGRADY of Rising Sun, Cecil county, received the title Miss Maryland Farm Bureau and the prize chest of flat silver when she was judged the most beautiful of the 16 county representatives in the Farm Bureau beauty contest.

* * *

ONE compensation of being a Maryland County Farm Bureau president, and it appears to be a very pleasing task, is the privilege of leading the grand march at the annual Maryland Farm Bureau Dance with his county beauty contest winner.

* * *

AGAIN the American Agriculturist and Pennsylvania Farmer have cooperated in honoring outstanding farmers in New Jersey. The Board of Master Farmer Judges in New Jersey have chosen five men to whom the award of Master Farmer will be conferred for 1931. They are:

SHEPPARD BROTHERS,
Cedarville, Cumberland county
SPENCER PERRINE,
Cranbury, Middlesex county
THEODORE H. DILTS,
Three Bridges, Hunterdon county
JOHN MIDDLETON,
Port Jervis, Sussex county

These men will receive this Master Farmer degree at a banquet in their honor on January 27th, at the Hotel Hildebrecht at 6:00 o'clock. A limited number of tickets will be available to those who wish to attend this Master Farmer Banquet and reservations should be made either by writing to Pennsylvania Farmer, 1201 Chestnut St., Phila., or to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Ave., New York City.

R. U. BLASINGAME of the Pennsylvania State College states that the man hours required to grow an acre of potatoes up to harvest time have been reduced from 48.9 hours when teams are used to 9.59 hours when the general-purpose tractor is used. It will be interesting to compare these Pennsylvania figures with those secured by A. G. Waller in New Jersey which are being presented at the annual potato growers' meeting.

THE LAST CALL

Come with us to the Land of Sunshine

THE skies are blue and the breezes are warm down in Florida and Central America. (See page 23). The birds are singing, the flowers are at their gorgeous best and everything is ready to give you one of the finest experiences of your whole life if you come with us on the Pennsylvania Farmer Florida-Panama Tour, Jan. 30 to Feb. 17.

We invite you to join the friendly crowd of men and women who have already made their reservations. But the time is short. We must know before January 20th if you want space.

We hope you decide to come for there are hundreds of pleasant experiences in store for us—experiences that many of us can never enjoy if we don't go this winter.

For the travel experts tell us this is by far the lowest cost tour of its kind they ever heard of; and we can hardly hope to duplicate it in the future, even at a much higher price. For only a lucky break enabled us to reserve this ship—whose passenger accommodations excel those of some of the most famous trans-Atlantic liners—solely for our party. Ordinary boats can be chartered any day. But it is seldom that fine large liners like the S. S. Sixaola can be taken out of scheduled service.

Moreover, it is seldom you will find so many congenial men and women to travel with as on this tour. And best of all:

NO FUSS AND BOTHER—Meals will be ready, motor cars waiting wherever you go. No details about arrangements to annoy you. We attend to everything.

NO BILLS TO PAY— Every necessary expense is included in the price shown below. No extras, no "and ups." You can have a good time without your pocketbook.

See last week's issue for more complete details, or write or telegraph for tour booklet.

But remember, we must know by January 20th if you are going.

TOUR MANAGER, Pennsylvania Farmer,
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sir: Enclosed find check (or money orders) covering payment in full on the Pennsylvania Farmer Florida-Panama Tour starting at the point checked below and using the accommodations indicated. I plan to join the party at the town I have marked. I understand that all payments will be returned to me if for any reason I cannot go, or if the accommodations I want cannot be provided.

From **HARRISBURG**	( ) $338.80	( ) $348.80
PHILADELPHIA ...	( ) 338.80	( ) 348.80
YORK	( ) 336.82	( ) 346.82
WASHINGTON, D. C.	( ) 328.75	( ) 338.75
PITTSBURGH	( ) 365.20	( ) 375.20

( ) Room with private bath wanted at total extra cost of $48 for the bathroom (not $48 per person). The extra charge for the private bath is to be divided equally between the members of my party named below.

I understand that the amounts shown above cover all necessary expenses for the entire tour including fare, Pullman berth, steamship stateroom, meals, tips, side-trips, etc.

(Note.—The three-in-a-room rate applies to every one except married couples. The two-in-a-room rate applies to all married couples wanting a stateroom to themselves. Of course, the lower three-in-a-room rate applies to them, too, if a child or other third person occupies the room with them, or if they separate, the husband occupying a room with other men, the wife with other women.)

Name ....

Town .... State .... R. F. D. ....

The other members of my party are:

THE one-week course in electricity for rural users which is being offered by Rutgers University is one that will become of increasingly greater importance each year. The use of electric power on the farm is still in its infancy but this phase of farming is developing rapidly. Unlike in most industries, the farmer must be a "jack-of-all trades," and especially important is his role as repairman and mechanic. With the increasing uses of electricity on the farm it is important that he have a practical background that will enable him to make minor repairs and adjustments.

This is the second year that this course has been offered and it begins on February 15th. About one-half of the time will be devoted to lectures explaining the nature, behavior and application of electricity for light, heat and power. Laboratory work will include the study of motors, wiring systems, and appliances; the making of splices, appliance connections and soldering; the care of motors; motor connections for 110 or 220-volt current; reading of meters; and the study of power appliances, belt lacing, pulleys, and pulley speeds.

* * *

SOME of the highlights on the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Potato Association, to be held during Agricultural Week at Trenton on January 28th and 29th, will be of interest to growers. In brief Dr. W. H. Martin gives the following information concerning the program.

"We are all interested in what other potato growing sections plan to do next year and E. L. Newdick will tell us what Maine plans to do..... During the past year A. G. Waller has conducted an extensive survey in order to obtain information on the cost of power farming and he has some outstanding and authoritative data to present..... W. C. Lynn will discuss the results and value of shipping-point inspection to the potato grower.

"In the past several years considerable work has been done in other states to determine the value of the addition of magnesium and other elements to a potato fertilizer.....the use of magnesium has given larger yield increases in Maine. As a result of these investigations a number of potato growers have inquired concerning the advisability of incorporating some of the rarer elements in a potato fertilizer for New Jersey. The question will be discussed by Dr. J. G. Lipman."

Daniel Dean, well-known New York state potato grower, will appear on the program.

* * *

THE group of Baltimore county singers defeated the Kent county vocalists last Wednesday evening in Baltimore and were awarded the banner in the state-wide annual singing contest.

* * *

THE 300-Bushel Potato Club in New Jersey this year was changed to a 350-Bushel Club. Those growers who grew 350 bushels of U. S. N. 1 potatoes to the acre this past year will receive medals and membership into this club during Agricultural Week.

* * *

OVER 18 tons of poultry have been sold over the auction block operated by the Burlington County Cooperative Poultry Auction Association, Inc., at Mount Holly since December 8th. County Agent Thompson reports that sales at the first four auctions amounted to $10,235.

This auction market, located in the heart of New Jersey's production center for heavy meat birds, has been growing and functioning in an encouraging manner. Thirty-three members sold 95 crates of poultry at the first auction. Membership has increased to 138 and, on January 5th, 192 crates of birds were sold.

Two other phases of poultry marketing are being discussed by members of the Association, the sale of eggs and the sale of dressed poultry. Just how far this organization can progress in the marketing of eggs is still a matter of discussion. Burlington county is not a heavy egg production center like Hunterdon county and the Vineland section, and for this reason the Mount Holly auction may not sufficiently interest egg buyers. The first sale of eggs was made at the poultry auction last week when two cases brought 34 cents a dozen, two cents above New York quotations.

The Sixteenth Pennsylvania Farm Show

By MILES HORST

PENNSYLVANIA'S sixteenth annual Agricultural Convention and Farm Show will be held in the New Farm Show Building at Harrisburg next week. It opens on Monday morning, January 18th, and closes on Friday evening, January 22nd.

Since last year's Show the fine building, now the Show's permanent home, has been enlarged by 85,000 square feet. This makes about ten and a half acres of floor space now available for exhibition purposes. As the Show opens, all space for commercial purposes has been sold. In the competitive exhibits of livestock and poultry entries had to be turned away because even this enlarged building is not large enough to take care of the demand.

Since last year's Show, too, an effort has been made by the Show Commission to remedy some of the difficulties encountered in handling the immense crowds which attend this event. Parking space near the building is now provided, at least enough to take care of 5,000 cars. Eating facilities within the building have been doubled. It is hoped that efforts put forth to draw larger crowds early and late in the week will be successful, for last year the Wednesday and the Thursday crowds were twice those of Monday and Friday.

Main Features

The main features of this year's event will be similar to those of last year. There will be the convocation meeting on Monday evening, held in the judging pavilion, seating 5,000 people. At this meeting Governor Pinchot and U. S. Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska will be the chief speakers. The speaking program will be preceded by a musical recital.

To the progressive farmer, the educational meetings held during the week always are of outstanding interest. Most of these will be held in the meeting rooms on the second floor of the Show Building. The programs cover a wide range of subjects which are discussed by outstanding farmers and authorities from all over the East. In addition to these meetings most of the groups hold banquets at some time during the week, which afford splendid opportunities for people to become acquainted. The schedule of these meetings and banquets is found elsewhere in this issue.

Throughout the week thousands of boys and girls from vocational schools and the Four-H clubs participate in activities suitable to their interests. Beginning on Monday morning the vocational students take part in a demonstration contest in which teams from 46 different schools are entered. These teams demonstrate some farm or some household practice of recognized value. This contest held on the second floor of the Show Building is well worth seeing. Then on Tuesday evening this same group of youngsters will stage an all-evening program in the large pavilion.

The Four-H Club boys and girls will participate in corn and potato judging contests on Wednesday. On Thursday and Friday they will be the center of attraction as they show their baby beeves and fat lambs and later take them through the sales ring. On Wednesday evening this group will stage a Four-H Club pageant in the pavilion.

Dramatic Contest

Probably no feature of the Show has come to the front faster during the past year than the dramatic contest. The first contest was held at last year's Show. During the past summer about 150 communities in 36 different counties entered their troups of players in county contests, each troup presenting a one-act play. The 36 counties were then grouped into eighteen districts and through district contests the winner was selected to participate in the state contest to be held in the Show Building during the Show.

This contest starts on Wednesday. That day the six teams from the eastern division will give their one-act plays and the division leader chosen. On Thursday the western division leader will be selected from six groups and on Friday the middle division leader will be selected. The state championship team will then be selected. Each winner will get a prize. This contest is worth seeing.

Thirty counties have entered their champion horseshoe pitchers in the state-wide tournament opening on Monday of Show week. Eliminations will be made on Monday. Semi-finals take place on Tuesday. Wednesday evening the finals will be held in the pavilion. Both the winner and the runner-up of last year's tournament are again entered. No one but real farmers or farmers' sons who actually work on a farm is allowed to enter this contest.

Some of the Horseshoe Pitchers

Thirty county horseshoe-pitching champions will compete for state-wide honors at this year's Farm Show. Above is a group of these county champions. They are: (1) Steward Straw, Clearfield county; (2) C. K. Bagshaw, Blair; (3) Roy Townsend, Philadelphia; (4) Eugene Edwards, Wayne; (5) Dick Fulmer, Indiana; (6) E. T. Boone, Jr., Washington; (7) Stuart A. Melroy, Montgomery; (8) Roy Wellman, Crawford; (9) Robert T. Hough, Westmoreland; (10) B. G. Garrett, York; (11) James Templeton, Bradford.

The other county winners, whose pictures are not available as we go to press, are: James Kump of Adams county; Al Hohage, Beaver; Vernon Mickey, Bedford; Horace Schaeffer, Berks; John E. Fulton, Cumberland; Robt. W. Keefer, Franklin; David Moore, Huntingdon; J. B. Groninger, Juniata; Charles Culver, Luzerne; W. L. Lundy, Lycoming; G. A. Crooks, McKean; Allison Smith, Monroe; Harry Hall, Perry; Joel Koons, Schuylkill; Dean S. Long, Somerset; C. Edwin Dayton, Susquehanna; and W. C. Ball, Lancaster.

Commercial Displays

One of the major features of the Farm Show is its large variety of commercial displays. These cover the many lines of equipment and materials used on the farm as well as in the farm home. Coming as this show does in January, the new year's models and improvements naturally are on exhibit. There will be an exceptionally fine display again this year of electrical equipment for both farm and home. In fact there will be fine displays of all major lines in this division. They are all worthy of careful inspection and study.

Excellent exhibits for educational purposes are being put into the Show by various bureaus of our State Department of Agriculture and by the various branches of the Pennsylvania State College. These cover almost the entire range of the farmer's interest as far as the service of these public agencies affects his business. In addition to these the Departments of Education, of Forests, of Game and of Fish will have splendid displays of the work they are doing in the interest of the public welfare.

Turning now to more details of the various departments of competitive displays, we predict that this Show will not only have more competitive exhibits than any previous Show held in this state, but the quality of these exhibits, too, will be superior to any seen here before. We will see here a wonderful corn show. The quality of the 1931 crop was excellent. Our corn breeders are perfecting the various strains, too, and are becoming more expert in selecting show corn. The potato show should be good; so should be the small grains department.

The wonderfully well-colored and good-sized fruit this past year should give us the best fruit show in years. The fruit people have been on their toes arranging their exhibits in such a manner as to add to their attractiveness.

Home Making

Considerable expansion will be seen in the home-making department. Here one will see the work of experts in needlecraft and the culinary arts. The classes of canned goods including fruit, vegetables, greens and meats will be filled, so will the classes of jellies and preserves, breads, cakes and clothing.

The additional 85,000 square feet of space in the building this year will be devoted almost entirely to an enlargement of the livestock division of the Show. There have been added seventeen horse stalls with a corresponding increase in the number of horses entered. Among the entries will be seen again some of the outstanding horses in the state and in the country. The Belgians will be judged Monday morning, the Percherons Monday afternoon.

The dairy show will include 379 animals representing the five main dairy breeds. Requests for entries in this division were far greater than could be accommodated. As last year county herds in the different breeds have been entered in considerable numbers. Competition in these classes will be keen and interesting. County groups of Four-H Club calves will also be shown.

Jerseys will be judged on Monday; Brown Swiss and Guernseys on Tuesday, and Ayrshires and Holsteins on Wednesday.

Livestock

About 101 head of breeding beef cattle will be included in the beef cattle show. These include the three leading Pennsylvania beef breeds—Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn. Most of the entries come from the western part of the state and from Chester county. Herefords will be judged Wednesday afternoon, Shorthorns and Angus on Thursday forenoon.

There will be 97 baby beef steers exhibited by the Four-H Club boys and girls. They come from Lancaster, Dauphin, Cumberland and Montgomery counties. These calves will be shown on Thursday afternoon and will be sold Friday afternoon.

The sheep show has 315 entries of breeding sheep representing eleven breeds. In addition to these there are 28 entries of pens of three each of fat lambs by Four-H boys and girls. These fat lambs will be judged Friday morning and sold in the afternoon. Shropshires, Merinos, Southdowns, Hampshires, Rambouillets and Dorsets will be judged Monday. Cheviots, Oxfords, Lincolns, Cotswolds and Leicesters will be judged on Tuesday.

Like in former years, the swine breeders of the state will exhibit bred sows and gilts. These will be shown on Tuesday. On Wednesday afternoon there will be a sale of Hampshires, Durocs and Berkshires. On Thursday afternoon the Poland-Chinas and the Chester Whites will be sold.

Poultry

The poultry section will have 3,133 exhibits consisting of 2,884 chickens, 142 turkeys, 149 ducks and 58 geese. These exhibits have been entered from thirteen states including Maine, Florida and Wisconsin.

Among the special competitions scheduled during the Show are the National Buff Rock meet with 86 birds entered; the National Buff Leghorn meet with 108 birds entered; the State Silver Wyandotte meet with 29 birds enrolled and the State Buff Leghorn meet with 71 entries.

Special railroad rates are being offered from points throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia to the Show.

The Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce has established a housing bureau through which visitors to the Show will have no trouble arranging for rooms while staying in Harrisburg during the week of the event.

Power fills the silo in this Centre county farm. The trend of the age is power farming. Every sixth farmer in the United States has a tractor; about every fourth farmer in Pennsylvania has one.

Trend in Farm Machinery

By R. U. BLASINGAME

THREE generations from now, in 2025, there will be great celebrations commemorating the advent of the all-purpose tractor. It was in 1925 that the first really successful all-purpose or general-purpose tractor was presented for sale to the American farmer. This type of power unit has proved to be highly successful. Now every large farm equipment manufacturer having a general line of machinery considers his row-crop or cultivating type tractor an important part of his line. In fact, much of the present farm machinery is being designed and built to fit the all-purpose tractor. Many tractor companies are now thinking only in terms of the all-purpose tractor for the future.

Power Conscious

Not only is field machinery being designed to fit the tractor, but it is being made of better materials to withstand the heavy loads and higher speeds imposed upon it by mechanical power. Tractor plow beams are guaranteed against bending. When required, gears of this machinery are machine cut, case-hardened, run in oil and mounted on anti-friction bearings.

Cultivator equipment for stony territory is tending rapidly toward spring-tooth design. Spring-tooth harrows are being made stronger, of greater clearance, and of greater penetration capacity than in the past. Cover crop disk and orchard harrows are being constantly improved and adapted to use with the tractor. The power take-off from the tractor is constantly being applied, not only to the operation of equipment, but for lifting and controlling of planters, cultivators, etc., which are attached to the all-purpose tractor.

Electric Applications

Both farmer and manufacturer are becoming more and more "power conscious." When high line current reaches the farm the first application is for lighting purposes. Then the tendency of the power company, electric products manufacturer and farmer is to apply the electric energy for power and heat purposes. The tendency further is to take advantage of the automatic feature of electricity. When these automatic controls are developed and applied the equipment takes care of itself better than man remembers to do.

The tendency in electrically-driven farm equipment is very definitely toward improvement in the materials, design and convenience features. These tendencies, in design and construction, enhance the value of such equipment and make it more suitable for farm use.

While power lines are not farm machinery in the strictest sense of the word, yet, marked improvement is being made in electric service, both in the country and city. This, of course, enhances the value of electric service.

Farm Transportation

In this busy age, automobiles and trucks are just as essentially a part of farm machinery as plows and harrows. The tendency in this class of equipment is toward faster, more powerful, smoother running, better built engines. Also tire equipment in this class of machinery is astonishing when one stops to compare the mileage of the present-day balloon, low pressure tire with the tire of some years past.

The materials of construction in automobiles and trucks are constantly being improved along with workmanship.

To verify this short and inadequate statement of the tendencies of farm machinery, one only has to visit the exhibits at the Farm Products Show to realize the wonderful improvements of this class of merchandise.

Unloading soy beans from the combine on a farm in Centre county, Pa. The straw is spread on the land, which goes into potatoes next year.

CLETRAC "15"

All that we promised -and MORE

ONE YEAR ago we introduced Cletrac Fifteen—a small crawler tractor—of remarkable capacity—embodying every feature of Cletrac advanced design. We said, in effect, "Here is the tractor you farmers and fruit growers have asked for—*a smaller* Cletrac—*a low-cost Cletrac—and a wonder for work!* We told you it was our greatest contribution to agriculture—a popular size model built to endure, built for *true comfort* in operation, built for *bed-rock economy* and designed to meet perfectly the needs of the average grower.

Cletrac Fifteen has proved to be all that we promised—and more. Its performance in the farms, vineyards and orchards all over America has shown conclusively that the same time-saving capacity and work-easing performance that have made the larger Cletrac models famous wherever the traveling is hardest are outstandingly evident in this rugged, powerful, smaller unit.

POWER--*at a price that says:* ACT NOW

Here is a tractor—make no mistake about it! Here is Cletrac *at its best*—ready to open your eyes to newer and better standards of tractor performance. Positive traction over any surface, of course—*with no power wasted!* No soil packing, No worry about grades. No "kinks" in your spine at the end of a hard day, because Cletrac gives you comfortable seating. And Cletrac steering responds to a finger touch.

Know this Cletrac—NOW! Write for full information on this powerful, low-priced, true crawler tractor. We'll send you performance facts—and tell you where the nearest Cletrac dealer is located.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
19363 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

AT THE PENN FARM SHOW

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CLETRAC EXHIBIT

A Complete Line of
5 MODELS—15 to 80 h. p.

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19363 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
Send me complete details of Cletrac "15".

Name ....

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Ammo-Phos High-Analysis Fertilizers . . . .

Containing 30% or More Plant Food, Can be Applied With Regular Potato-Planting Machinery

THE United States Department of Agriculture recently announced that triple-strength mixtures prepared in the fertilizer house of the Bureau of Chemistry and soils in Washington were used successfully a month or two later by potato growers in Aroostook County, Maine, with regular potato planting machinery and standard fertilizer attachments without trouble and with uniform applications.

High Plant-Food Content
Special Agricultural Value
Unexcelled Mechanical Condition

Ask your dealer for high-analysis fertilizers made with Ammo-Phos. If he cannot supply them you may secure them directly from this Company in the following analyses:

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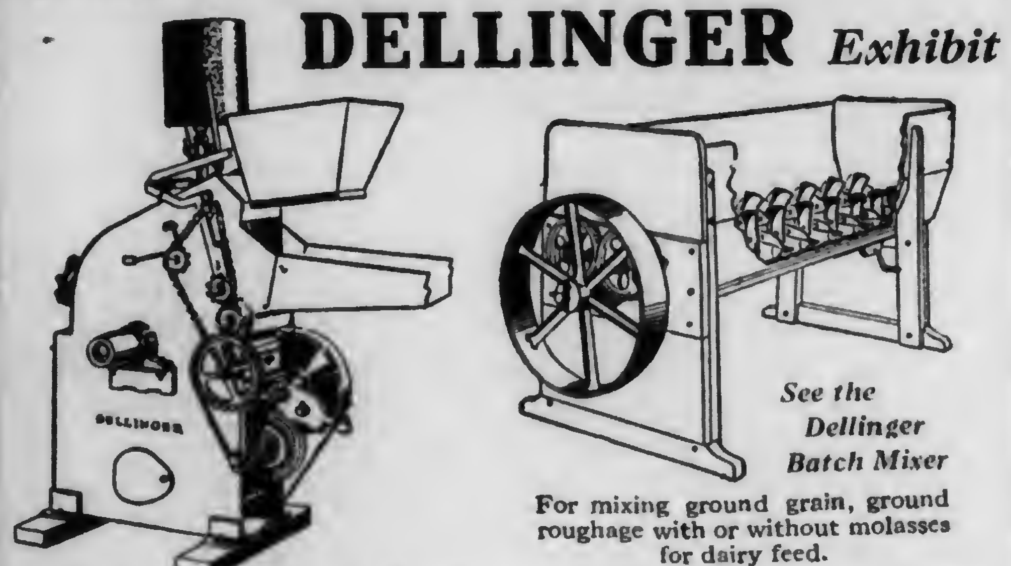
10-30-10 12-16-12

For further information, write

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Pioneer Producers of Air-Nitrogen Products in America
535 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

AMMO-PHOS High-Analysis Fertilizers Contain More Than 30% Plant Food



At the Pennsylvania Farm Show visit the

DELLINGER *Exhibit*

See the Dellinger Batch Mixer

For mixing ground grain, ground roughage with or without molasses for dairy feed.

See Dellinger Hammer Mill with Molasses Feed Mixing Attachment.

Sizes to operate with 5 to 40 H.P.

Furnished with or without variable roll feed and governor.

Feed Mills · Belting · Shredders Concrete Mixers · Wood Saw and Tractor Saw Frames.

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See Us at

HARRISBURG—Booth 24-25

Come and learn about our new and remarkable THRIFT silo, at less than half usual price. (See ad last week's issue.) A revolution in quality construction at an amazingly low price.

Learn also about the new and widely-advertised ALUMINIZING Process which is now optional on any Grange or Thrift silo, at small additional cost. Very attractive, takes place of painting. Just another instance of GRANGE LEADERSHIP.

Make Booth 24-25 your headquarters at the Big Show.

GRANGE SILO CO., Red Creek, N. Y.

BE SURE TO SAY "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer" when writing advertisers.

The men in this picture, left to right, are: P. S. Crossman, county agent; J. Miles Hall, father of James M. Hall (in flannel shirt) the cooperating farmer, and R. W. Porter, dealer.

The potato piles show the effects on yield and grade of no fertilizer and of fertilizer applied at the rate of 1,000 pounds and 2,000 pounds per acre. The U. S. No. 1 potatoes are in the larger piles; the No. 2's and 3's at their left.

What Can Fertilizers Do for Me?

By MYRON S. HAZEN

THE farmers in Pennsylvania, like the farmers in every other state, are forced by abnormally low crop prices to analyze their expenditures with greater care than ever before. The successful farmer is going to eliminate those expenses which will not, under present conditions, either increase the quality of his product, ensure the health of his stock, or reduce the cost per unit of production. The purchase of commercial fertilizer is one of the major expenditures of the average Pennsylvania farmer, and in planning his crop program for 1932 he should determine an answer to the question, "What can I expect from my fertilizer investment this year?"

In the last analysis the question of whether the Pennsylvania farmer can afford to use fertilizers in 1932 is going to depend on the ability of those fertilizers to pay for themselves in the field. The only way that we can judge the future is by the past. In an effort to determine accurately what fertilizers would do for the Pennsylvania farmer, The American Agricultural Chemical Company conducted in cooperation with good farmers, and in most cases under the supervision of the county agents, a series of cost of production experiments. Two of these experiments, the first located in Bucks county in eastern Pennsylvania and the second in Erie county in northwestern Pennsylvania, are fairly representative of the group.

The Bucks county cooperator, Mr. W. S. Bishop of Doylestown, is the owner of Harmony Hill Farms, who after a successful record in business started farming ten years ago without any previous farm experience. He has taken full advantage of the help which the State College and the county agents could give him. He is engaged now in a cooperative study of the iodine content of potatoes, working with the Pennsylvania State College in this project.

The cost of production experiment on the Bishop farms was carefully laid out in the center of a large level field containing twenty-four acres of good silt loam. The field had all been treated uniformly, and in 1929 under favorable growing conditions had given an average yield of 447 bushels of potatoes per acre. Wheat was grown in 1930 with a yield of 36 bushels per acre and seeded to sweet clover, which plowed under made an excellent crop to supply the soil with humus. In making the lime requirement test, according to the so-called pH scale, where seven is neutral, the reading was six, or only slightly acid, which is far above the Pennsylvania average. A series of five plots was selected in the middle of the field and Table No. 1, first page, shows the rate of fertilizer application; the cost per acre including every item of expense such as spraying, taxes, depreciation, interest, etc.; the total yield per acre; also the yield in terms of U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 2; the cost per acre; and the cost per bushel.

Table No. 1

Rates of Application	1,500 lbs. per acre	2,000 lbs. per acre	2,500 lbs. per acre	3,000 lbs. per acre	No fertilizer
Acre costs	$161.02	$170.32	$179.90	$182.78	$139.13
Bushel costs	.559	.535	.428	.649	.481
Acre Yields	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
U. S. No. 1 Grade	243.7	280.3	385.2	274.2	238.7
U. S. No. 2 Grade	44.0	38.3	35.5	7.6	50.5
Total	287.7	318.6	420.7	281.8	289.2
Acre receipts*	$271.05	$306.83	$414.81	$288.21	$268.45
Acre net gains*	110.03	136.51	234.91	105.43	129.32

(*) The price used was the average price reported in the 1931 U. S. D. A. Yearbook for the past five years; i.e., U. S. No. 1 @ $1.04 per bu.; and an estimated average price of $.40 per bu. for No. 2.

Table No. 2

Rates of Application	500 lbs. per acre	1,000 lbs. per acre	1,500 lbs. per acre	2,000 lbs. per acre	No fertilizer
Acre costs	$75.39	$85.95	$95.01	$105.38	$64.48
Bushel costs	.381	.379	.399	.399	.392
Acre Yields	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
U. S. No. 1 Grade	164.1	191.6	204.0	235.7	122.7
U. S. No. 2 Grade	33.6	35.1	33.7	28.8	41.8
Total	197.7	226.7	237.7	264.5	164.5
Acre receipts*	$184.10	$213.30	$225.64	$256.65	$144.33
Acre net gains*	108.71	127.35	130.63	151.27	79.85

(*) The price used was the average price reported in the 1931 U. S. D. A. Yearbook for the past five years; i.e., U. S. No. 1 @ $1.04 per bu.; and an estimated average price of $.40 per bu. for No. 2.

Rolling them out on the farm of Walter Bishop, Bucks county, Pa.

Significant Points

There are several significant points to be noted in connection with this experiment. First, the check plot gave a yield of 289.2 bushels per acre although no fertilizer was applied this year. This shows the effect of previous fertilization and unusually good farm management which included the plowing under of a heavy cover crop of sweet clover. Where the 3,000 pounds of commercial fertilizer was applied, probably due to the lack of sufficient rainfall at the proper period of growth, the yield was slightly lower than was the case on the check plot. It should be noted, however, that the check plot produced over 50 bushels of No. 2 potatoes, whereas the 3,000-pound plot produced only 7.6 bushels. Based on this year's weather conditions, the 2,500-pound plot was the most satisfactory, producing 420.7 bushels of which 385 bushels graded U. S. No. 1. The actual cost per bushel on the 2,500-pound plot was 42.8c per bushel, taking into consideration every item of expense.

Mr. Bishop is a master farmer, noted for keeping his buildings and equipment in the best repair, and for using the most modern type of machinery. The potato field where this experiment was conducted was sprayed thirteen times. Mr. Bishop is not satisfied to merely grow good crops, but carries them through the actual marketing, selling practically all his fancy stock at retail in 45-pound cartons for which he is able to get a handsome premium. This experiment

Field scene on the Fisher Bros.' farm in Somerset county, Pa. J. H. Fisher is standing in rear of truck; Frank Fisher is on the tractor. (Courtesy American Agricultural Chemical Co.)

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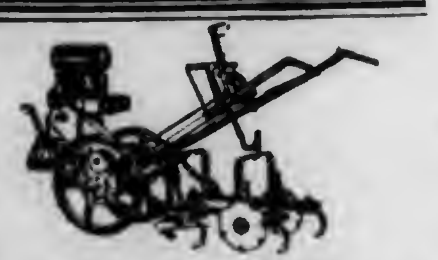

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Mr. John H. Gibble of Myerstown, Pa. who tested AGRICO (analysis 4-8-6) and another fertilizer (analysis 4-8-7) side by side on the same field of potatoes. The section fertilized with AGRICO yielded 50 to 60 bushels more per acre. He says "The few cents extra per acre spent for AGRICO brought $50 more per acre gross return. I have used AGRICO ever since."

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Mr. John H. Gibble of Myerstown, Pa. is a potato grower who knows that a high average yield means a profitable crop. He has found that it pays to use good seed, careful methods and the best fertilizer he can get. He writes: "Six years ago when I started growing potatoes on a commercial scale, my yields were averaging only 100 to 150 bushels an acre. About 1927 your dealer induced me to try your AGRICO. He said that it would produce better crops although I did not think there was much difference in fertilizers. I bought two tons of your AGRICO 4-8-6 analysis and used it on potatoes alongside another fertilizer of 4-8-7 analysis. AGRICO produced from 50 to 60 bushels more per acre. Potatoes were then selling at $1.00 per bushel, so the few cents extra per acre that I spent for AGRICO paid me $50 more per acre. Since then I have used AGRICO and each year my yields have improved. This year my crop averaged 385 bushels per acre with one measured acre showing 405 bushels, which was easily 135 bushels above the local average. My crop cost me only 22½c per bushel so in spite of low prices I am making money."

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emphasizes the part which an adequate amount of a complete fertilizer can play in reducing the cost per bushel. It cost Mr. Bishop more than $40 per acre additional to grow and harvest the 2,500-pound plot over the cost of the no-fertilizer plot, and yet his cost per bushel was almost 6c less on this heavily fertilized plot than was the case on the unfertilized plot.

In northwestern Pennsylvania, in Erie county, Mr. J. H. Hall of East Springfield was selected as the cooperator. He was raised on the farm which he now successfully operates and is well and favorably known as a grower of good potato crops. His soil is as good as those in eastern Pennsylvania, but the quantities of commercial fertilizers applied in this territory are usually smaller so that the experiment was based on five plots in a twenty-three acre field with applications running from 500 pounds to 2,000 pounds per acre. See results in Table No. 2 on another page.

In Mr. Hall's case the progressive increase resulting from each additional application of fertilizer is significant. The check plot yield of 164.5 bushels is proof that Mr. Hall practices good farm management, but the addition of a ton of fertilizer gave an increase of exactly 100 bushels per acre. Figured on the basis of the average farm price for the past five years, this would have netted him a phenomenal profit per acre. Even in today's depressed market, the additional yield has certainly paid for the fertilizer and the expense of harvesting the extra crop, and has left his soil with a residual fertility which cannot fail to pay future dividends.

There are few indications of higher crop prices for 1932, and the successful Pennsylvania farmer will plan his operations on the basis of using only his best land, applying adequate quantities of high-grade commercial fertilizers which will not only furnish the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, but also the rarer elements that may be lacking. The determining factor to remember is that the cost per unit of production, and not the cost per acre determines success or failure. In the face of present conditions, no man can afford to plant marginal land, or to attempt to grow a crop without taking every possible precaution to produce the maximum yield of the highest quality.

One of the important developments is the proper placement of fertilizer with relation to the seed. The more concentrated forms of plant food and the resulting smaller bulk application make it more necessary than ever before to select proper types of equipment. The seed and fertilizer should never come in direct contact but the plant food must be within easy reach of the roots. This is a subject which every farmer can well afford to study as it will vitally affect the profit which he makes from his fertilizer investments.

Early Fertilizers

Chemistry and bacteriology played a relatively unimportant part in early fertilizer manufacture for two reasons. First and most important, the soils had not been depleted of their natural fertility, and the majority of the crops raised were consumed on the farms so that the roughages were returned to the soil. Secondly, most of the fertilizer materials used were natural by-products in their original condition, and carried in addition to the essential plant food elements of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, many other elements which had an indirect value.

The last decade has seen phenomenal changes in the kind and concentration of fertilizer materials. Synthetic chemistry coupled with the effective use of electric power, has combined the nitrogen of the air not only as inorganic compounds, but also as organic compounds, identical in chemical composition with those found in nature. The constantly increasing demand for the organic by-products, such as meat, bone and the various seed meals for feeding purposes, has pushed the cost of these materials out of the range of economical fertilizer use. It is indeed fortunate that the American farmer is able to obtain his supplies from other sources. In spite of all the new synthetic production, the by-product coke ovens are still the largest producers of fertilizer nitrogen in the United States and the sulphate of ammonia so produced is one of the most effective carriers of inorganic nitrogen.

New Conditions

With the reduction of the rarer elements which were automatically added to fertilizers when by-product materials were used, with the soils becoming depleted, and more of the plant foods shipped off the farms rather than consumed on the farm, new conditions have developed. For more than seventy-five years Pennsylvania farmers have realized the need of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in available form. Probably no other state institution has done more to emphasize the importance of lime, to neutralize the soil acidity, and to improve the physical condition of the soil, than has the Pennsylvania State College. The other plant foods can never produce their maximum result in soils that are too acid or alkaline, and the maintenance of proper soil reaction is one of the vital factors in determining the success or failure of any crop. The soils of Pennsylvania are above the average for the country, and diversified farming and intelligent rotation have done much to make for a successful agriculture. The return of crop refuse and the plowing under of cover crops are always vital to any farming operation. The humus thus created not only helps the crop withstand drouth, but also improves the physical condition and prevents any soil acid injuring the young roots.

During the past ten years, however, in many different sections of the country, new and unusual diseases of plants and animals have suddenly developed. On some of the peat soils of the Florida Everglades, it has been found necessary to add copper in order to promote successful crop growth. On the light calcareous soils of the lower east coast, manganese must be supplied either as a constituent of stable manure or in the form of manganese sulphate to successfully grow tomatoes and certain other crops.

A Dose of Salts

Even in Aroostook county, Maine, which has long been famous for its unusually large yields of fine-quality potatoes, a serious disease has developed which materially reduced the yield on many fields. Scientists have found that the soil responds to an application of old-fashioned Epsom salts which furnish the deficient magnesia. Soils so treated recover entirely from the disease and produce excellent crops.

Not alone are the crops suffering from these shortages of the so-called rarer elements, but the deficiencies which occur in the crops are passed along and accentuated when consumed by animals or human beings. The iodine shortage which is acute in certain Mid-West states may be the cause of goiter in the human race or may appear as a disease of swine where the young fail to produce bristles. The addition of iodine to the soil in proper forms, and the feeding of the crops grown on soil so treated, have definitely corrected the bristle condition.

The more common bone-forming and health-giving minerals so important for general vigor, growth and milk production of dairy cattle are frequently lacking in older soils which have not been supplied with these plant foods. Pica disease (mineral deficiency) even in advanced stages has been cured where cattle were turned onto well-fertilized fields and

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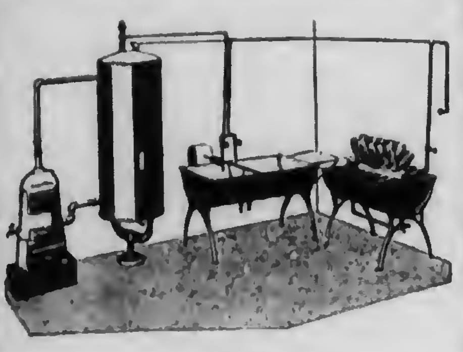

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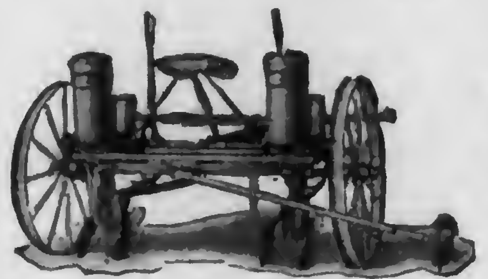
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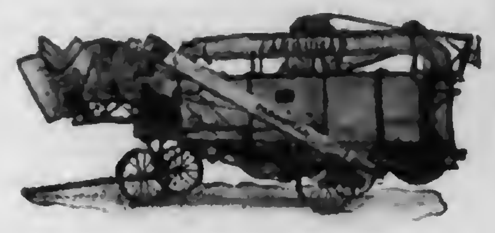
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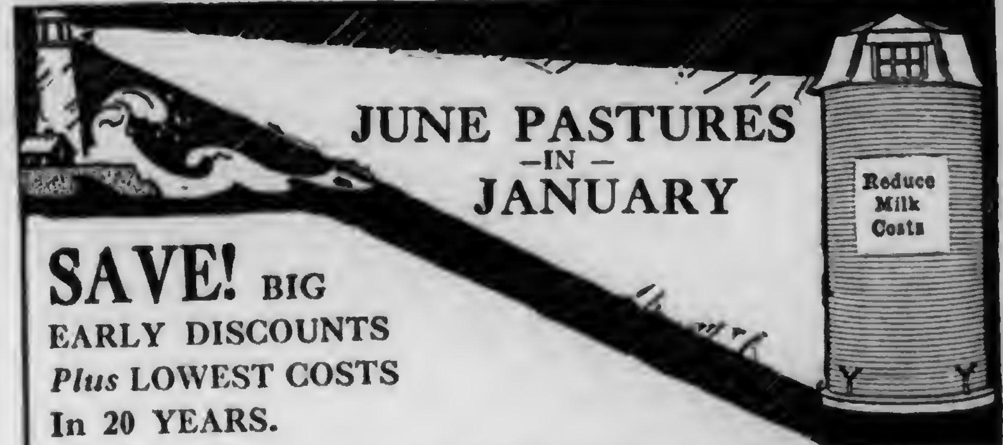

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Farm Show Meetings

Monday, January 18th

Society of Farm Women, 10 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and *6 p. m. Room F, Farm Show Building.

Entomologists, 1:30 p. m. and *6 p. m. Room 132, South Office Building.

State Farm Bureau, 1:30 p. m. Room B, Farm Show Building.

Association of Markets, 1:20 p. m., State Chamber of Commerce.

Former State Board, 2:30 p. m. and *5:30 p. m., Room C, Farm Show Building.

Farmers' Cooperative Federation, 3 p. m., Room D, Farm Show Building.

Jersey Breeders, *6:30 p. m., Jackson's, 206 Walnut Street.

Recital by Male Chorus, 7:30 p. m., Main Judging Pavilion.

Opening meeting, 8:15 p. m., Main Judging Pavilion.

Tuesday, January 19th

Society of Farm Women, 9 a. m., Room F, Farm Show Building

Holstein-Friesian Clubs, 9:30 a. m., Room D, Farm Show Building.

Dairy and Milk Inspectors, 9:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and *6:15 p. m., Penn Harris Hotel.

Vegetable Growers, 9:30 a. m. and 2 p. m., Room E, Farm Show Building.

Horticultural Association, 1:30 p. m., Auditorium South Office Building.

Potato Growers, 1:30 p. m. and *6 p. m., Room F, Farm Show Building.

Poultry Association, 1:30 p. m., Room B, Farm Show Building.

Vocational Evening Program, 7:30 p. m., Main Judging Pavilion.

Brown Swiss Breeders, 7:30 p. m., Room C, Farm Show Building.

Sheep and Wool Growers, 8 p. m., Room D, Farm Show Building.

Wednesday, January 20th

Horticultural Association, 9 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and *6 p. m., Auditorium South Office Building.
and *6 p. m., Auditorium South Office Building.

Threshermen and Farmers, 9 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and *6 p. m., Chestnut Street Auditorium.

Dairy and Milk Inspectors, 9:30 a. m., Penn-Harris Hotel.

Vegetable Growers, 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m., Room E, Farm Show Building.

Potato Growers, 9:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., Room F, Farm Show Building.

Poultry Association, 10 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and *6:30 p. m., Room B, Farm Show Building.

Guernsey Breeders, 10 a. m., Penn Harris Hotel.

Beekeepers' Association, 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., Room D, Farm Show Building.

Ayrshire Breeders, *6 p. m., University Club, 7 North Front Street.

Dairymen's Association, *6:30 p.m.

Four-H Club Evening Program, 8 p. m., Main Judging Pavilion.

Swine Breeders—Joint Meeting, 8 p. m., Room D, Farm Show Building.

Thursday, January 21st

Horticultural Association, 9 a. m., Auditorium South Office Building.

Dairymen's Association, 9:30 a.m. 1:30 p. m., Room F, Farm Show Building.

Poultry Association, 9:30 a. m., Room B, Farm Show Building.

Beekeepers' Association, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., Room D, Farm Show Building.

Farmers' Protective Association, 10 a. m., State Chamber of Commerce and 1:30 p. m., Room B, Farm Show Building.

Holstein Registry Association, 1 p. m., Room E, Farm Show Building.

Tobacco Growers, 2 p. m., Room C, Farm Show Building.

(*) Luncheon or banquet. See printed program for place. See printed program for Four-H Club program and Public Instruction

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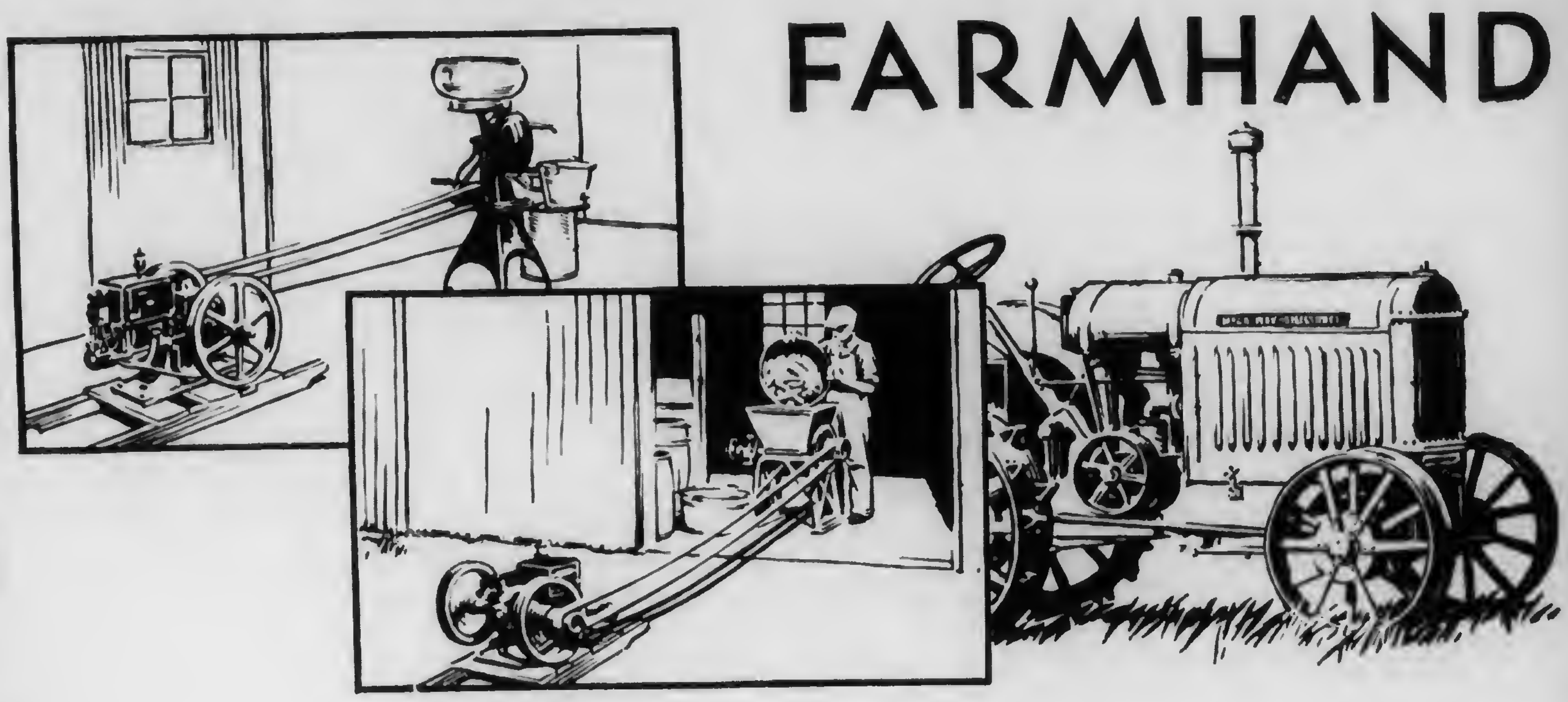

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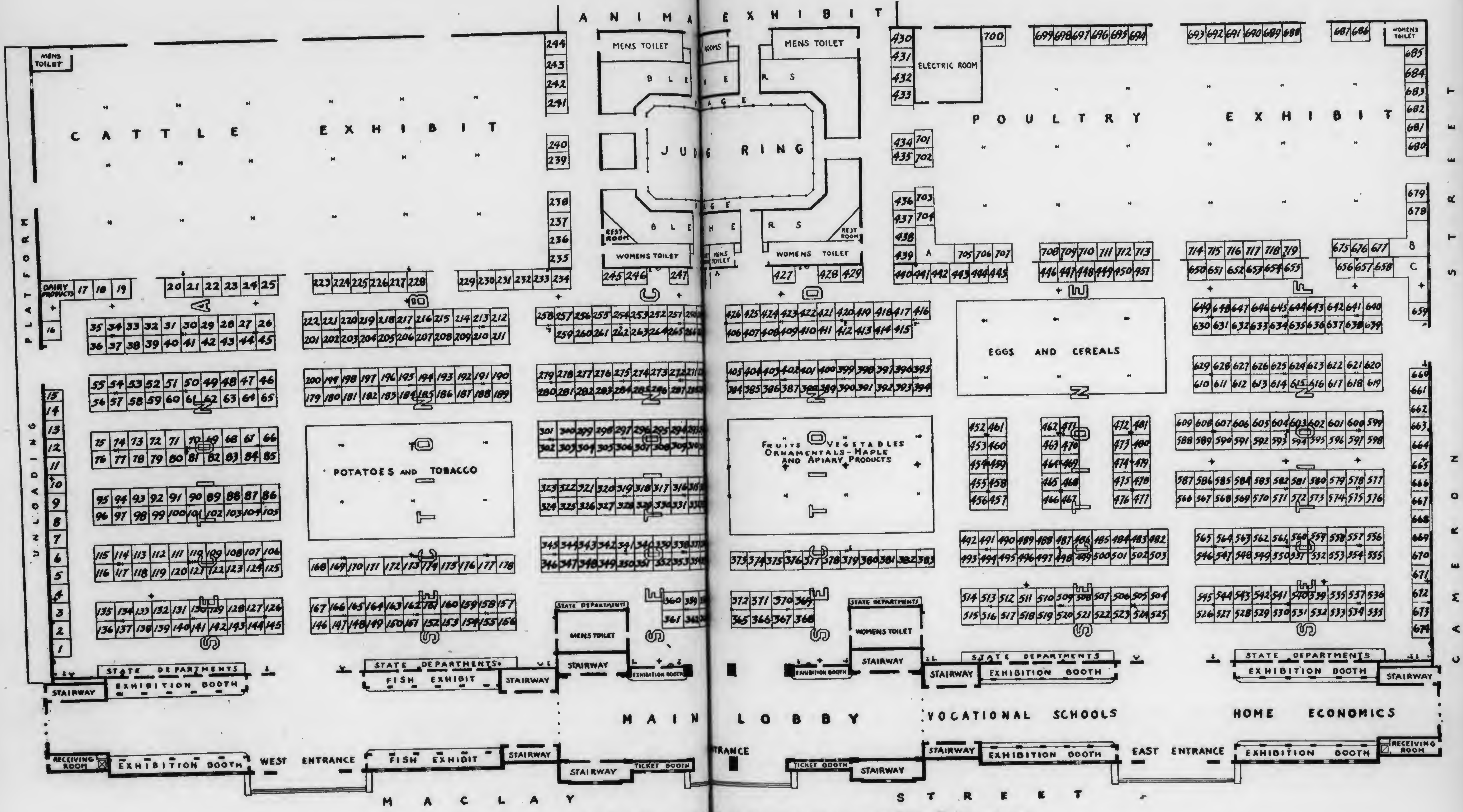
Chart of 1932 P sylvania Farm Show

Pennsylv er Booth No. 416



See These Exhibits---T e Advertised in This Directory

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Grange Silo Co.	Silos	24-25
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The Larrowe Milling Co.	Feeds	703-704
Penna. Swine Breeders Ass'n		
Pratt Food Co.	Feeds	705
Edward F. Dibble Seedgrower	Field Seeds	175
Omwake Bros.	Buttermilk	709
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OVER FEED COST
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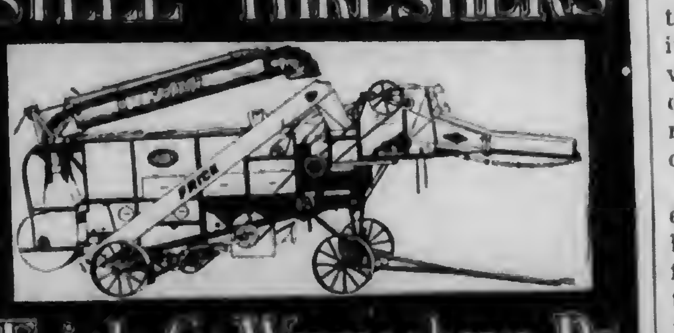

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Shall We Plant Peaches?

By WARREN W. OLEY

NEARLY a million peach trees in south Georgia are under five year of age. Last year 150,000 trees were set out and I was able to learn of several thousand trees to be set this fall.

Of this million young trees mentioned, instead of pushing Elberta, as has been the case in north Georgia, but 27 per cent are of that variety, 23 per cent are Hiley, 21 per cent Early Rose, 15 per cent Uneeda, and nearly all the rest early varieties. Last year, of the 150,000 trees set out, fully half were Hiley and but 15 per cent were Elbertas.

Following right along with the Georgia season and overlapping seriously with central and north Georgia, the Carolinas normally send from two to three thousand cars to our northern markets. Lying chiefly in North Carolina, but stretching over into South Carolina is the peach area known as the Sand Hills district. In the western part of South Carolina is the Piedmont peach section. Peach plantings are found in the vicinity of Ridge Springs in the south and up in Spartanburg county in the north. In North Carolina the western peach section is small. During the past three years there has been planted in the Piedmont section of South Carolina about 3,000 acres of peaches. At the same time the Sand Hills acreage has been reduced by the same amount. Therefore, the South Carolina total acreage is not changing. But in North Carolina we have a very different story to tell.

At the end of this past peach season there were remaining out of the two million trees in North Carolina five years ago a total of 1,474,485 trees not including abandoned orchards. The years in which planting was heaviest in North Carolina were 1921 to 1924, inclusive. There are at present more than a million trees out of the one and a half million that were planted during those four years. Trees older than ten years amount to but 130,000. There are but 92,000 trees that were planted in 1925 and less than that number that were planted in 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 combined, until in 1930 when a successful season stimulated a planting of another 92,000, which was nearly twenty times the 1929 planting. What has been planted this fall or will be planted this winter is problematical.

You will be interested in the relative importance of varieties. At present 44 per cent are Elbertas; 25 per cent Belle of Georgia; 11 per cent Hiley; 6 per cent Hale; 4.5 Early Rose; 2.5 Red Bird; 2 Carman, and the balance, or 5 per cent, made up of twenty varieties.

A word should be said about the new varieties considered by southern growers in making their plans for the future. The eyes of many growers are focused upon some of the promising new varieties originating at the New Jersey State Experiment Station. Jubilee, in particular, is attracting considerable attention. Fairly extensive plantings of this variety are noted in Wake county in North Carolina and in the Sand Hills district. Another planting of 5,000 trees of this variety may be found at Byron, Georgia. These southern growers are very anxious to improve the quality of their early peaches. Many questions were asked the writer concerning the New Jersey varieties. Better varieties, earlier in their season, will do much to encourage plantings to replace Elberta, thereby improving our marketing season in the North.

From several other sources I learned that of the million and a half trees left about 800,000 will be well cared for by good orchardists and that close to 700,000 will be indifferently cared for.

Just west of the Carolinas, in the valleys of the Smoky Mountains of Tennessee, and further west, there are peach sections that have a potential crop of from 1,500 to 2,000 cars of peaches annually. Reports give the commercial plantings of Tennessee as 1,330,829 trees, operated by 488 growers. Like other southern peach sections these growers are slowly reducing their acreage. Poorer growers are getting out entirely while the better growers are caring for their orchards and planning to go right on and produce their crop. The prolonged dry spell suffered this past fall has injured these orchards some. Low prices have handicapped many growers and it is generally conceded that Tennessee will not ship much over 1,000 cars of peaches next year.

Virginia in a normal year moves by rail and truck combined from 1,000 to 1,200 carloads of peaches. The peach districts in Virginia are divided, but found along the valley from Roanoke north to Winchester. Growers in the southern end just north of Roanoke have fared better than most growers in the state. The other sections at Crozet, Timberville and Berryville have suffered lower prices this past year. In general replacements will hardly keep up to trees removed for one cause or another in Virginia.

By far the greater amount of space available for this article has been devoted to heavy producing areas south of our eastern district. A general statement which may apply to Delaware and Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey is to the effect that replacements are not keeping up to trees pulled out. Nurserymen report that plantings this fall are light and sales for spring planting are far below normal. There is a tendency to get away from the early varieties in new plantings. Elbertas, Hale and some Hiley seem to be the choice. In Delaware and Maryland reports indicate a slight falling off in commercial plantings. This is true in Pennsylvania, but here there are indications of increased plantings in small orchards near some of the larger cities such as Pittsburgh, Altoona, Wilkes-Barre, Erie, Allentown and Williamsport. In New Jersey the growers are waiting for more information relative to the new peach varieties developed at the State Experiment Station. Jubilee, the new yellow freestone of Carman season, is the early peach given most attention.

In New York State existing orchards have a potential crop best expressed by its rail shipment of 2,310 cars in 1930. In addition probably as much fruit traveled by truck to nearby markets. Few peach trees are being set out in the state. In fact the plantings for the last five years have been very light and the number of trees in the state has declined very sharply in the same period.

Can this material be summarized? In general there is a marked reduction in plantings. In nearly all states, however, heavy plantings of five or six years ago will supply the market for another five years before there will be a great reduction in potential supply. The definite trend away from Elberta and to earlier varieties in the South is significant, and the swing in Georgia to a southern district will surely move the peak movement forward, or earlier, from two to three weeks. The movement will be more evenly spaced. Our northeastern markets should be stronger during our own harvesting periods and in particular during what now is our Belle-Elberta period.

Peach growers are inclined to be enthusiastic optimists, and a good price year in 1932 may do much to discourage the present tendency of acreage reduction by encouraging new plantings. It is our earnest hope that prices are good in 1932, but our recommendation that growers use moderation in planting for the few years immediately before us.

San José Scale

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AT THE PENN'A FARM SHOW

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Manheim, Lancaster Co., Pa.

AT THE FARM SHOW
Booth No. 7
The REIST SEED CO., Lancaster, Pa.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

THE year 1931 is now history. It was fraught with a great many blessings. Abundant harvests were garnered from the fields. The homes of farmers, especially are well filled with good things to eat. While these things are true we have never had a year that brought more financial distress. Many have been the people who have lost their homes—their all.

During the World War we all acquired habits of extravagance and that acquisition has been responsible for much of the depression which now exists. The installment plan of buying has come in for a good percentage of the individual hard times. Because we could buy on time we bought a great many things that we should not have bought. The dollar had little buying power and we looked on it as being worth but little. This same dollar now has almost double the purchasing ability it had during the War, but when it comes to paying a debt contracted several years ago it takes 100 of these to pay a hundred-dollar debt. It has no greater value than it had during the War in this respect.

What of the Future?

Will we quit? No! To do so would be the act of a coward. I have faith in the future. History repeats itself and we are sure to see better times. In the meantime let us stand, dear readers, against the extravagance practiced by both our national and our state government.

West Virginia paid nearly $500,000 for having her laws codified while other states had the same work done for less than fifty thousand. How long will the people suffer such things to be done in our state? I clip the following from a letter from a very prominent farmer in our state. In speaking of the present extravagance of our administration (and he is a Republican) he writes:

"What can be done? I think I know. Elect a good hard-boiled governor, send a legislative body to Charleston with manhood, statesmanship and enough good horse sense to work out a program in keeping with our times." Elsewhere in the letter he says: "As you know I am an advocate of good roads and good schools. Take our schools, for instance, all power and authority has been placed at Charleston, and this year when we have been so hard hit we must pay our teachers one hundred dollars per month or more when I know every school in my county could have been filled if not with the same teachers with those equally as good for about half the money.

"I have cast my last vote for bonds. Mr. Zinn, you will never know in this life what a blessing you have been to farmers of this and other states and I hope that the Giver of all good may be with you and make it possible for you to render further service."

One must have a heart of stone who would not appreciate such kind words, coming as they do from one of the very best citizens of the state.

The Other Side

In striking contrast with the good letter from my very good friend comes a letter from a teacher in Pennsylvania from which I clip the following: "Have always read your writings in Pennsylvania Farmer with a great deal of interest, but I was amazed to see that you were advocating a reduction in teachers' wages. You are striking at the wrong class of people."

I am not singling out any one class of people, but I am saying that all classes of people must be willing to work for less salaries. I am not prejudiced against teachers. Why should I be when my only son and only son-in-law are both teachers?

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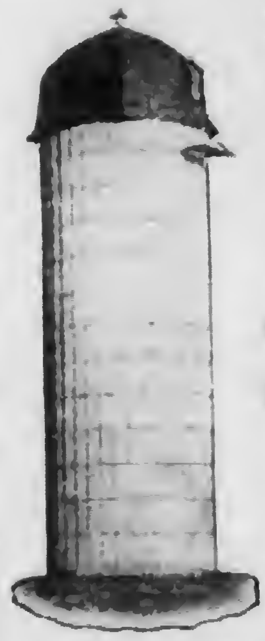

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

FROM all indications, there is going to be a good demand for baby chicks this season. One of the large hatcheries that did not have an order at this time last year reports 150,000 already booked, with more coming in all the time.

* * *

POULTRY has been one of the best lines of farming during the past year, which is one reason for the interest in chicks. Then, too, many farmers raised no pullets in 1931, or even sold most of their birds, so that they will feel it necessary to raise pullets this spring for replacements.

* * *

PULLETS which have been laying heavy during the fall and early winter may at this time be somewhat thin, and are liable to drop in production. Heavy laying flocks should get all the grain they will consume, and it may in some cases be advisable to feed a moist fattening mash at noon consisting of one pound each of condensed buttermilk, corn meal and ground hulled oats per 100 birds.

* * *

NOW is the time to make up the breeding flocks, if it has not been done as yet. Pick out the best hens, and mate them to good males. If necessary, buy well-bred cockerels from some breeder. It is often said that the male is half the flock, because he is responsible for half the qualities of the chicks he produces. For that reason it is especially important that only males with good breeding behind them should be used.

◆

Pullets Die

I am having trouble with my pullets. Some of them started to lay in September. They are Black Giants, R. I. Reds and Barred Rocks. Some of them are dying. They started to die in November, one now, and another maybe in two weeks, but at this time I have six sick ones. They look healthy, but start with a diarrhea, then some go lame in their limbs and others in their backs. H. L.

LAMENESS is often associated with an infestation of poultry intestinal worms, and I think it would be a good plan to give each of your birds a worm pill, which may clear up the trouble.

If the birds are lame in one leg or one wing, however, the trouble may be fowl paralysis, for which there is no remedy. Birds with this disease seldom if ever recover, and may as well be destroyed. It is thought by some authorities that fowl paralysis is passed on to the chick from infected adult stock through the egg, and for that reason if you think your birds have the disease I would not use them for breeders, and would try to get chicks this spring from a flock in which this trouble has not appeared. R. L. S.

◆

A Turkey's Foot

The feet of one of my stock turkey hens are badly swollen. She has also commenced to swell about the head. Mrs. D. W. Berry.

IT is probable that the swelling on the turkey's foot is caused by corns or bumble-foot. If there is a hard center to the swelling, pick it out and paint with iodine. If there is pus, make an incision with a sharp knife and squeeze the matter out, again using iodine afterward. Several treatments may be necessary.

The swelled head may be caused by roup. A 20 per cent solution of argyrol, dropped in the eyes, nostrils and cleft of the mouth several times a day, may help in this case. Keep the turkey away from the others. R.L.S.

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S. C. Rocks and Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
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Here's a guarantee that is a guarantee—every chick bought from our Extra Select Matings is sold with a POSITIVE GUARANTEE for TWO FULL WEEKS against LOSS. We have had many years' experience in producing first-class chicks and we know you will be more than satisfied.
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The MARKET PLACE

By W. R. WHITACRE

ONE of the most interesting things is the wealth of misinformation concerning the farmers' problems. Some of the things we read are humorous and would be harmless except for the fact that they give wrong impressions. The ease with which writers solve the farm problem and cure the economic ills of the world is generally based on a lack of knowledge of the subject.

For example, a large city newspaper in its editorial column stated that farmers were set in their ways and would not change from the old methods of farming to new. It said that black walnuts were selling at $6 per bushel and it would be wise for growers to shift from growing wheat to raising nuts. This was cited as an example of the farmer's unwillingness to adapt himself to changing conditions.

It is somewhat like that old story about the fellow who was reported to have inherited $10,000 from his uncle. When asked about it he said it was true with a few exceptions. In the first place his uncle was not dead and had not left him any money; secondly, it was not $10,000 he had inherited but only $1,000 and he did not really have the thousand dollars, for when the estate was settled he owed $1,500.

There have been more black walnuts than usual on the wholesale markets this year and they have been selling at 2@3c per pound. According to my arithmetic this does not equal $6 per bushel. It is also a problem to me just how the farmer is going to shift from growing wheat to harvesting walnuts in one year.

It would probably be better for some farm land to be planted with black walnut trees than in wheat, but it would be a long time proposition. Nuts can be over-planted, just the same as wheat. For example, pecans have sold at good prices for quite a few years and plantings have been encouraged throughout the southern states. As a result this season there was an enormous crop of pecans and truckload after truckload went to the eastern markets and sold at prices ranging from 5c to 18c per pound.

Another editorial published in a magazine advised all the unemployed to go back to the land, since on the farm they would at least have enough to eat. Just where they were to get jobs on the farm, or how they were to finance themselves until they raised a crop was not mentioned. There is a natural movement back to the farm, but for the most part it is among those who were raised on the farm and know something about farming. There still prevails among many people the idea that a man does not need to know anything about farming to be a successful farmer.

Lame Goose

I would like information concerning a goose. She is three years old. About a month ago she began to stumble around and finally she couldn't stand on her feet for about two weeks, then she began to walk, but now she can't walk again. She can stand up and use her wings, but when she goes to walk her toes turn under and she falls around. Mrs. Levi Ohlinger.

GEESE are generally pretty healthy, and when one gets sick it is difficult to do anything for it. If you want to try to doctor this goose, give it a half teaspoon of cod-liver oil a day for a week or so. It is possible that she has been injured in some manner so that she cannot walk. Geese and ducks should never be handled by the legs as is commonly done with chickens, as they are very liable to be hurt.

If your goose does not get better soon, it would probably pay you to dispose of her and get another to take her place. R. L. S.

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SCENES IN STORE FOR FLORIDA - PANAMA TOUR MEMBERS

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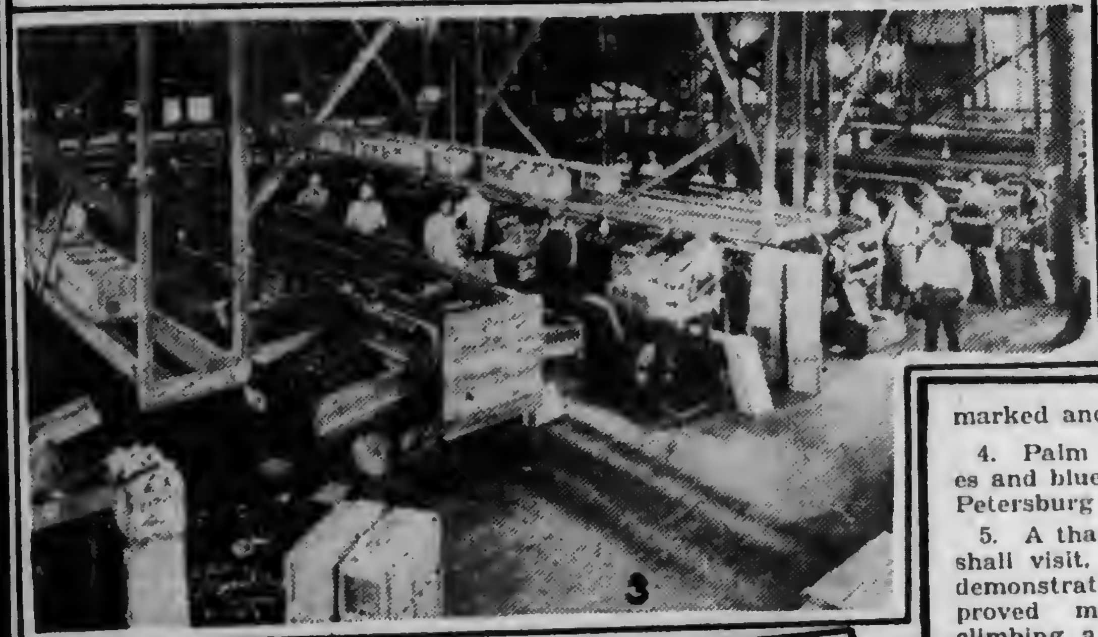

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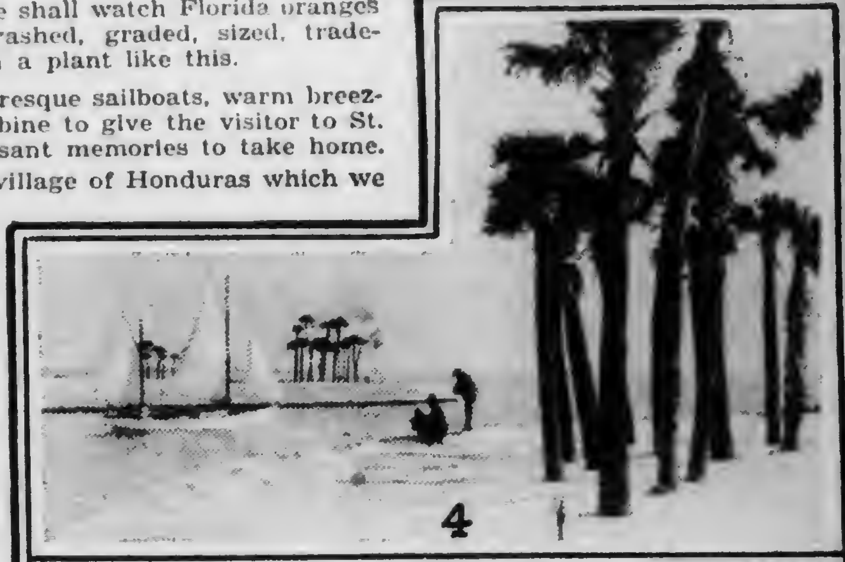

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1. Spanish moss festooned from the trees adds beauty to the Florida landscape—except where, as in this scene, the luxurious growth of the parasite kills the tree.

2. The tramp of marching soldiers in Morro Castle will waken thoughts of the centuries of stirring history in which these walls have had a part. We shall cross the harbor from Havana, Cuba, to visit this ancient fortress.

3. We shall watch Florida oranges being washed, graded, sized, trademarked and packed in a plant like this.

4. Palm trees, picturesque sailboats, warm breezes and blue skies combine to give the visitor to St. Petersburg many pleasant memories to take home.

5. A thatch-roofed village of Honduras which we shall visit. A native demonstrates the approved method of climbing a cocoanut palm tree.

6. Central American duck hunters and their dugout canoes.

This low-cost, worry-free trip to the Panama Canal and intermediate points has been planned especially for Pennsylvania Farmer readers and their friends.

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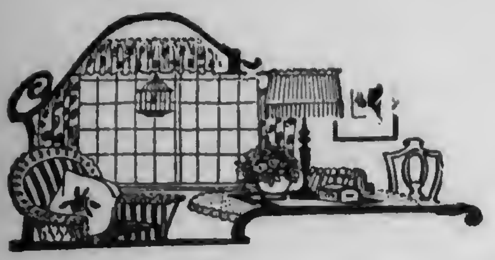


The Farm Home

The Wrong Thing

By RENA STOTENBURG TRAVAIS

MANY mothers are careless in the things they tell their children. If a child can be kept at home by telling him a policeman will get him if he goes outside the yard they take that as the easiest way of solving the running away problem. Sometime the child is really lost and when a kind-hearted policeman tries to comfort him, to get him to tell where he lives, the child's terror is an insurmountable obstacle.

Another mother tells her little girl there are boogies in the dark and if she doesn't lie still and go to sleep they'll come and sit on the foot of the bed. Terror keeps the child still and she probably falls asleep but bad dreams, a fear of the dark that she never quite overcomes and sometimes serious nervous disorders result.

"Children have long memories." The thing mother tells them today, half in jest, will often influence their lives ten or fifteen or even twenty years from now. A mother used "the old colored man" as a threat, and when her daughter was grown and with her young husband had gone to make her home in the South, the fear instilled in her mind before she was of kindergarten age, made her days, days of fear, and her nights, nights of terror. She was almost hysterical, if a colored man came to her door selling fruits or vegetables; she turned shuddering from the window if a colored man walked past and it was finally necessary for her husband to give up a good position, because of what she herself knew to be an unreasonable fear.

Explain to Him

"The big dog will get you." How often have you heard mothers say it. Forgetting that the dog is man's best friend, and they are perhaps condemning a son or daughter to go through life tortured by a wholly unreasonable fear.

It takes only a little longer to explain to the child that there are automobiles and bicycles in the street and that yards are made to play in. A soothing bedtime story of animal or birds or dolls or puppies will take only a little time and will do much toward giving your child strong nerves and a happy disposition. Go fearlessly into the dark and teach your child that it holds no dangers. Above all never frighten him by picturing people, black or white or red or yellow, policemen or tramps or scissors grinders or Gypsies as to be feared. Teach him never to go anywhere with any stranger, and for the rest let him keep his faith in humanity.

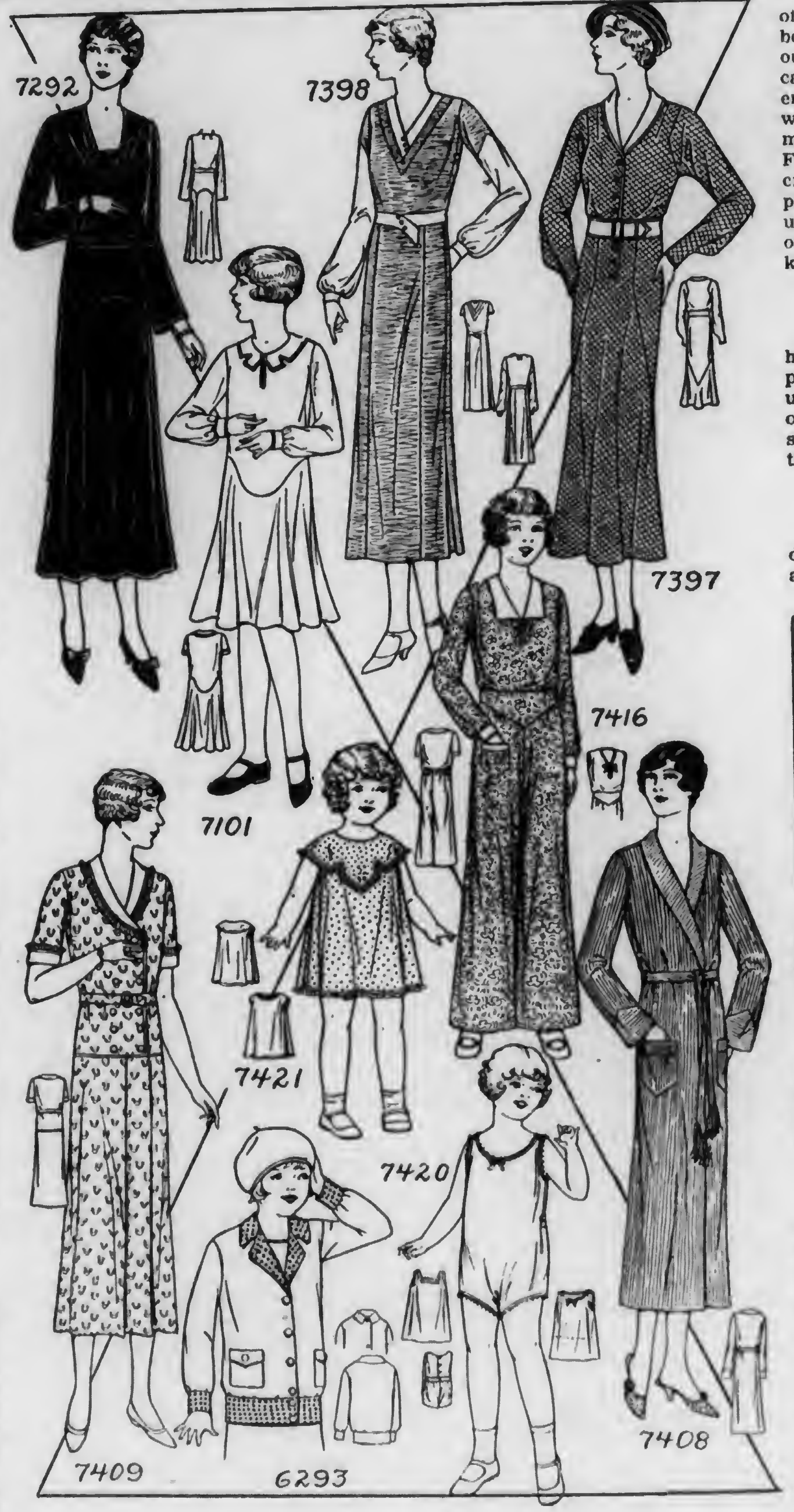
What not to Tell

Can a child be robbed of his faith in God's goodness and mercy? A kind and affectionate father died very suddenly and his wife and four little children were left unconsolable. The youngest asked his mother over and over: "Where is Daddy?" and she told him, as she supposed, reverently "Got took him away."

"When will he come back?" asked the child and she said: "Never, God took him away and he can never, never come back to us." Four little children listened and wondered and many years later, confessed that for a time they hated God with all their hearts. They refused to go to Sunday school because it was in God's house, and that they never wholly succeeded in overcoming the result of that early-planted seed of rebellion against God.

Perhaps this is extreme, but every mother can sit down and remember things said to children that had far better have been left unsaid until they were old enough to understand them. There are books and books on "What to tell children." How helpful it would be were some one to write one on "What not to tell children."

When the children are unusually restless, give them some catalogs and suggest to one that he furnish chairs; another, beds; another, dishes, etc., to furnish a big house. This will usually keep them occupied a long time. Arlene Putnam.



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No. 7420.—Girls' undergarments. Sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

No. 7408.—Ladies' bath robe. Sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Our Old Stand-by

By ARLENE PUTNAM

WE may usually depend on cabbage for a large proportion of our winter "leaf vitamins," it being rich in vitamin C, that vitamin which protects us from scurvy and helps us to maintain our general good health. Cabbage may be served in a variety of ways, both cooked and raw.

We are all familiar with the dishes of boiled ham and cabbage, corned beef and cabbage, and the cabbage of our wash-day boiled dinners. Raw, cabbage may be combined with celery, onions, peppers, pimentos, or with bananas, peanuts, or cheese. It may be served with mayonnaise, French dressing, sour cream, sweet cream, olive oil and lemon juice, or plain with hot vinegar. It may be used to stuff peppers, tomatoes or onions, or it may be used for sauer kraut.

Cabbage a la Creme

Slice a small head of cabbage into hot fat and fry until browned, then pour over it a little water and cook until tender. Add one-half cup cream, one tablespoon vinegar, one-half teaspoon butter, salt and pepper. Cook three more minutes and serve.

Italian Cabbage

Cook one head cabbage until tender. Fry three or four slices of bacon and three medium-sized onions. Add to them one small can tomato. Cook bacon, onions and tomatoes together five minutes, season and pour over cabbage.

ANOTHER RECIPE REQUEST

We are quite busy here sorting, testing and attempting to decide from the numerous recipes submitted in last week's contest, who has the most unusual recipe. This week we are again offering one dollar for the six best Sunday dinners. Send us your entire menu for your best Sunday meal. Address Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cabbage and Banana Salad

One head cabbage chopped very fine, three bananas, sliced, one-half cup chopped peanuts, one teaspoon salt, one cup heavy cream, dash of paprika.

Meat Cabbage

Remove center from one head of cabbage and fill it up with cold chicken chopped very fine, seasoned highly and mixed with egg yolk. Boil cabbage one and one-half hours, and serve with a cream sauce.

Cheese Slaw

One small head cabbage chopped fine, one green pepper, chopped, one teaspoon salt, one-fourth teaspoon paprika, one tablespoon vinegar, one teaspoon prepared mustard, three tablespoons grated American cheese, one-half cup sour cream.

Hot Slaw

Hot slaw is better than cold slaw on a cold winter day. Chop one small head cabbage fine and sprinkle with flour. Melt two tablespoons butter in a pan. Salt and pepper cabbage and turn into this pan. Mix with it one-half cup cream, one egg, one tablespoon mustard, one teaspoon sugar, one tablespoon vinegar. Mix thoroughly and heat. Serve very hot.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Conducted by
ELSIE K. WATSON

Barbara Helps

DEAR Young People's Editor:—
I am writing this in behalf of a little friend of mine, Dorothy Phillips. She wrote a little poem called "Winter" and asked me to type it and send it to The Young People's Forum.

I have had some writings and drawings in your paper, as you remember, and now I am interesting other young people in it. I hope you will find a place for Dorothy's poem. I think it is very good for a little girl of ten.

Barbara Ellen Shoemaker.

WINTER

By Dorothy Phillips

When winter comes
It is a sight,
Then all the trees
Are dressed in white.

Children have a lovely time,
When snow is on the ground,
Playing all the sports
Everywhere around.

But the patient people
Stay inside and sew,
They miss all the fun
And good times we know.

Editor's note:—We've all enjoyed Barbara's drawings, many of which have been used in the Little Folks' Corner for coloring. We agree with her that Dorothy Phillips' poem is very good for a little girl of ten. Now how would all of you like to write a poem, a story or a cartoon on "Winter?" There will be ten surprise prizes for the best.

Hurry your letter along to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., before January 23rd.

Never-Ending Controversy

THE controversy on "I'd Rather Be a Boy—or Girl" is still bringing in many letters. Here are a few that came this week. I wonder if the girls are going to have the last word!

Answer to Master Ziegler

WELL, now, to challenge my article like that, I cannot let it go. Of course, I offer the young man a deep "salaam!" But I didn't say to manage a "house," distinctly. I said a "home."

On my honor I know several bachelors who live alone, but, oh, ... well, your relative, Harold, must be commended, but not the ones I know.

But I have seen women, widowed or otherwise, take up the farm implements and raise every bit as good a crop as a man.

I suppose there are exceptions to all rules and to the upholders of the male title who so writes, I can say: "Follow his example, take care that you do!"

But I'll bet you if we went fishing I'd be as good a sport as any boy ever was! And play a game of marbles, too!

Oh, I'm glad I'm a girl, a girl can wear knickers, too. Can you wear a dress and not be mortified? Yes?

Girls, don't let this chance pass, speak! Mary V. Kundra.

* * *

Another Speaks Her Mind

THIS is one of the few letters I have written to you, but reading the arguments on boys and girls I could not refrain from writing.

There are several reasons why I'd rather be a girl. Girls are handy aren't they, boys? Especially girls on the farm. Girls go out in the fields and work, then come in and help prepare food for the boys. Girls now-a-days are coming to their senses and are not being the boys' right-hand man.

Boys may talk and run the girls down but when it comes to marriage the girls are awfully nice.

In athletics girls take as much of a part as boys. They have the freedom of donning gym togs at their leisure or a regular suit for the sport they are about to take part in. Girls may dress as boys and nothing is said, but let boys dress up as girls, they immediately become the laughing stock of the town.

Girls have the freedom of dressing in different colors, bright or dull. If a boy would wear a bright-colored suit anywhere he would be called insane. Girls are usually better students in school than boys and usually better in penmanship. Harold Ziegler's relative is an exception among men. Men talk and talk about the way women keep their houses, but if you trade jobs with them you are wishing you were in Halifax. Of course, I must admit there are a few, a very few, who can do it. I would like to say more on this subject but will give the boys a chance for a come-back. Aren't girls fair?

Mary Louise Fritz.

IT LOOKED LIKE ONE

My sister teaches school in Cromwell. She teaches the first and second grades. One day one of her first-graders was reading aloud, and she came to this sentence: "Where are you going?" Now, she had never seen a question mark before, so she said "Where are you going, little buttonhook?"

HISTORIC CONTEST

List No. 2

LAST week we announced another historic contest with a nice list of prizes. If you didn't get started, hunt the January 9th issue and fill in the correct answers. Don't return them to this office until after the sixth list has been printed. Then you are to hurry all six lists back to us with a short story on "Why I'm Proud of America." Here is the second list of questions:

FAMOUS PIONEERS

1. Who is the best known frontiersman and Indian fighter in American history? He was a native of Exeter township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.
2. Along about 1854 a certain pioneer was known for his remarkable personality and influence over the Indians. He was acknowledged even by the Indians to equal or excel them in woodcraft and knowledge of wild life. His first name was Christopher. Who is he?
3. At the age of eleven, a certain man became "man of the family" after his father had been killed while making a public speech against slavery. When he was only twelve, this boy killed his first Indian. There are many thrilling tales told when he rode for the Pony Express. He organized a famous Wild West Show. What is his name?
4. A tombstone in North Dakota bears this inscription—"............ killed by the Assassin Jack McCall, in Deadwood, August 2, 1876. Pard, we will meet again in the Happy Hunting Grounds, to part no more. Good-bye, Colorado Charley." And his name is ....?
5. A certain general and his band of soldiers were massacred by the Sioux Indians in Montana many years ago. The Sioux braves were in ambush and gave no sign of life until the General and his troops were in their midst. This man's body was found in the center of his massacred troops, all of whom had been horribly mutilated with the exception of the General. His last name is ....?

Keep these lists until the sixth and last is published. All six lists must be accompanied by a short story on "Why I'm Proud of America."

IT'S THE YEAR OF THE WISE PENNIES

Get the soap that saves you most!

We don't mean the soap that gives you merely "more bars". We mean the soap that gives you more help—the soap that saves you the most work. And that means Fels-Naptha—for Fels-Naptha gives *extra* help.

Fels-Naptha contains two helpers—unusually good soap and *plenty* of dirt-loosening naptha. So much naptha you can smell it. The soap is so smooth—so richly *golden* and clear—you can tell it's *unusually* good! Working together, this combination of soap and naptha loosens dirt—quickly, easily. There's no hard rubbing. Fels-Naptha is kind to clothes. It's kind to hands. There's bland, soothing glycerine in every generous bar.

Get a carton of Fels-Naptha at your grocer's today—and try it. In tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water; for soaking or boiling. It won't take many washings to show you that it's the soap that saves you most!

Here's a Chipper for you!—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write to Fels & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Dept. 7-1-16.

THE GOLDEN BAR
WITH THE CLEAN
NAPTHA ODOR

Best Remedy for Cough Is Easily Mixed at Home

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough due to a cold can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in millions of homes, because it gives more prompt, positive relief than anything else. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle.

Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to make a full pint. This saves two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough medicine, and gives you a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes good—children like it.

You can actually feel its penetrating, soothing action on the inflamed throat membranes. It is also absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. At the same time, it promptly loosens the germ-laden phlegm. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief even in those severe coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest medicinal agents for severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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The Advertisements
Advertised products offer you known, proved quality. Answer them and say you saw the advertisement in the
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Farmer's Business Letter

ON one day this week, cattle, hogs, lambs, stocks, grains and farm produce were all higher. For a few hours there was a bit of brightness on the business horizon. But it proved to be no more than a happen-so, for there have been plenty of declines since, and it is the same old story of low and lower prices without anything tangible to tie to in the way of hope. But if anything, city people are more discouraged than farm people, because distress, in one way or another, comes closer to them, and because whate'er betides the farm family has the bare necessities stored away.

Some lambs and cattle have shown a fair margin of profit lately, and while no one claims any profit on hogs, they have in a good many instances at least paid more than the meager offerings of elevators for grain.

After High Taxes

In one county after another out this way, taxpayer organizations are functioning, and in the aggregate quite a bit has been done in the way of lowering the expenses of local government. But it is seen that that isn't enough, and there is widespread and insistent, demand for lowering the indirect tax levy—that which must be passed on to consumers in prices of what they have to buy.

It has been years since roads were so bad in midwest states, not only dirt roads being bottomless but even gravel roads. Towns that haven't thrown out their hitching posts are glad of it now. The condition of the highways has handicapped to some extent the movement of livestock. Many shippers have driven cattle and hogs to the nearest paved road, there to be picked up by trucks for shipment.

The low price for hogs has given great impetus to the outcry against selling hogs direct to packers.

Liberal Cattle Supply

Cattle receipts were liberal this week, much larger than last week, which included a holiday (though markets were open), and considerably larger than the same week of the past two years. In view of the rather generous supply the market did pretty well, and at midweek there was a spurt that looked very encouraging. But that gain was lost as receipts held up to the week's close when killers were supplied and there was very limited demand. Average price for the week, at $7.10, was a nickel under the previous week. In spite of liberal supplies of thin, light stuff, in the $5.50 to $6.50 class, the quotations on the lower grades of beef were advanced during the week.

Beef at wholesale here is now quoted at 9½ to 17 cents, against 8c on the lower end, a week ago, and 7½c a month ago. The top quotation has not changed in that time.

Top sale of cattle this week was at $11.40, a dime under last week. Pork and lamb are both cheaper than beef, and the general feeling is that cattle are more likely to move to lower levels during the next thirty days than to higher levels, as it is thought that the market will be well supplied with cattle on the plain order.

Lambs Do Well

Lambs continue to do remarkably well, considering the supply. The run here this week, at 120,000 head, was the largest in some weeks, and the combined total at leading points was large. Yet the average price for the week, at $6.10, was 50 cents higher, and the market held well right up to the close though runs were larger than usual late in the week. Consumers have taken to lamb in great style, and a broadened outlet for this delicious meat is probably here to stay. Lamb at wholesale was quoted at 9 to 11 cents this week, compared with 7 to 12 cents last week. Best sales of the week were at $6.90, a half dollar up.

Farmers who have unloaded lambs lately would, in some instances, like to take out more feeders but have trouble in getting financed. It is now figured that something like ten per cent more lambs are being fed this winter than a year ago, but it is also considered probable that they will come back at a lower average weight. If this proves to be true it will help out on consumption. During 1931 the people of this country consumed about 18,000,000 carcasses of lamb and mutton, a new all-time record.

Hogs Near Low Point

Hogs got off to a bad start this week, with large supplies. By Tuesday the average price was within a nickel of the low spot for the season early in December. But a rally came later, with another set-back at the week's close on large supplies at the river markets. Omaha, Sioux City and St. Paul had extraordinarily large Friday runs, presumably due to failure of the packers to get their usual quota of directs. The packers were offering $3.50 and less at country points, and farmers would not sell to them. There has been a great gain in sentiment against selling in this way, the effect of which would be much more pronounced had marketing charges been reduced. Eleven markets had 720,000 hogs this week, compared with 585,000 last week, 768,000 a year ago, and 730,000 two years ago.

Average price of hogs here was $4.15, a loss of 20 cents from last week. Pork loins at wholesale are now quoted at 7½ to 11½ cents, against 8 to 10 cents a month ago. Some markets out this way are offering consumers three pounds of fresh pork shoulder for a quarter of a dollar, competition that is tough for other meats. A good deal of farm butchering has been done, both for farm use and for local sale, the price of a carcass to town consumers usually about twice the price of hogs on foot. In some instances even auctions of home-dressed meats have been held.

No Life in Grains

Grains go down a little one day, and up a little the next, getting nowhere. Corn and wheat both registered a wee net gain for this week, but not enough to get excited about. The trade is utterly lacking in interest, in support, in factors, or anything else to attract either purchases or sales. The estimate of Nat C. Murray, grain statistician, that 129,000,000 bushels of wheat were fed to livestock in this country during the first six months of the crop year is being questioned by some other experts, all of whom are ready to admit that it must be mostly guesswork. Under any other conditions the estimate would operate as a strong bullish factor in the market. With severe weather some predict that great damage might be done to wheat in sections where it has made unusual growth due to the mild, wet weather. Watson.

Chicago, January 9, 1932.

Philadelphia Produce Review

THE fresh egg market in Philadelphia was lower during the early part of the week with fairly liberal receipts. Nearby white eggs were especially plentiful. The fairly liberal receipts from the South and Southwest indicate that these sections are having a fairly open season.

Toward the close of the week supplies on hand were reduced to a fairly moderate volume. However, reports indicate that receipts from the West will be heavy in the near future. At the close of the week supplies of fresh eggs were fully ample for the demand and the market was unsettled. Retail prices of eggs have not declined to as great an extent as wholesale prices and this has been given as one reason for the apparent drop in consumption. There was some drop in retail prices and a good many stores were selling fresh eggs at 40c or a drop of about five cents, from the previous week.

Storage eggs moved slowly due partly to the competition with fresh eggs. Prices decined about 1c to 2c per dozen during the week. These eggs are retailing at about 25c, but consumption is not very satisfactory to the holder of storage stock.

Fresh Eggs

Late in the week fresh extra firsts were quoted at 26c per dozen and firsts at 23c. Closely graded extras brought 28c.

The egg market in New York was weak with prices of the best nearby whites dropping 7c a dozen, while browns dropped 6c. The market was unsettled at the close of the week. Nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 27@28c per dozen, while other grades of white eggs brought 24½@26c.

A number of readers have asked just what these eggs quotations that we publish in this column mean and whether they could obtain these prices for their eggs. A poultryman who shipped eggs to a dealer in Philadelphia or New York would receive the prices quoted if the eggs were of the same grade as those quoted and arrived on the same day. The prices often fluctuate from day to day and allowances must be made for that. The poultryman would have to pay transportation costs to get the eggs to the market and the dealer who handled them would deduct a commission charge for selling them. It is important that the producer choose a reliable dealer to handle his eggs.

Poultry

The live poultry market in New York was steady with rather light receipts from the nearby sections. There was an over-supply of poor broilers but there was a fair demand for the best. Good fowls also sold readily. Leghorn fowl sold at 18@21c per pound, colored fowl at 23@26c, Leghorn chickens at 15@17c, Reds at 17@19c and Rocks at 19@22c. Capons brought 30@35c per pound, while live rabbits brought 10@20.

Receipts of nearby dressed poultry were light and trading was generally slow. Broilers were quoted at 15@30c, chickens at 12@23c, fryers at 15@22c and fowls at 15@22c.

The better markets were weak and lower with prices declining during the week. There was some accumulation of supplies over the New Year holidays and this combined with fairly liberal receipts tended to force prices lower. Buyers did not show any speculative interest and bought only for immediate needs.

Potatoes

The white potato market showed a slight improvement. Prices of potatoes at Maine shipping points were advanced about 10c per 100-pound sack and prices in city markets were also higher. Pennsylvania potatoes did not show any material gain in price and the general price range was 75c to $1 per 100-pound sack. **Most of the Pennsylvania potatoes arriving in Philadelphia are not well graded and there is too much stock that should be placed in a Number 2 grade on account of small size. Trading in general is slow and dealers find it difficult to move any large lots.**

Sweet potatoes were irregular in eastern markets with moderate to liberal supplies. Late in the week the demand dropped off sharply and in Philadelphia, the market was almost at a standstill. There were no price changes but the movement was about as slow as it has been any time this season.

The apple market in Philadelphia showed a weaker tendency. There was not much change in prices but less stock brought top quotations and the movement was slow on all grades. The weather much of the week was unfavorable and this further depressed the market. A price level of about 75c to $1 prevails on standard varieties, with some good stock as high as $1.25. A very few lots of Stayman and Delicious sold a little higher than this. W. R. W.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH
Cattle

All markets were well supplied with cattle on Monday, 12 points showing a run of about 86,000 head. Slaughterers are unable to move their beef in competition with cheap hogs and lambs and demand is comparatively light. The supply here was about 30 carloads and not all of those were wanted, buyers pleading full coolers and cheaper western cattle. But the market was lower on all but ordinary light butcher steers, which are rather scarce. A few choice steers averaging 1,140 lbs. brought $8.25 and one load of weighty fat steers $7.50, but most of the steers were still in the pens at noon. Good handy butcher steers could be had at $6.25@6.50 and good light steers at $6@6.50, according to condition. Fair light butcher steers brought $5.50@5.75, and those with less flesh $5@5.25, these looking dearer than better cattle. A few heifers brought $5.50@5.75, not many above $5.25. Fat cows sold largely at $3.25@3.75, fair kind $2.75@3 and canners mainly at $2@2.25. One choice handy-weight bull brought $4.50, but strictly good heavy bulls were necessary to bring $4 or better. The quotations following are necessarily estimates, for there were not enough sales to afford a proper basis for quotations.

Choice weighty steers	$7 50@ 8 00
Good to choice, do.	7 00@ 7 50
Fair to good, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Ordinary to fair	6 00@ 6 50
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 00
Good to choice yearlings	7 50@ 8 00
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 25@ 5 75
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good light steers	5 50@ 6 00
Common to medium, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 5 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 50@ 5 75
Good to choice heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Fair to good heifers	4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 25
Good to choice fat cows	3 50@ 4 00
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair cows	2 25@ 3 00
Canners	1 50@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Choice handy butcher bulls ..	4 25@ 4 50
Fair to good handy bulls ...	3 75@ 4 00
Common to fair bulls	3 25@ 3 75
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

After the recent advance hogs reacted on more liberal receipts, closing last week at $4.85 for sorted handy-weights. With 30 double-deck carloads on sale Monday, and plenty of hogs at other markets, prices here were about a dime lower. All were sold at the decline except a few heavy hogs. These brought $4.40@4.50 mainly, heavy mixed $4.55@4.60 and sorted handy-weights $4.75. The best of the light Yorkers went in with the tops, ordinary light selling around $4.50. Best pigs brought $4.50 but some light westerns sold at $4@4.25. Sows brought $3.60@3.75 largely. A dozen markets reported a total of 206,000 hogs on Monday.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 40@ 4 50
Heavy mixed	4 55@ 4 65
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 70@ 4 75
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs. ..	4 70@ 4 75
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs. ...	4 50@ 4 75
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	4 00@ 4 50
Roughs	3 50@ 3 75
Stags	2 00@ 2 75

Sheep and Lambs

Monday's supply was about 15 double-deck carloads, nearly all lambs. There was more inquiry for sheep than in recent weeks and buyers expressed willingness to pay more than $3.50 for good handy wethers. Lambs were lower, all markets being well supplied after last week's advance. Bulk of tops here brought $6.25, a few decks $6.35, with culls out at $5 or less as a rule. Some medium lambs and good culls sold up to $5.50. Heavy fat lambs were rated according to weight, those of over 100 lbs. not in much request. More lambs could have found buyers at $6.25. Sheep quotations are estimates.

Good to best wethers	$3 50@ 3 75
Good mixed	3 00@ 3 50
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	6 00@ 6 35
Medium lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Culls and common	3 00@ 5 00
Heavy lambs	5 00@ 5 75

Calves

The calf market was fairly active at $9.50 for the tops, $7@8 for seconds and others largely $4@6. Quality of calves was good and there was no oversupply of throw-outs.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, Jan. 11.—The cattle market was generally slow. Yearling and light-weight steers were mostly steady, but buyers bid lower on medium and heavy cattle. Bulk of sales was at $6.25@7. The market top was $8 on steers averaging 1,380 lbs. Bulls and she-stock, including cutters, were about steady. Stockers and feeders slow at steady prices.

The calf market was steady on the basis of $10 for choice vealers.

Hogs were generally steady with top at $5.75 on 180 to 250-lb. weights.

CHICAGO
Cattle

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Nineteen thousand head of cattle were on sale here today. The market was mostly steady. Top steers sold at $10.50, while the bulk of sales was at $5.50@9.50.

Hogs

Receipts were very heavy, 75,000 hogs being on hand. Among them were 35,000 shipped direct to packers. The market was steady to a dime lower. Top was $4.25; bulk $3.90@4.15.

Sheep

The supply consisted of 40,000 head. The market was 25@50c lower with best lambs selling at $6.

SHEFFIELD MILK PRICES

North Chatham, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The net cash price to be paid the members of the Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association, Inc., for the three per cent grade B milk delivered by them in the month of December is $1.27 per hundred pounds in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is the same as $1.47 for milk sold on a 3.5 per cent butterfat basis.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 29@32c. 92 score, 28c; 90 score, 26c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 31½@36c; nearby white, extras, 29@31c; nearby brown extras, 29@31c; nearby mixed colors, 24½@28c; nearby current receipts, 23@24c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 15@23c; old roosters, 12@17c; pigeons, pr., 20@25c; turkeys, 21@27c; ducks, 15@21c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 30@50c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl. boxes, $1.50@2.25.

Vegetables.—BRUSSELS SPROUTS, L. I., 8@15c per qt. BEETS, N. J. & Pa., cut ⅝ bskts., 20@35c. CARROTS, N. J. & Pa., cut ⅝ bskt., 50@75c. CABBAGE, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskt., Savoy, 20@25c. CELERY, Pa. & N. J., 5@10c bnch. LEEKS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c bnch. MUSHROOMS, Pa. & Dela., 3-lb. bskts., 40@60c. PARSLEY, Pa., ⅝ bskt., 40@50c. PARSNIPS, Pa., 25@30c ⅝ bskt. TURNIPS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., white, 15@25c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., reds & yellows, No. 1's, 35@50c. POTATOES, Pa. & N. J., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1's, various varieties, 75@90c.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 35@40c; creamery, 37@40c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 30@35c; pullet, 25@28c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 18@22c; dressed, 90c@$1.25; Rocks & Reds, 22@24c; dressed, $1.35@2.

Fruits.—APPLES, 8@15c ¼ pk.; 50@$1 bus.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ½ pk.; 70@80c bus. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. SPINACH, 10c ¼ pk. TURNIPS, 10@13c ¼ pk. CAULIFLOWER, 10@25c head. CARROTS, 5@10c bunch. SAUER KRAUT, 20c qt. ENDIVE, 8@10c head. ONIONS, 8@10c qt.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 35@40c; creamery butter, 35@40c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 28@32c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2.50 each; springers, 75c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.50; squabs, 25@50c each; rabbits, 75c@$1.50 each; turkeys, 35@45c per lb.

Fruits.—APPLES, 12@20c ¼ peck. PEARS, 20@25c qt. CRANBERRIES, 12@15c per lb.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, 25c bunch. BEANS, (string), 25@30c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 35@40c pint box. BEETS, 8@10c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 8@10c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 20@30c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 8@15c each. EGGPLANTS, 20@25c each. ENDIVE, 8@10c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. MUSHROOMS, 15@20c pt. box. ONIONS, 15@20c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 8@10c ¼ pk.; 60@75c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 20@25c ¼ pk. PEPPERS, 3@5c each. PARSLEY, 2@5c bunch. RADISHES, 8@10c bunch. SPINACH, 10@13c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 20@25c pt. box. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 26½@27c; extras, 26c; firsts, 23@25½c; 90 score, 25@25½c; 89 score, 24¼@24½c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 33@34c; extra firsts, 29½@30c; average extras, 30½@31c; mediums, 28c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, western, 11@21c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 12@20c; old cocks, 12 to box, 10@14c; pigeons, prime, dox., 50@75c; turkeys, dry packed, nearby, 21@31c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 24¼c; standards, 24c; 89 score, 23¼c; 88 score, 22¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 18½@20c; fresh, extra firsts, 20@21½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 22½@24c.

Poultry.—Live colored hens, 20@24c; Leghorns, 15@18c; springers, 14@15c; colored springers, 17@20c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 18@22c; geese, 15@18c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 33c; hog dressed, 28c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, Jan. 9.—Inquiries and sample orders were the principal feature of the wool market during the past week, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. A moderate business resulted from a few of the recent inquiries, but in most cases buyers were simply looking over the market to locate wools that they may require if anticipated business on goods materializes. Prompt shipment was requested on the few sizable lots that were purchased. Prices on domestic wools showed no material change.

Fine strictly combing wool is quoted at 24@25c, half-blood and three-eighths 23@24c, quarter-blood 21@21½c. Fine clothing is quoted at $19@20c, half-blood clothing at 19c, three-eighths and quarter-blood clothing at 21c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Jan. 11.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 55¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, new, 37c; old, 39@40c; No. 3 yellow corn, new, 35½@37c; No. 2 white oats, 25@27c; No. 1 rye, 52½c.

Losses that Money Cannot Pay For

Adequate fire insurance—*sound* insurance in a company strong enough to meet every obligation—is one of your first duties. But when a fire like this occurs—in which seven lives were sacrificed—no amount of money can cover the loss.

The thing to do is to *prevent* fire, and provide good insurance to cover the unpreventable.

Safe chimneys and flues—properly rodded buildings—fire-resistant roofs—good electric wiring—carefully handled lamps, lanterns and matches—strict rules against smoking in garages and barns; these are but a few of the regulations for *safety* in homes.

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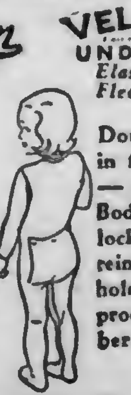

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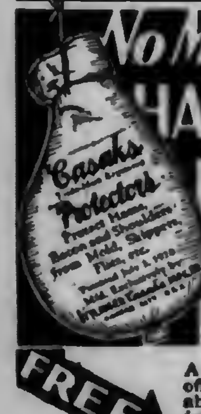

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Byreholm Grace, senior and grand champion Ayrshire cow at the 1931 National Dairy Exposition. She is owned by Sycamore Farms Douglassville, Pa.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

A LEHIGH VALLEY reader sends me this question: "My barn burned, but we saved our twelve cows. I can rent a barn nearby to shelter them until I build a new one. The stable is concrete, ceiling tight, the water and milk-house convenient. There is room to store rough feed and grain. The owner asks me six dollars a month and the resulting manure, but he will furnish the bedding. What is the manure worth? Would that be a fair rental?"

Here is a new angle for the dairyman to consider. What does it cost to house a cow and have the feed storage and the feeding and watering conveniences as is needed in these times? I looked up a number of standard authorities and find the average weight of the excreta of a cow is over thirteen tons per year. Fourteen analyses by nine experiment stations and calculations, based on prices prior to 1914, value the manure at $2.43 per ton with the litter; without litter it is worth comparatively more. At the Cornell Station they threw out in the open two tons of manure worth $5.60, left it there five months and then found it weighed 1,730 pounds and was worth $1.30. These findings give us an idea of the value of the manure.

Let us be very conservative and say the manure is worth $2 per ton or $26 per cow per year. To this add the cash rental asked, making the rental per cow per year $32. This looks like a pretty high rental. But where is there a farmer who will put up a barn with all the needed equipment to produce milk as it is demanded today and keep it in good trim and repair for less? Think this over.

Not many years ago a special dairy paper of our country told its readers the cost of milk was what the feed cost. That foolishness has been abandoned, because we have learned that the cost of the feed is not the half of the cost of the milk.

Lavender Lady, grand championship Jersey cow at the 1931 National Dairy Exposition, is owned by Hugh W. Bonnell, Youngstown, Ohio.

Thin Cows and a Thin Ration

An Eastern Shore, Md., man writes me that he is feeding a herd of dairy cows which were poorly fed and very thin of flesh when they went into winter quarters. Now he is feeding silage made from corn too ripe and dry and alfalfa that is musty and some so badly moulded that the cows do not want to eat it at all. For a grain ration he feeds a very excellent mixture as follows, but is short in protein.

	Protein lbs.	Energy therms
500 lbs. ground oats	43.5	337.5
500 lbs. ground barley	41.5	450
540 lbs. ground corn and cob	30.7	419.3
200 lbs. linseed meal	61.8	170
200 lbs. cottonseed meal	70.8	187.5

The ratio of protein to energy is one to six and three-tenths. In a hundred pounds of the mixture is fifteen and a fraction pounds protein. This might do if the alfalfa were good and the cows in good flesh, but as the reverse is true he should add to the mixture one hundred pounds of each linseed meal and cottonseed meal, and he should feed one pound of the mixture for every three pounds of milk produced until the cows are in good flesh. To milk cows and have them gain weight requires plenty of feed unless the cow is a poor milker, but this man says he has good milkers.

Corn, Wheat, Alfalfa and Stover

A Lycoming county, Pa., man has the above feeds of his own and can buy linseed and cottonseed meal at the feed store. He wishes a combination that is good for the cows and the pocketbook.

I can promise him a good ration for the cows, but as for the pocketbook that is indeed another thing. Even our greatest statesmen and financiers have failed in that lately, and what may you expect of an old hayseed? Yet in a long experience I found when I had a cow that produced more than it cost to keep her it always was good for the pocketbook. While I furnish the ration I am not in position to furnish the cow.

With the feeds available the following combination will be satisfactory.

	Protein lbs.	Energy therms
300 lbs. grond corn and cob (or 250 lbs. ground corn)	17.1	227.4
100 lbs. ground wheat	8.1	91.8
100 lbs. linseed meal	31	85
100 lbs. cottonseed meal	35.4	93.4
Ratio 1 to 5.4.		

Nineteen pounds of protein to the 100 pounds of feed mixture. For every three and a half pounds of milk feed one pound of the grain mixture.

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Break O'Day Tomato

May we send you a package of this newest tomato? Developed by the Department of Agriculture as an extra early and offered this year for the first time. Last year seed for trial planting were cataloged at $1.00 per packet.

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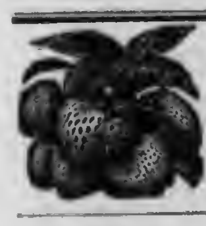

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Box 6. Salisbury, Md.

Four-H Club members "earn while they learn." Above is shown a patch of club strawberries which returned a handsome profit.

Club Work As a Guide

By ALLEN L. BAKER, State Club Leader.

WHEN 678 rural young people were asked what occupation they would like to follow as a life work, 147 specified "farming." Ninety-one girls would choose to be nurses, 83 a secretary, stenographer or bookkeeper and 73 teachers. It is interesting to note how closely the girls' choices are grouped. These were followed by choices of the boys for aviation, mechanics, engineering and many scattered and miscellaneous occupations. One hundred five had no plans with regard to choice of vocation.

Later in the questionnaire they were answering, a check question was asked: "Do you want to be a farmer or a farmer's wife?" Assuming the same 147 boys previously expressing a preference for the vocation of farming answered in the affirmative in this instance, it would appear that 83 girls aspired to be farmers' wives. The total of affirmative answers was 34 per cent of the entire group.

Club Work as Vocational Guidance

It would appear that for one-third, and more, of our rural young people, Four-H Club work would have something to offer in the way of vocational guidance. This would apply to those expressing a preference for agriculture and to those who have not yet determined upon a career. Club work would at least offer a trial and error method of vocational guidance whereby individuals could participate in club projects of various types, endeavoring to ascertain which lines of endeavor appealed to them, which were interesting, and in what fields of endeavor they were best adapted to serve.

No doubt many who now express a preference for other vocations will never realize their ambitions, but will remain on farms even though they do not now intend to do so. This leads to the thought that participation in club work would be a good thing, not only for those expressing a preference for farming, but for practically the entire group of rural young people, as it would bring training and experience in agriculture and home making to many who would eventually benefit by it even though they do not now recognize that fact.

Again, as Dr. C. B. Smith of the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently pointed out, it is essential, in view of the present evolution of agriculture, that there be among our urban residents a large proportion of thinking people who have a true understanding of the farmer and producer. Those young people who leave our farms for urban occupations with a background of first hand agricultural experience can do much in business, professional and political circles toward bringing about a real understanding of the problems of their rural brothers. Experience in Four-H Club work can assist materially in the formation of that background.

"Learning is accomplished in the child's earlier years, ability to think comes in later adolescence. Choice of vocation ordinarily should not be made until after the 'intellectual new birth'. In most persons this occurs between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one."** One of the problems of Four-H Club work is to continue the tenure of memberships until this later age is reached so that club work may be of more value from a vocational guidance standpoint.

Perhaps, too, this educator's statement concerning the "learning" in younger children and the "thinking" power developed in later adolescence is a viewpoint evolved out of the educator's experience which has not occurred to many individuals who are today deprecating the high cost of education and its resultant addition to the costs of state affairs. They view "education" merely as "learning" and have not come to see that education is incomplete unless it teaches the individual to think. When this fact is better understood by parents perhaps we shall not have such a large number of boys and girls dropping out of our rural schools after completing the eighth grade.

Rural, But Not Farmers

Of special interest were the replies from Fairview township, Butler county. This is a rural township, many of the young people reporting living on farms, but the chief industry is oil production. The vote was 51 to six against farming. However, the day may not be far distant when farming will receive much more attention there than it does at the present time. Of interest, also, was the vote in Lancaster county, 78 in favor of farming and 89 against it.

General farming led the preferences as to types of farming with 91 expressions. Dairying came second with 40, poultry raising 28, fruit 15 and vegetables six.

How Much Capital Will I Need?

Estimates of the amount of money needed to start up on a farm for one's self ranged all the way from $500 to $15,000 or more. Farm management specialists estimate that $2,000 to $5,000 is required to begin operations as a renter or tenant. Fifty-four of the 124 venturing a judgment on this question were within these figures. Apparently only about one-fourteenth of the group had any idea as to the amount required.

A Four-H Club project in the keeping of farm accounts has been available for some years, but has never attained widespread popularity. No doubt, it's further extension among older farm boys would be of great value to those approaching maturity and the time when they might engage in the business of farming on their own account.

(**) Thwing, Chas. F., What Education Has the Most Worth?

How to get the same milk at lower cost

... AND SAVE YOURSELF FROM FEEDING AND CARING FOR SO LARGE A HERD AND RELEASE THE MONEY YOU HAVE INVESTED IN THEM

LET THE PRICE for milk and cream and butter be what it will, if you can reduce the cost of producing them enough, you can make a good profit. That is why *economy of production* is more important today than *quantity production!* And that likewise is why you'll be interested in a way to get the same amount of milk from fewer cows.

In a two years' test at the research farm of Dr. Hess & Clark, one herd of cows averaged 8,744.2 pounds of milk. Another herd averaged only 6,177.4 pounds. Or, in actual production, 17 cows equaled 23. Interpreting these figures in terms of economy, it cost only 89c a hundred to produce milk from the one herd and $1.09 from the other.

It wasn't production capacity that made the difference. They were all too much alike. It wasn't feed or care. The cows in both groups received the *same feed and care*. The *only* difference between these two groups of cows was that one received Dr. Hess Stock Tonic and the other did not. This and this alone accounts for the big difference in production and economy — is the reason why 17 cows equaled 23.

What does Stock Tonic do to make this vast difference? It looks after the cow just as oil guards the bearings of a busy machine. It supplies the minerals to keep her body up, the conditioning properties that her busy machinery needs. It makes this machine more efficient, so that it can handle more feed and turn it into the finished product, milk!

Today—with milk prices not what they used to be — is more than ever the *right* time to use Stock Tonic. See a local Dr. Hess dealer or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

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CHICKS

CAREFULLY conducted tests on our experimental farm prove that, other conditions being equal, chicks fed on B-B Vitamized All Mash Chick Starter Ration weigh 17% *heavier at the end of six weeks* than chicks raised on ordinary feed.

This remarkable extra gain in weight with B-B Starter Rations is the result of uniform high quality cleanliness and perfect balance. The Growth and Vigor Vitamins A and B, the Sunshine Vitamin D, all so necessary to chick life and development are contained in ample quantity through such health-giving ingredients as Cod Liver Oil, Milk Sugar Feed, Dried Buttermilk, Alfalfa Leaf Meal, Meat Meal, Fish Meal and other health providing concentrates and minerals.

B-B Chick Starter Rations contain everything necessary to chick health and growth. No other feed is needed. B-B builds big vigorous frames, sizeable digestive tracts, strong legs and gives perfect feather development. With it you will lose fewer birds. And best of all, you will accomplish all of this at a surprisingly low feed cost.

B-B Chick Starter Rations are sold with a guarantee that if they do not produce sturdier, better-feathered chicks, eliminate rickets and cut mortality rate that you can return the empty bags with your figures to your dealer and get your money back. Plan now to raise this season's hatch on B-B Chick Starter Rations. It's the right start toward a most successful poultry year. See your B-B dealer now. Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo.

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JOHN H. LIGHT, Director, Harrisburg, Pa.

News Notes

Lackawanna Co., N. E. Pa.

Jan. 2: The New Year came in with high winds, sleet, snow and rain, quite a change from the balmy spring-like weather we've been having all fall. Only one or two days of real cold, not enough to cure meat. Water remains low; people are hauling water for household purposes and some for their stock. Market for farm produce dull. Farmer-truckers take only small loads to peddle. Some fall plowing done but in some sections the ground was too dry. Eggs 20c, potatoes 50@65c, apples 89c@$1, butter 30@33c. A .A. K.

Lancaster Co., S. E. Pa.

Jan. 4: Mild weather has prevailed. The recent rains have enabled the tobacco growers to start in stripping, and this month will see the most of the crop in bales. Few crops have been sold. The price has been 10c and 3c and as high as 12c for wrappers. Hail cut is selling for 7c and 2c. The wheat crop is in fine condition. Eggs are selling for 30c, lard 10c. Pork is plentiful and is selling for 19c dressed. Potatoes 50c. bu. R. C. R.

Snyder Co., Central Pa.

Dec. 31: The weather is still very nice, temperature ranging 25 to 15 degrees F. Wheat 50c, Potatoes 50c, corn 35c, beef 13c, oats 30c, apples 25c to $1.25, eggs 35c, butter 40c.

The people are mostly done with fall work and are generally butchering for the winter. Henry S. Martin.

Potter Co., Northern Pa.

Dec. 30: The weather today is as warm and sunshiny as spring. Mayflowers in November and roses in bloom; edible leeks in December; spring-flowering bulbs breaking the soil. These reports keep coming in. Plenty of rainfall. Potter county furnished its share of the thousands of deer slain in Pennsylvania. Eggs 27c, butter 35c, potatoes moving slowly at about 40c, cheese 13⅛c. M. C. Smith.

Lebanon Co., S. E. Pa.

Jan. 1: We are having a heavy rain storm today with sleet. Farmers are grateful. Water scarce. Ground open for plowing to date. Butchering, fuel getting with tending of stock chief work. Hens laying well. Unemployed augmented by usual winter layoff. Hardly any grain moving. Tobacco will be stripped soon. Eggs, all stock, 26c; graded best, 34c; poultry 14@20c. R. I. W.

◆

"Making Farms Pay" is a new book giving the experience of a man in making hundreds of farms, under group management, pay during recent years. It is instructive, inspiring and should be of practical use to landlords, tenants and working farm owners. It is published by the Macmillan Company, New York, N. Y.

◆

The 1932 Armour's Farmers' Almanac" is, as the name indicates, an almanac with the usual calculations and information, and in addition contains some interesting discussions of farm management. It may be obtained by writing to the Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.

◆

"Rabbitry Hints" is a recent booklet which will interest growers of these animals. It gives instructions for raising rabbits and may be had free by writing to the Pratt Food Company, 124 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

◆

Not only housewives but teachers and students as well will benefit from the new meat recipe book published by the National Live Stock and Meat Board. The title of the book is "Meat for Your Table." In its hundred and ten recipes there are ways of preparing every cut of beef and pork and lamb. A copy may be obtained by writing to the National Livestock and Meat Board, 475 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

◆

SHOW HOGS

The base date for barrows at the next International Show will be March 1st. That was the date fixed for this year, but on account of some of the exhibitors having litters already farrowed before the change in classification was announced, we put the date back to February 1st in order that no one would be barred.

It is also contemplated that, in determining the weights, there will be but one weight taken at the next Show, and that will be the weight of the prize-winners as they are driven from the ring immediatey after the awards.

C. F. Curtiss, Supt., Swine Dept.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING or Chewing, five pounds $1.00, ten $1.50 Pipe free Twenty Chewing Twist $1.00, twenty sacks smoking $1.00. Pay when received. Ford Farms, 8-38, Paducah, Ky.

SMOKING.—8 lbs., $1.00: chewing, 5 lbs., $1.00. Fifty cigars, $1.75; pay postmaster Silk socks free with each order. Farmers' Tobacco Exchange, 8127, Mayfield, Ky.

GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe Free, Pay Postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED OLD KENTUCKY Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.00, ten $1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Ky.

GEORGIA GOLDEN LEAF SMOKING Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

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LONG RED LEAF, 10 pounds choice flavor chewing or smoking, $1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Morris Brothers, Fulton, Kentucky

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE Vaccinated and certified. Berkshire & O. I. C., Chester & Yorkshire crossed. 7-8 weeks old, $4.00 each, express prepaid to your station. On orders of 6 pigs or more, $3.75 each prepaid. Ship any number, C. O. D.
Old Homestead Farm, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

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IMPORTANT! Poland Chinas—a buying opportunity. Service Boars, Yearling and Spring Gilts, bred for March and April farrow, to Gallant Special and The Exception. Entire offering is of present day demand. Prices and description. C. S. EPPLEY, Zanesville, Ohio

Reg. Big Type Poland-China Fall Pigs, Double Immuned, and priced right. Pleasant View Stock Farm, R. D. 3, Box 50, West Alexander, Pa.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS. Fall pigs, few bred sows and service boars. Write wants. A. M. KENNEL, R. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

BUSINESS IS GETTING BETTER. A few more good Big Type Poland-China Pigs for sale. Low prices. Write me. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio.

Chester White Sows Bred for spring farrow. Write your wants.
R. L. MUNCE, Canonsburg, Pa.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

DUROCS.—Reg. & Immuned. Bred sows and gilts. Young boars. Fall pigs. Write us. J. W. WILLIAMSON, Murraysville, W. Va.

Big Type Pedigreed Durocs. Pigs, bred gilts, sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

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Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times.
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GUERNSEYS Young stock, male and female. BARGAINS.
Accredited — Blood Tested
FAIRACRES FARM, Sewickley, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Guernsey Cows, Heifers & young bull. Farm on Apollo & Indiana paved road. Write W. L. GEORGE, Apollo, Pa.

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Reg. Holsteins, bred in Wash. County over 30 years. All ages, at all times. County Accredited.
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Holstein Bulls for sale, from an accredited herd, from calves to serviceable age, from K. P. O. P. 52, the 1,100-lb. butter and 4% bull. Also females.
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Jersey Bulls ready for service. Younger Bulls and Bull Calves. Eligible to registry. Accredited herd. Prices in Keeping with the Times, C.P. & M.W. Bigham, Gettysburg, Pa.

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PEACH AND APPLE TREES, 5c and up. Yellow and Blood Red Delicious. Grapevines, 3c. Plums, pears, cherries, nuts, berries, pecans. Ornamentals. Free catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $5.00, Grimm Alfalfa $8.00, White Sweet Clover $3.00, Red Clover $9.50, Alsike $8.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

PEDIGREED SEED POTATOES.—20 Varieties. Roy Hastings, Malone, N. Y.

BARN EQUIPMENT

CRUMB'S STANCHIONS are guaranteed to please the purchaser. They are shipped subject to trial in the buyer's stable. They are right. Also steel partitions, stalls and stanchions. Water bowls, Litter and Feed Carriers, and other barn equipment. Send for booklet. Winthrop W. Dunbar, East Street, Forrestville, Conn.

AGENTS

MAKE STEADY INCOME selling Double Refined Motor Oils to farmers and auto owners on long credit. You receive ½ the profits—paid weekly. No investment, no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of $35.00 to $60.00 weekly interests you, write quick. Solar Products Company, Dept. 134, Cleveland, Ohio.

ENERGETIC MEN IN EVERY TOWN and village can earn big money selling seeds. Experience unnecessary. Steady work. Write for particulars. Cobb Co., Franklin, Mass.

DOGS

FREE DOG BOOK.—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

SOUTHERN HOME, PAYING FARM.—Lovely valley views, ½ mile village; 110 acres, 70 tillable for alfalfa, corn, wheat, etc.; stream, good wood-lot, 150 fruit trees; fine 8-room house, good barn, other bldgs., worth more than price asked. $4,500 is catalog price but reduction just received makes it wonder bargain at $3,800, part down with horses, 100 poultry, Ford, complete equipment, 6 rooms furniture, 75 gal. preserves, hay, fodder, grain & vegetables included; picture pg. 90 Free catalog. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.

SOUTHLAND FARMS.—Free book and maps. Alabama-Louisiana-Mississippi improved farms. All sizes, locations. Low prices. Easy terms. First Realty Co., D-40 No. Dearborn, Chicago.

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240 ACRE TRACTOR FARM.—Between Pittsburgh-Butler, 175 acres level fields, very productive; 65 acres stream water pasture and timber, carry 50 head; lots fruit; 100 foot basement barn, silo; good home, hot air furnace, gas and electric available; stone spring house, new hen house, garage, tool house. Widow sacrifices, includes cattle, tractor and complete farm machinery, tools, hay, grain, corn. Ideal for practical farmer or gentleman's estate; only $12,000 for all. C. H. Rodgers, 104 East Diamond Street, Butler, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C, Renton, Washington.

FOR SALE.—1,000 Locust Posts, split or sawed, $25.00 per hundred. R. B. Horst, Marion, Franklin Co., Pa.

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HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS.—In our flocks, 16 birds with dams' records over 300 eggs. Many more with records close to 300. Strong, sturdy built individuals with strength to produce. Rocks of good quality—both White and Barred. Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Anconas. We put out chicks that we are proud of and tell you exactly what you are getting when you buy. Prices reasonable. Write for literature telling breed you are interested in. New London Chick Hatchery, Box 102, New London, Ohio.

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LET US BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW for Chicks from our large Hollywood Strain, White Leghorn Breeders. They lay a large chalky white egg. They will be money-makers for you. Catalog free, write for it. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

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TURKEYS.—150 Large Type Bourbon Red, Reduced price before March 15. Two-year-old Toulouse geese. Elva Corman, Beech Creek, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, hens five. Small toms, six; large toms, eight. L. A. Rollyson, Frametown, W. Va.

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AMERICAN ANCONAS—Breeders Tested—Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Free Catalog—Low Prices, American Ancona Farms, Grampian, Pa.

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STOCK SHOW?
THE STOCK SHOW ENDED LAST NIGHT!
WHAT

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in three days!

Experts baked 210 perfect gingerbread cupcakes . . . and proved beyond question that this "balanced" flour is a money-saver!

How much does it cost you when one of your bakings turns out unsatisfactorily? Think of the wasted shortening. And eggs, and fuel. Not to mention the annoyance. Real economy comes when you bake time after time, month after month, and get a perfect result *every time.* You can do this with the "balanced" flour, Pillsbury's Best. Read about these amazing tests — positive proof of the dependability and economy of this "balanced" flour:

In 35 cities, scattered from Maine to California, regular, standard bags of Pillsbury's Best were bought from grocers, and mailed to a prominent home-economics school in New York. Six gingerbread cupcakes were baked from each bag. Every one turned out perfectly. The same thing was done with muffins, biscuits, pie-crust, nutbread and shortcake. Method and results were closely checked by Good Housekeeping Institute. Not one single failure —over a thousand baked foods, more baking than you'll do in a year, every one absolutely perfect!

No flour is so economical, and so everlastingly satisfactory, as Pillsbury's Best. The secret is "balance"—an exclusive Pillsbury process, by which as many as sixteen different varieties of wheat are blended to produce a flour which works perfectly for anything you want to bake—every time! Your grocer has Pillsbury's Best—this "balanced" flour is worth asking for!

Here's the gingerbread recipe used in the above test:

1½ cups Pillsbury's Best Flour
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon cinnamon
¼ teaspoon cloves
½ cup sour milk
½ cup molasses
¼ cup shortening
1 egg

Mix and sift all dry ingredients. Add the sour milk and molasses, the melted shortening and the egg well beaten. Mix thoroughly. Pour into greased muffin tins and bake at 360° F. for twenty-seven minutes.

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Published Weekly

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January 23, 1932

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How to

SAVE MONEY

on Gasoline

THERE are two ways to save money on gasoline.

One is to buy regular-priced gas.

The other is to buy Ethyl Gasoline.

The difference is that the regular-priced gas saves you *pennies* at the time of purchase, but the Ethyl Gasoline saves you *dollars* in the operation of your car.

With Ethyl, you save on the engine wear-and-tear that cuts down car life and trade-in value. You save wear-and-tear on yourself by having a more powerful, more responsive engine. You save by less frequent carbon removal. You save by getting more of the power out of each gallon of fuel you buy. After all, it's the *power* you get out of gasoline—the way each gallon makes your car run—that is the real measure of value.

More people are buying Ethyl today than bought it in the most prosperous times. Farmers who used it before in passenger cars only are now putting Ethyl in trucks and tractors too. Bus companies, truck companies, and other operators of heavy-duty engines have found that Ethyl Gasoline makes a saving over and above its additional cost and *brings out the best performance of the engine at all times.*

Start using Ethyl in all your engines tomorrow and watch the saving. When you are buying a new car or new equipment, buy a high compression engine. It will give you more of the value in Ethyl Gasoline—and Ethyl in turn will bring out the *full* performance of these new and better motors.

The quality of Ethyl Gasoline on every count is maintained by laboratory inspection of samples collected daily in all parts of the country. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York City.

Buy ETHYL GASOLINE

ETHYL ANTI-KNOCK COMPOUND ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION Controls Combustion

GOOD GASOLINE + ETHYL FLUID = ETHYL GASOLINE

Ethyl fluid contains lead

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By ALVA AGEE

A FRIEND was kind enough to remind me that a few years ago when times were better I urged the paying of any debt that could possibly be paid, fearing that dollars would become harder to get. I do not usually set down any compliment that drifts my way, but I needed that one. I was right that time anyway.

* * *

MY neighbor has a fox terrier that likes to visit us. When he scratches the door and I open it, shake my head and close the door, he wastes no time whining but goes on his way. Of course I cannot make even a scratch on the fixed determination of the world to keep up economic and financial warfare when we need peace, and why keep thinking and talking about it? No reason why.

* * *

THINGS occur without reason. And so we shall keep on thinking that this, that or the other is the thing that should be done, but it is a fool thing to do any worrying about it. There is a comforting thought that one's own idea of the right way out may be precisely the wrong one. He may withhold his thanksgiving that the other road is being taken until he sees the outcome, but cause for it may be there just the same.

* * *

THERE are some men in finance and industry whose judgment has appealed strongly to me. When the end of last year came they did less talking and predicting than usual. Reason: they had learned by experience that they did not know. If they do not, why should a bystander disturb himself trying to know?

* * *

THE farmer certainly does catch it going and coming. There might be worse things than to have this country driven in on itself to become self-sustaining were it not for agriculture's need of foreign markets for wheat, cotton and fats. When Europe defaults on payments, as she probably must when we make no debt concession, we might start anew on a solider basis if the farmer's dependence on outside markets could be reduced.

* * *

MAYBE we could not mend matters in Europe very much no matter what we would do and, if we head toward a self-sustaining basis and attend to our home house-keeping, our country, as a whole, possibly may not fare so much worse than if any other course were taken. Some of us may believe that in the long run we would be losers in every way, as agriculture would be at first, but if a majority of our people believe that standing aside from any concession on debt-paying just now is a justified attempt at self-preservation, why may it not turn out that the majority is right?

* * *

I HAVE been picking up a very old man who goes down town afoot. I learn that he has money but is very close. Recently it has occurred to me that if we had an accident and he were hurt the love of money would put quite a strain on him to get some damages. The law of self-preservation demands that I pass him by and generous impulse demands that he be given a ride. Who happens to know which way is the right one?

* * *

SELF-PRESERVATION is a law we take to kindly. As between our own interests and the other fellow's we take easily to our own, and maybe we should if we would continue living in this world as it now is. But the lame place in the program is inability to know what self-interest demands. Sometimes it really pays to keep a debtor's head above water until his feet can touch bottom.

* * *

I STARTED to read "The Farm Real Estate Situation, 1930-1931," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and found it disturbing. We may say that the unemployed envy the farmer right now because the farmer has good shelter and food. Of course he has his savings in form of land and equipment, and some people employed at high wages in past years put by no savings, but the farmer is living on his own fat now, like a bear in winter, and is coming out thin.

But there are exceptions—tens of thousands of them in the group of states of which Pennsylvania is the center. They are holding their own, and that is something when so many want to hold it for them. Local markets, a variety of products, all-the-year-round work, lots of skill—something is saving the day, and the tinge of blue in official reports would shade down a bit if all our country were no worse off than the territory mentioned.

* * *

SOME time ago I mentioned the case of a man who had contracted the habit of borrowing and returning a ten-dollar bill. We were good-enough friends, in a casual way, when the habit formed, and when I broke it up I wondered how matters would stand. Of course we are friendly yet, in a way, but I can see that there is a difference. The fact is that people are not prejudiced in favor of creditors. That is precisely the trouble with Europe—she owes us money.

* * *

I KNOW a man who retired from business. Having been a banker, he placed his money in the stocks of four great banks of New York City. The other day, with a wry smile, he told me that he could have sold his shares in one of these banks—one of the biggest—for over one hundred thousand dollars and by the day's quotations his shares were worth twelve thousand five hundred. Why mention it here? Because all of us should realize that the wealthy have lost along with the farmer and the poor. Their percentage of loss is just as heavy.

* * *

AGAIN, why realize it? Not in the interest of fairness—that is something aside from my thought. It is our need of seeing our interdependence in pulling back into good times. How can the market for food be good if people are not at work? How can people be at work if corporations cannot quit losing money and shutting down? Self-interest demands interest in the whole country. If others cannot get a-going, how can the farmer get along? My selfishness strengthens my hope that the other fellow may begin to make money.

* * *

I DO not like to be inaccurate. Last week, in partial reply to some questions, I understated amount of our per capita circulation. It didn't seem to me a real factor in the problem our subscriber had brought up, and I did not look the matter up as I should have done. I knew the amount had been running under forty dollars, but there has been a marked increase during the last year and the report for December 31st, 1931, shows it to be $45.39. Sorry I was so careless.

Experience with Walnuts

I READ in a recent issue where Mr. W. W. Wagner of Armstrong county, Pa., reports an English walnut tree 20 years old with a 25-foot spread of limb and 45 inches in circumference, which had a half bushel of hulled nuts on it this past season.

My tree of English walnuts is 22 years old. I planted the nut myself. This tree has been bearing nuts ever since it was eight years old. Has a limb with 36-foot spread, is 48 inches in circumference and yielded one and one-half bushels of hulled nuts in 1931. I could have sold this tree for $50, but I refused, as I consider it one of the prettiest shaped trees I ever saw, especially when the leaves are on it. Sarah Schlegelmilch.

Lancaster county, Pa.

Pop Corn

A. J. K. wants to know what is wrong with pop corn that won't pop. It is too dry, I expect. Keep it in a barn or where it is not too dry and it will pop. G. N. Counselman.

* * *

TELL A. J. K. that the trouble with the pop corn which will not pop is that it is too thoroughly seasoned and there is not enough moisture in to make it expand. Try putting a quart of corn in a tight can and put two tablespoons of water in it, shake well and seal. Let it stand for twenty-four hours, then pop and report results. John N. Brink.

Crawford county, Pa.

* * *

THE way we handle pop corn is to let it get good and dry. Then we put it in a cotton bag and hang it outdoors in the air for a week or two. Then you can pop the corn.

If it will not pop in a corn popper, take a frying pan, put lard or butter the size of a hulled walnut in the pan. If the corn will not pop with this treatment it is not any good.

York county, Pa. C. H. F. Rosh.

* * *

I WILL pass on a suggestion I saw in another paper: "When pop corn fails to pop satisfactorily try soaking it in cold water for fifteen minutes. Drain and pop, you will be delighted with results."

I tried drying pop corn in the husks, to protect it from dust and dirt, but find it pops better when husked as soon as the husk is dead and ripe, then spread out thin in a dry airy place to dry. A. M. S.

Well Over a Ton

MR. JESSE L. RAMSEY of Washington county, Pa., took four 14-months-old porkers to a slaughterhouse at Burgettstown to be dressed because he did not have proper equipment at home to handle them. Mr. Ramsey has held the Poland-China championship in this locality for the past four years. The combined weight of these four porkers alive was 2,830 pounds, dressed the total weight was 2,390 pounds. They ranged in weight thus: 1st, 620 pounds; 2nd, 600; 3rd, 592; 4th, 578.

Mrs. Ramsey rendered 55 gallons of lard from the fat. H. C. V.

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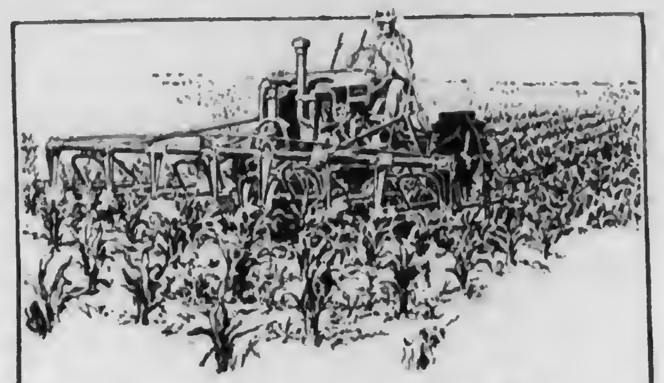
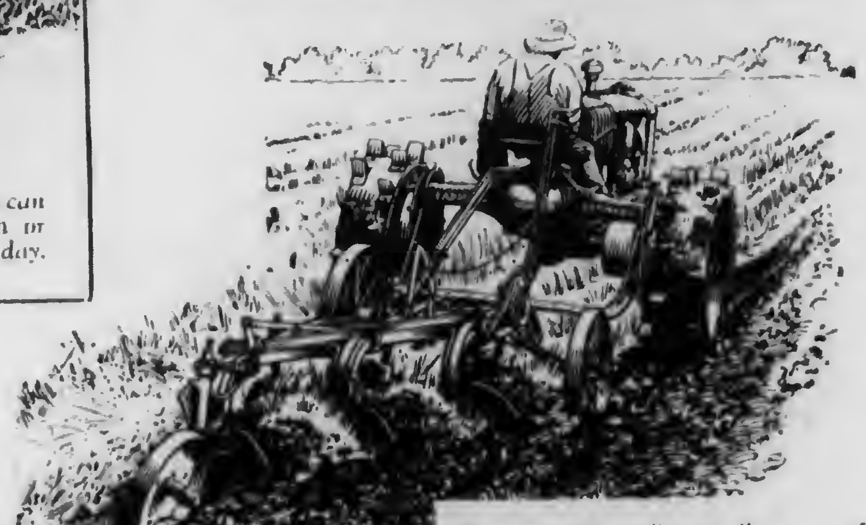
with a New

FARMALL



With either the 2-plow or 3-plow Farmall you can take a 4-row cultivating outfit into the corn or cotton field and cultivate up to 65 acres a day.

Made in both 2- and 3-plow sizes. Greater values than ever, at lowest possible prices



The new Farmall 30 pulling a 3-furrow Little Genius Plow, 8 inches deep, in hard, dry ground. This new model has ample power for the hard jobs.

THE McCormick-Deering Farmall has proved itself the *handiest, most useful* form of farm power on the market. *It is all-crop, all-operation, all-purpose.* It is the original, true all-purpose, row-crop tractor that will do everything for you that horse teams do, and it handles the belt jobs that horses can never do. It makes horseless farming thoroughly practical. It requires feed and care only when it is actually on the job.

And keep in mind the vital item of cost reduction; *the saving of valuable time and expensive labor; the efficient handling of machines to get maximum results from your crops and operations.* During the past year hundreds of farmers have sent us statements showing *extra savings and profits* made through Farmall operation, covering wheat, corn, cotton, potatoes, and other crops.

Don't forget the unequaled servicing facilities of the McCormick-Deering dealers, always ready to keep every McCormick-Deering Farmall on the job for years and years.

Spring's work is near at hand. Don't postpone seeing the Farmalls (2-plow and 3-plow) and Farmall equipment at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store. Complete catalogs sent on request. Write this address.

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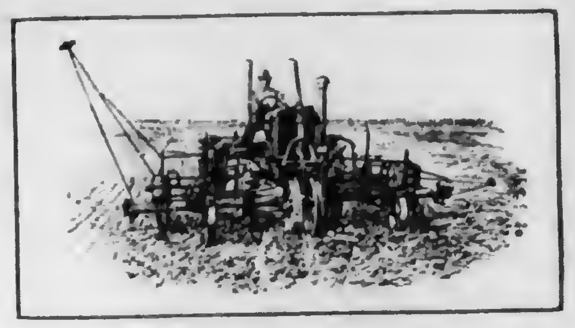

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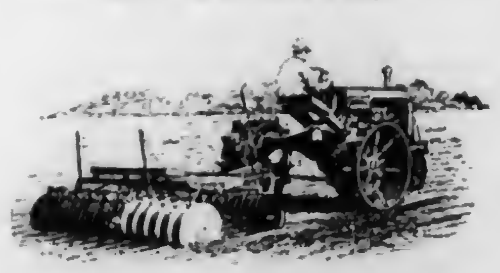
BELOW: The Farmall tractor makes possible fast and thorough seed-bed preparation. Then it will seed 50 acres a day; rotary hoe 50 to 60 acres a day.



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NESHAMINY GARDENS

By R. P. KESTER

IT has been said that if all the non-profit-making cows should be sold off, and all the boarder hens made into potpie, there would not be any milk surplus to ruin prices and no more eggs than could be sold at a profit. In other words, it is these money-losing hens and cows which farmers insist on keeping that make it almost impossible to make a profit from the good ones because of surpluses.

* * *

And what is true of birds and animals is also true of acres of land. Thinking farmers and farm leaders have been criticising the government's policy of land development for a good many years with good cause, and now the fallacy of bringing more land into cultivation than the demand for food warrants is being brought home to us in the biggest slump in years.

* * *

That men in official position are beginning to see the mistake is indicated in a speech made by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde before a conference in Chicago when he said:

"We have offered our lands to homesteaders; we have hung them up as bonuses to soldiers; we have opened new areas with lotteries and advertised them with brass bands. All of this we have done on the assumption, never seriously questioned, that the nation needed to bring more land under cultivation.

"Our traditional policy of unlimited land expansion is now confronted with certain rude facts which cannot be ignored. Our agricultural plant is already too large. There is little hope of balancing it through increase of population. The rate of increase is gradually declining. The advance in agricultural technology will probably suffice to keep pace with the increase in population. The over-expansion of our agricultural plant lies at the root of our problem of over-production."

* * *

Other thinking men are and have been thinking the same thing and it is to be hoped that the lesson gained in the present experience may prevent further foolish moves to open new lands. It is charged that most of the incentive to develop new land has come from financial groups and land promotion agencies.

* * *

Farmers everywhere may well act on the general principles suggested here. There is some portion of practically every farm that it does not pay to farm, and these acres should be left out of cultivation in times such as these. There is no more justification for tilling the same number of acres year after year simply because a certain rotation plan has been followed in the past than there is for keeping unprofitable animals. Until farmers are willing and wise enough to cut their acreage to suit the market there is little hope of solving the surplus problem.

Friendly Talks

By EDGAR L. VINCENT

"WHY do so many of our public officials go wrong? Most of them start out from the farm and seem to have been good, reliable citizens as long as they kept away from politics."

This is a question which comes to me, and it is not easy to answer. In a great many men I am afraid there are weaknesses which are inborn. The natural tendency to give up to temptations with far too many of us is very strong. Often we think, and sometimes we say, "If I had been in that man's place I would not have gone down the way he did." Nothing is more foolish for a person than to talk that way, for none of us can tell what he would do under the stress of great temptation. "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

Again, I wonder if many a parent does not see in the wrong actions of his boy or his girl a reflex of a weakness in his own character. It is an awful thing to think that we do by our own way of thinking and acting give our children a start down the road to a crooked life. We need to pray with all our might, mind, heart and strength that we may be so true, so honest, so upright in all our thought, feeling and action that no unfortunate one, and especially our own dear ones, can say, "My father or my mother started me in this way."

And then, every man and every woman of us needs to look well to it that our lives are planted firm on the rock foundation. That has carried many a man through the black night of temptation. The memory of a mother's prayers or a father's godly admonitions, the recollection of a day when we gathered around the family circle at the close of day and took turns in reading out of our own little Bibles some part of the Book of Life and then went down on our knees and said our little

"Now I lay me down to sleep,"

these things do help mightily to hold one true in the hour of storm and stress. These may seem to some very simple things, but hard-headed men by the thousand will tell you that these same seemingly trifling things have been beacon lights by which they steered straight through the storm and reached harbor safely.

◆

Words; Words

A FEW years ago it was efficiency; now it is stabilization. Then everybody who felt the urge to preach to farmers built their sermons around the text of efficiency. Today the wise ones, who admit they know what everything is all about, preach stabilization from many angles. They would stabilize prices; stabilize markets; stabilize production. It's a nice long word which adds a touch of erudition to a threadbare oration, but I wonder if the stabilizers are not working up too much heat over a cold subject.

"Variety is the spice of life," also a law of nature. No two days are alike, no two seasons are the same; peas in a pod differ and twins have individualities. I have never known prices to ride on the same level all year, nor crops and consumptive demand to be exactly the same one season as another. And I "hae me doots" whether all the talk about stabilization will affect the normal course of events, which is one of constant change. And I also question whether such effect would be welcome. I would not like the job of deciding just when and where anything was to be stabilized. J. McF.

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What Our Readers Say

MR. ZINN and the men who have written in endorsement of his views are without doubt on sound ground when they urge the old-time virtues of frugality, simplicity and hard work. Many men have lived lives that were useful and satisfactory to themselves, at least, by that formula. But before they urge the definite steps of lowering teachers' wages, shortening school terms, dismissing government employes, working harder and for longer hours and indulging in fewer things, they should consider that we are in the midst of new times and conditions, and that these make new requirements.

Hard work and abstemious living, right enough in themselves, do not fit in practically with tractors, trucks, huge grain combines and such things; with power generating plants ranging to hundreds of thousands horsepower and the innumerable appliances large and small that are operated through them. These things are designed to provide for human needs and desires in almost unlimited quantity and with a minimum of physical effort. If we do not use the goods these machines produce, both the machines and the goods are worse than meaningless, they are a most serious obstacle to any kind of economic order. . .

We are faced here with the necessity of making a choice. We must either go back to simpler living and harder work with the fewest possible labor-saving devices, or we must expand our living to take in more, rather than less, comfort and leisure, more, rather than less, education and self-improvement. If we go on without making a choice we will be working at cross purposes and be getting into deeper difficulties. Benjamin Kirson.

Bucks county, Pa.

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A Comparison

IN Webster district, Marshall county, W. Va., we are paying 50c road (district bond tax), 15c district road tax and 20c county road tax, making a total of 85c on the $100 valuation for roads. In addition we pay 4c tax on gasoline and an auto license to pay on the $85,000,000 state road bond issue.

U. S. Route 250 centers through our district to be kept up by state and federal aid. The county roads are almost impassable, yet we don't hear much said about road taxes. Why is it? In 1931 over $1,000 was paid by the citizens of this district in gasoline tax and $2,500 for auto license. Nothing said about that.

The school tax totals 85c on the $100 for teachers' salaries for a term of eight months, free text books, hauling of pupils to two consolidated schools, janitors, insurance on school buildings, new equipment, fuel and upkeep of school buildings. Why object so much about that when the children are getting the benefit of it?

I will admit that taxes should be reduced, but I believe in taking "the lid off the can before you take the peaches out of it." Therefore, begin at the top of our government and cut salaries as you come down the line in the nation, state, county, city and district. Then the teachers are all willing to take their cut along with the others, which is right that they should.

Some teachers in Marshall county this term are teaching eight months of school for six months' pay, which is the proper spirit and shows that they have the good of the country at heart. Are other officers willing to do the same thing or are they going to try to get the courts to keep their salaries up or increase them? C. B. Allman.

Marshall county, W. Va.

◆

A Teacher's Views

AFTER reading what several people had to say about lowering school teachers' wages, I am going to answer the question asked by Mr. Zinn in the December 5th issue.

I would like to ask the question: Why should school teachers' wages be lowered when the colleges are not lowering the cost of education? The state teachers' colleges of Pennsylvania in the past seven years have just doubled the cost of registration. At present the colleges owned by the state are raising the expenses for going to school so high that it is almost impossible for the common class to attend.

The colleges of today are raising the standards of the teachers' preparation before teaching. That is all well and good, but how can a teacher meet these requirements and live and still have one's wages lowered?

A teacher has to live, clothe himself and go to school for twelve months of the year on eight or nine months' wages. Maybe it is the teachers who are making the wages now, but it has taken time for them to go through school. The teachers in all ages never received such wages as the coal miners have in the last few years without preparing themselves for the task. M. L. C.

Butler county, Pa.

◆

Favors Six Months Term

I AGREE with Mr. Zinn that we are under slavery, that the leaders of this country are supposed to be servants of the people, but they are making slaves of us. They give the tax payers no right to vote for reducing salaries, but raise the taxes without any consideration of the hard workers. There are few farmers in this country who agree to have eight months school.

Six months is long enough for any pupil to sit in school, also long enough to teach what is needed and leave the unneeded out, such as drawing and so much poetry, as much as seven and eight long verses every two weeks.

A teacher makes from $4 to $5 a day and works only from 8:30 till 3:30. A farmer goes to work for his neighbor at six in the morning and works till five or six in the evening. He makes $2 to $2.50 a day and has a family to support out of these wages. He uses the pick and shovel or the fork, while the teacher has not more to do than carry a book and do but little training.

You can see the more education people get the less judgment they use. The leaders have but little sympathy for the other fellow, only to benefit themselves. I'm ready to hunt signers any day for a six-month school term. Mrs. Harry Deardorff.

◆

New System Suggested

WE are in the habit of calling this the "machine age." In our higher and even in the grade schools the student is encouraged to invent and construct in mechanical lines. One class of students has good mechanical and inventive ability; another class is literary and philosophical. The time has come when every young person pretends to understand an automobile or an airplane. Some do understand and a good many don't, but practically all pretend to. It is the fashion.

Now, is it not time that the literary and philosophical class have a chance to develop their ideas? In the "Four Horsemen" of Revelation we find that war, its presence and aftermath were familiar to the people even in the time of St. John. In time of war the governments build great munition factories and do not build many of any other kind. They borrow money, issue bonds, etc., the per capita of money in circulation is greatly increased, but the increase of wealth has ceased. The normal rate of increase in times of peace (four per cent) has stopped.

The war is suddenly over. The fallen heroes rise from their bloody cerements into everlasting fame, but the debt remains. Those who made money during the war put the money into banks (three or four per cent is better than nothing). The per capita amount of money has fallen, money is dear, prices are falling, credit is hard to obtain.

Now, my young friend, here is a line of thought: follow it to its logical conclusion and ask yourself: How can we overcome the effects of war? What about the gold standard of money? Any good teacher is worth $100 per month in any community, but I would not continue the little red school house as it was nor the consolidated as it is. It was a change and they call it progress.

A school should have stability and place. It should have enough land to furnish healthful employment for a teacher and his wife, or for the wife and her husband, as the case may be. There should be a dwelling house as well as a school house. I have in mind a country plan, not a large and costly consolidated school building that may be abandoned any time and of doubtful benefit. Two or three districts can be accommodated in such a school. One good teacher can manage it. He should have a living wage and be elected for three years. He should be a scholar and have character.

The country is rapidly being denuded of both schools and churches and we are expecting the church bus in the near future. There will be the Methodist bus, the Catholic bus, the Presbyterian bus, the Baptist bus, etc. James L. Jones.

Indiana county, Pa.

At the annual farm power field day put on by the Agricultural Engineering Department of the Pennsylvania State College for the students.

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WEST VIRGINIA MASTER FARMERS

ON Tuesday evening, February 2nd, the 1931 class of West Virginia Master Farmers will be honored at an open meeting held in connection with Farm and Home Week in Morgantown. A description and pictures of their farm operations will be given and medals awarded at that time. Everybody attending Farm and Home Week is cordially invited to be present.

WHY THEY CLING

IT is a noteworthy fact that France and Germany are clinging to the gold standard. The reason is clear to any one whose memory is not defective. Both countries have had experience in recent years with inflated or debased or diluted money and they are well aware of its ultimate disasters. Some of our so-called economists should go over there and study that experience.

IN SPITE OF CARE

OUR Franklin county, Pa., correspondent reports a case in which the victim suffered several broken ribs in spite of his efforts to be careful in handling a bull. Recently Luther Hawbaker of Welsh Run in that county attempted to tie a bull in its stall in the barn of Charles Elliott. Mr. Hawbaker got into the hayrack to tie the bull, which he did not know to be vicious. The bull charged the rack and hoisted it with the effect noted above. If a careful man gets hurt in handling a bull, what may a careless one expect? Our long list of murders by bulls is a partial answer.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES

AN angry reader out for our scalp accuses us of publishing columns about production and doing nothing to raise farm prices. He feels that farmers need more money for what they sell, not more information about how to grow it. This argument is like a horse race. Does the winning horse trot faster than the other horses, or do they trot slower than he goes? Either way we look at it brings the same answer, and either higher prices or lower costs will increase profits. Since schemes to raise prices artificially have profited no one but their promoters, farmers who must dig their living from the land have found it more expedient to pull at the end which will "give" than to tug where their efforts are pretty sure to be wasted. We do not like low prices and when we learn how to lift them by a wave of the hand, or by some magic "plan", we shall give the world the benefit of our wisdom. Meanwhile we shall not deceive ourselves and our readers by hatching schemes doomed to join the list of failures. We have often heard unfavorable comments about the weather, but still we must take it as it comes, hustling to get the hay in between showers. Prices are in the same class. They are determined by a wide variety of factors, few of which can be controlled, so all attempts to "regulate" or "stabilize" prices have failed.

EVERY-OTHER-WEEK ISSUES

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER will be published every other week beginning with this issue. In making this move this paper is merely coming in line with the changes which have been already made by most state farm papers.

The farm papers, just like the farm folks, have some real problems to meet these days. We must all adjust ourselves to the conditions which exist. This change will allow us to print larger and better balanced papers. The next issue of Pennsylvania Farmer will be dated February 6th.

—The Publishers.

WHAT AGRICULTURE MAY EXPECT

WHAT agriculture may expect from the Greater Pennsylvania Council is indicated in a list of proposed long-time studies of basic problems. These deal with agriculture, with the industries and with general economic investigations. For agriculture the recommendation is for a one-year study of land utilization and of market conditions and trends. The former is divided into four parts: a reconnoissance survey of the entire state, a special study of the Cumberland valley, a similar study of the Allegheny valley and soil survey work. Several other studies of particular problems are also proposed, but the ones listed above referring to agriculture are of general interest to farmers. When completed they should give us a mass of useful information about agriculture and its opportunities in Pennsylvania.

MEAT ENOUGH

ACCORDING to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics the number of cattle on feed January 1st of this year was about five per cent less than the number on feed a year earlier. The average weight of the cattle was less, too, but how much less nobody knows. With decreases in both numbers and weight the beef supply should be less, but on the other side is more abundant and cheaper feed, which always augments the total supply. The trouble with the beef market, however, is in consumption rather than in supply. Pennsylvania is feeding 25,000 to 30,000 more cattle than last winter. Lamb feeding, according to the same authority, is the most extensive on record. The number on feed January 1st was 6,186,000, or 758,000 more than a year ago and 1,204,000 more than the average for the five years ending with 1931. Evidently there will be enough lambs to go around, but the consumption of this meat goes on expanding from year to year. There will be plenty of hog meats also, and futures markets do not indicate much faith in substantial improvement in prices of hogs.

LOWER TAXES

ABOUT the grounds of a certain palace in Europe are many electric lights. A few years ago we saw a man with a short ladder making the rounds and turning on the lights, one at a time. All could have been turned on at once by pressing a button, but the palace lamp lighter was an old institution and probably he is still climbing his ladder at each light and drawing his salary. We may smile at the waste, not highly important in itself, but are we not paying for some things in our local and state and national budgets which are just as unnecessary and much more costly? How about the commission basis for public service as compared with the salary basis? Could we not secure as capable and faithful service at a fair salary as we now secure by paying a commission that runs into many more thousands? Or if we must have the fee or percentage system why should not the taxpayers get the benefit of it instead of some official or his political clique? Are all our offices necessary or are they merely a survival as was the lamp lighter? Could not some of them be combined to the advantage of the service and the benefit of the taxpayers? Or are all our reports and publications essential? Apparently not. Then why not plan to get along without them? These are generalities of course, but particular instances of possible economy will come later. And those who are studying the subject are invited to make constructive suggestions for economy, no matter to what unit of government they may apply.

A REMARKABLE PROGRAM

PERHAPS no better demonstration could be given of the lack of sound leadership than the six-point legislative program announced jointly by the three principal agricultural organizations last week. Let us summarize it and then consider it as briefly as possible:

1—Preservation of the Agricultural Marketing Act and the addition thereto of the Debenture Plan and the Equalization Fee.

2—Higher income, corporation and estate taxes; opposing general sales tax.

3—Stabilization of money.

4—Revision of agricultural tariff schedules "to a basis of equality" with other industries.

5—Prevention of short selling on commodity and other exchanges.

6—Independence of the Philippines for the purpose of imposing a tariff on vegetable oils

We believe that in proposing such a legislative program as this these organizations are not representing agriculture but are misrepresenting it, in some cases at least. If a vote of real farmers could be taken they would repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act instead of preserve it. And if the two proposed additions to it should be made and put into effect farmers would soon demand the repeal of measures so destructive to the export trade in their and other products. Nor do farmers generally desire any monkeying with our country's monetary standard under the name of "stabilization" or otherwise. As to the tariff there is a general belief that too much has been attempted already. Equality is always desirable, but it is noteworthy that our alleged leaders call for it in general rather than in specific terms. Short selling is generally misunderstood and probably most men of all classes are opposed to it. But without it the marketing of grain and cotton would be so much more costly that farmers would soon vote to reestablish it. As to the Philippines their destiny should be worked out on a broader and wiser basis than the consideration of a single product, no matter what that product may be.

This six-point legislative program is just as remarkable for what it omits as for what it includes. For in it there is not a single measure for economy in the cost of government, not one for the reduction of taxation, not a word against the increasing numbers of government activities, bureaus and employes, their growing costs and their dangerous power. Instead are provisions for higher taxes, for more and more government activities and more and more official employes, with consequent greater costs and still higher taxes. Agriculture's greatest need now is not legislation but leaders who have eyes to see and ears to hear—and heads useful for thinking purposes.

New Jersey Farm Comment

G. W. HARRIS

RECENTLY agents have been canvassing New Jersey dairymen for contribution funds to support the New Jersey Milk Consumers' League. The campaign slogan of the New Jersey Milk Consumers' League is "New Jersey Milk for New Jersey Babies."

The canvassers are requesting a $10 subscription from each dairyman by putting forth the idea that this organization is attempting to solve the New Jersey dairyman's present milk problem. Several questions have arisen concerning this organization. Who are the sponsors and the leaders of New Jersey Milk Consumers' League, and are they sincerely interested in solving the present milk problem?

Some of the dairymen are criticizing the program of the Consumers' League as being not only impractical but impossible. The origin of the League evidently had its birthplace in metropolitan New Jersey. In this district the dairymen's own organization, the Dairymen's League Cooperative, Inc., could not sanely support the slogan "New Jersey Milk for New Jersey Babies." Milk from southeastern New York, northeastern Pennsylvania and northern New Jersey has always come into their Newark plant for bottling and distribution.

Again, the Consumers' League is sponsoring a move to have all bottle caps stamped with the date and place of origin of all milk sold in New Jersey. In commenting on this idea one dairyman said that the Consumers' League in theory had gone from the sublime to the ridiculous by suggesting that all bottled milk be labeled according to the county in which it was produced. Many who have studied the problem of milk distribution consider legislation demanding the marking of the place of origin of milk neither feasible nor workable.

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THE Maryland Turkey Growers' Association of Kent County are staging a two-day educational show at Chestertown on January 27th and 28th. County Agent McVean finds the interest in the show very keen and anticipates interesting competition between Maryland growers.

Six classes in each of the six breeds, Mammoth Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, Black and Slate, are open to all Maryland turkey growers. Regional classes are offered in which only Eastern Shore birds may compete, and similar classes are open to Western Shore birds.

This show is entirely an educational event, as no prize money is being offered. Through this competitive showing of birds the association hopes to interest its members in better breeding and better types of turkeys. The judging will be done on Wednesday afternoon and for the evening an interesting program has been arranged. A demonstration of the selection of show birds will be staged on Thursday morning.

Mrs. Harry Williams of Worton, Kent county, is president of the association and Mrs. Nell Wescott of Chestertown is secretary.

* * *

I HAVE just received the report for the third month of the New Jersey State Pigeon Breeding Contest at Millville, the first contest of its kind to be held in the country. While most of the entries in this contest are from New Jersey, breeders from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut and South Carolina are among the competitors.

Silver Kings owned by Griscom Poultry Farm of Salem lead the contest by producing the heaviest squabs with an average of 19.8 ounces.

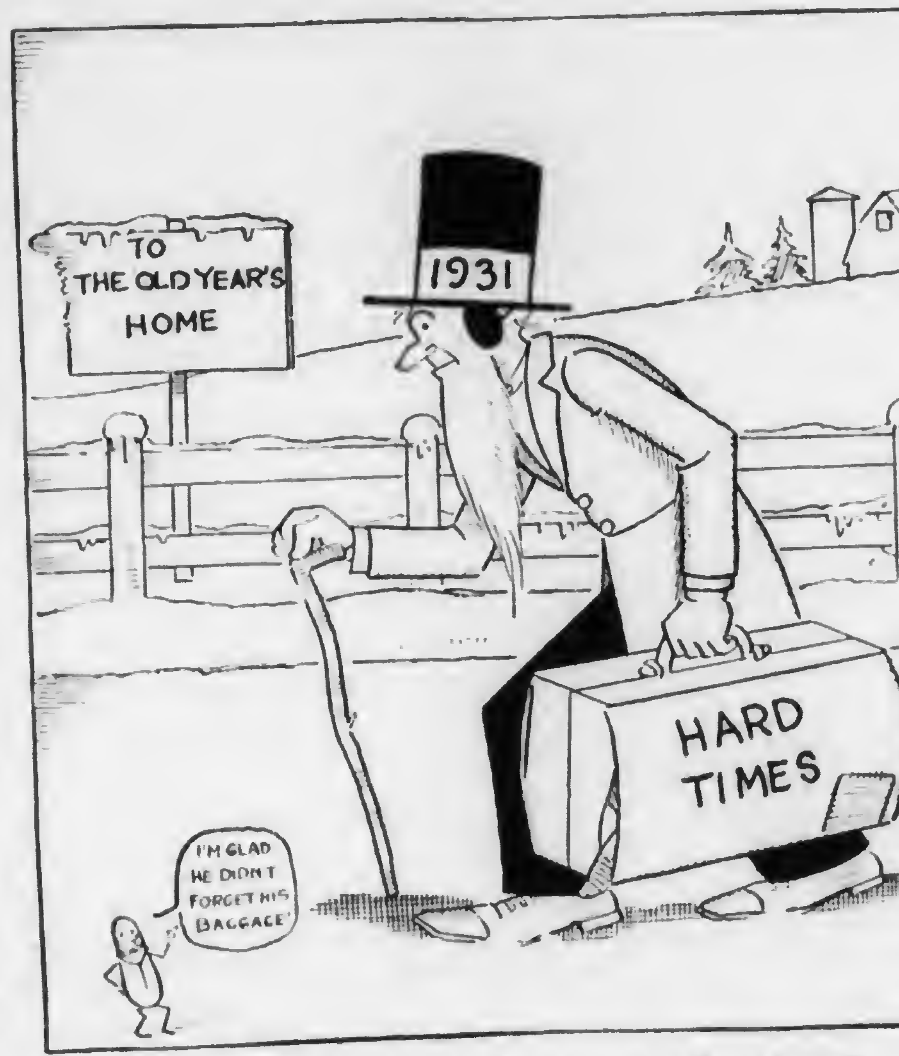
* * *

THE Economic Review of New Jersey Agriculture issued from the College of Agriculture in an article headed "What Is Happening to Agriculture," says the following:

"Since 1929 the all-commodity wholesale price level has fallen from 141 to 126 in 1930 and to the preliminary figure of 100 for October of this year. In 1920 this level was 225. Now, does any one doubt the great difficulty and serious situation created by having to pay off the huge private and governmental indebtedness incurred under the higher price levels, with the low price levels now existing? The heavy fixed charges of interest, taxes and so on, to say nothing of paying off the principal, will be disastrous unless the price level rises, either by artificial means or otherwise. While the wholesale price index of all commodities stood at 100 for October, the farm price index of all farm products stood at 68, and the index of prices paid for commodities bought by farmers was 123 (preliminary) giving a purchasing power of the farmers' products of 55 (preliminary). There was a very slight rise in the November prices of grains, cotton and eggs, but not sufficiently strong for permanent hopes.

"With the price level of farm products considerably below prewar price levels, how is agriculture to pay off its increase in mortgage indebtedness per farm? The same question applies relatively to home owners paying for their homes, if wages and incomes are generally slashed. It also applies to all forms of governmental indebtedness."

This is an old question which farmers have been asking themselves for some time, but as yet no one seems to have found the solution.


TO THE OLD YEAR'S HOME
1931
HARD TIMES
I'M GLAD HE DIDN'T FORGET HIS BAGGAGE
LEETO

We hope that he didn't leave anything behind.

* * *

IMPROVED rural government will be the keynote of the convention program during Agricultural Week, January 26th. David Lawrence, editor of United States Daily, will discuss the structure and operations of the National Government in his address "Our National Government in 1932." This will be followed by a talk on "The Rural Church and a Larger Field," by the Rev. Ralph A. Felton, Professor of Rural Sociology at Drew University. Rev. Felton recently cooperated with the State Department of Agriculture in making a survey of the rural churches in New Jersey, and his address will cover an analysis of the country church situation in the state.

"The Need of Modernizing Rural Government" will be presented to convention delegates by Dr. Theodore B. Manning of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Harley L. Lutz of Princeton University is director of the New Jersey Commission to Investigate County and Municipal Taxation and Expenditures. Dr. Lutz is recognized as an expert on this subject of local government in New Jersey and he is to discuss "A Program for Reducing and Equalizing the Cost of Local Government."

* * *

A SPECIAL program has been arranged for the ladies attending Agricultural Week. A women's luncheon is being held on Tuesday, January 26th at Trenton House, and on Wednesday the Women will attend the morning session of the Home Economics Program, lunch at the Y. M. C. A., then take in the third annual Grange Spelling Bee. All women are invited to attend the afternoon tea being held at the Armory on Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

The following morning a bus trip to Walker-Gordon Laboratories at Plainsboro is scheduled. They will return in time for the women's luncheon at Hotel Hildebrecht, and especially arranged women's program.

* * *

I HAVE just learned that Miss T. O. P. Valentine is to be the guest of honor at the annual luncheon of the Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey which is being held during Agricultural Week at the Hotel Hildebrecht on January 28th. Miss Valentine is of bovine nobility and resides at Blossom Hill Farms.

This heifer calf is being given by M. J. Sheridan, Jr., to the holder of the lucky luncheon ticket of the State Holstein Association.

* * *

HUNTERDON county held one of the best corn shows last week in its history, a show which would make stiff competition for any of the counties exhibiting at Trenton during Agricultural Week. There were eighty entries in the Hunterdon County Show. The corn crop throughout the country was unusually good this year, a factor which has helped make this year's corn shows the best in years. Judging from the winning entries in Hunterdon county, the Trenton Show next week should be exceptionally good.

* * *

OVER fifty baby chick entries are scheduled to be shown during Agricultural Week in the Baby Chick Show. This is a big increase in the size of this show over last year when only eighteen entries were exhibited. The chicks will be shown in wire-floored box brooders and will be sold with the brooders immediately following the close of the show. Mr. Jones of the Bureau of Markets has taken this precaution of selling the brooders to safeguard against any possible spread of disease.

* * *

AN apple packing contest for vocational students in New Jersey is being held at the Trenton Armory on January 28th as a part of the Agricultural Week program. For the past several weeks A. B. Rose of the Department of Agriculture has been giving instruction in the Agricultural classes in the schools in apple grading and packing, potato grading and sweet potato grading

* * *

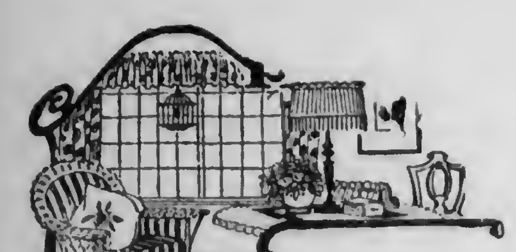
THE other evening I heard one of the large chain stores broadcasting some facts concerning present prices of eggs. This report predicted egg prices to the consumer would reach the lowest level of the past century during the coming spring. This is not very encouraging to the poultry industry. In checking up on some of the statements broadcast I found that some of the chain store managers in agricultural districts had received orders not to pay more than 18c a dozen for eggs on a trade basis.

* * *

A ONE-WEEK course in milk testing, February 15th to 20th, and a two-weeks' course in ice cream making, February 22nd to March 5th, are being offered by the College of Agriculture of Rutgers University.

ANY who wish to attend the Master Farmer banquet being held on January 27th at the Hotel Hildebrecht at six o'clock, are urged to make reservations as soon as possible. American Agriculturist and Pennsylvania Farmer at this time are honoring some of New Jersey's outstanding farmers. The men in whose honor this dinner is being held are Gilbert W. Sheppard and Howard M. Sheppard, Cedarville, Cumberland county; Spencer Perrine, Cranbury, Middlesex county; Theodore H. Dilts, Three Bridges, Hunterdon county; John Middleton, Port Jervis, Sussex county.

A limited number of tickets at $1.50 are available for those who wish to attend this Master Farmer banquet. Reservations should be made either by writing to Pennsylvania Farmer, 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, or to American Agriculturist, 461 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Tickets may be secured in the lobby of the Hotel Hildebrecht on Wednesday at any time before 12 o'clock



The Farm Home

Miss Meat, Meet Mr. Sweet

THERE are several methods by which the flavor of meat may be improved. The base for all is seasoning. Marinades, sauces, strong juiced vegetables, and spices are all employed to add savoriness to the finished dish and increase the rich flavor of the meat. In preparing the three former, also in cooking the meat itself, the judicious use of granulated sugar is now advised. Without sweetening, it mellows the flavor and increases the delicacy of the finer cuts, induces a crisp, quickly-forming crust which seals in the juices, causes the gravies to brown quickly and adds a slight piquancy to it.

With the coarser, tougher sections of meat, sugar produces gratifying results. In searing these meats, a method usually followed, the addition of sugar to the salt and pepper rubbed into the meat, produces a caramelization which adds immeasurably to the flavor of both meat and gravy.

When roasting meats, add one teaspoon of sugar to one teaspoon of salt, one-quarter teaspoon of pepper and one tablespoon of flour. Rub this mixture thoroughly into the surface of the meat which is then placed in a roasting pan without water or other liquid and seared in a hot oven (500 degrees F.). Then, if necessary, from a half to one cup of hot water may be added and the cooking of the meat continued at a lower temperature. Some people have feared that the salting of meat before cooking would draw out the juices, but by adding sugar to the salt and other seasonings this will not be the case. The sugar carmelizes quickly and prevents the flow of the juice.

Try these recipes if you wish final proof of the value of this novel method of seasoning:

Broiled Round or Rump Steak

Select a steak cut one to one and one-fourth inches thick. Rub into it a mixture of one teaspoon each of salt and sugar and one-fourth teaspoon of pepper. Brush a hot skillet or broiler with fat and place the steak to cook. Turn now and then until done to your taste. Serve on a hot platter, dotting butter over the meat before serving.

Beef Piquante

Dredge two pounds of bottom round steak with flour and pepper. Saute in four tablespoons of beef or bacon fat, with a small slice of onion, until well browned on both sides. Add three cups of water or meat stock, one slice of lemon, one slice of orange, one tablespoon of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt and one-half cup dried apricots. Bring to the boiling point and cook slowly for one hour. Thicken a little, add more salt if necessary, and serve.

CONVERSION

All summer long we cursed the noise
Of night disturbing girls and boys;
And open cutouts, blaring horns,
That filled with discord all our morns.
We raved and ranted at the cars
Their grinding gears, their thunderous jars.
But now, when all the world is white
And not a sound disturbs the night
We'd take back every slur we cast
To hear a car go rattling past.
L. M. Thornton.

Club Chops

Sear pork chops lightly on both sides. On each chop place one slice of onion, a slice of tomato and a teaspoon of minced green pepper and parsley. Season each chop with one-fourth teaspoon of salt, one-eighth teaspoon of pepper and one-half teaspoon of sugar. Cover with a tablespoon of buttered bread crumbs. Bake in a hot oven until the chops are tender. Betty Barclay.

◆

Lighter Refreshments

ONE of the good things coming out of this period of hard times is the fact that simpler refreshments are served at social gatherings and even when people drop in of an evening. And most of the things now served are grown on the farms, a fact that should have been observed long before this as it is on the farm that fruits and vegetables and other products are freshest and best.

A young woman was most enthusiastic about a salad she had eaten, until she discovered that it was hard cooked egg, cucumber chopped fine, cabbage and tomato mixed and masked under a home-made salad dressing. "Why, any one could make that," she said when she found that it had cost only a few pennies. Often people value food for what it has cost in time and money, rather than for its goodness.

Our group has adopted the old rule of "One Wet—One Dry" and we intend to enforce it rigidly. Sandwiches and cocoa, cake and coffee, salad and tea, baked beans and bread and butter, baked apples with whipped cream, pie and coffee, Irish stew with bread and butter sandwiches, creamed potato and brown bread sandwiches or anything of that kind can be used. If cake and ice cream are served there can be no "wet" but a glass of water. If potato and sandwiches are served the same holds good, or baked beans and bread and butter, though with the latter a little home-made pickle is not counted. Nobody outdoes the other and everything is easily prepared. Plenty is served of whatever is used and altogether things are working out well. Hilda Richmond.

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Garden Thoughts

THESE warm January days are bringing past garden pictures to my mind and there is one which comes so often I want to share it. You may want to paint such a scene for yourself. Garden painting with plants is such a joy. Do you know the flowering almond or Prunus Japonicus as the florist calls it? I believe it grew in our grandmother's gardens. Its flowers are a soft pink and always make me thing of tiny chrysanthemums. The blooms come in May before there are any leaves on the plant which grows like a shrub and is about three feet high.

This plant is the center of my picture and growing under it a clump of the big golden narcissus, King Alford. The pink of the almond and the gold of the narcissus lingers long after the flowers are gone. If you could give this group a background of some of the low-growing evergreens it would be even more beautiful. Plant the almond this spring and make a note to get the narcissus in the fall or it may be both are growing in your garden and need only to be moved together. Very little work will be needed to care for this group. The almond will need to be shaped a little when it is done blooming in the spring and that is all.

Just another thought. Have you brought any branches of forsythia into the house yet? If not get them at once. Put in a jar of water and place the jar in the window or on a table in the living room. Soon you will have a bunch of golden bells. Almost any shrub will come out in water in a warm room. Anna E. Sharpless.

◆

Day-Bed Made from Old Couch

Cozy, Comfortable and Inviting.

IN a sleeping chamber, a day-bed is just what its name implies—a place to rest without disturbing the carefully arranged counterpane and pillows on the bed where one sleeps at night. You can take a nap on a day-bed without much covering—a light "throw" as it is sometimes called, such as a comfortable or cotton blanket, or thin woolen robe, is usually enough.

In an apartment or in any double-purpose room that must be used to sleep in at night and to receive callers in at other times, a day-bed is a most useful piece of furniture. If space is limited it will seat three or four persons when the chairs are too few and it may be treated to harmonize with other furnitude in the room.

The day-bed shown in the accompanying illustration was once a raised-head couch badly in need of a new covering and some new springs. Rather than discard it the owner reconditioned it and made it into a modern piece of furniture. The elevated portion was lowered, new springs were put in and padded but instead of finishing it with permanent upholstery, a well-fitted, trimly tailored slip cover was made from a figured denim. A piece of material was cut to fit the top of the day-bed and joined to the pleated valance with a French seam. The last stitching was made on the right side to give practically the same effect as cording.

The denim is neutral in color and makes a good background for the varicolored pillows. All the pillow covers are plain materials but when massed together form interesting groups that repeat the colors in the drapery design.

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Cream Pie Delicious

DIFFERENT fillings in the same kind of pie crust usually differentiate one kind of pie from another—apple, cherry, pumpkin, mince, custard, and so on. Not the filling, but the crust, is changed to make this "cream pie delicious" justify its name. The same filling is used as in ordinary cream pie, or cream puffs, but to many persons the crust will be quite novel. The suggestion comes from the Bureau of Home Economics, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the recipe is in two parts.

Crust for Cream Pie Delicious

Fifteen large graham crackers, one-half cup butter, melted, one-half cup of sugar.

Roll the graham crackers fine. Mix them thoroughly with the melted butter and sugar. Reserve about one-fourth cup of this mixture to sprinkle over the meringue. Place the rest in a pie tin and pat it out until it forms a thick, even lining on the inside of the pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees F.) for about ten minutes, or until slightly caramelized. The mixture blisters as it bakes, so when the crust comes from the oven, pat it to smooth out these blisters. Then let it cool.

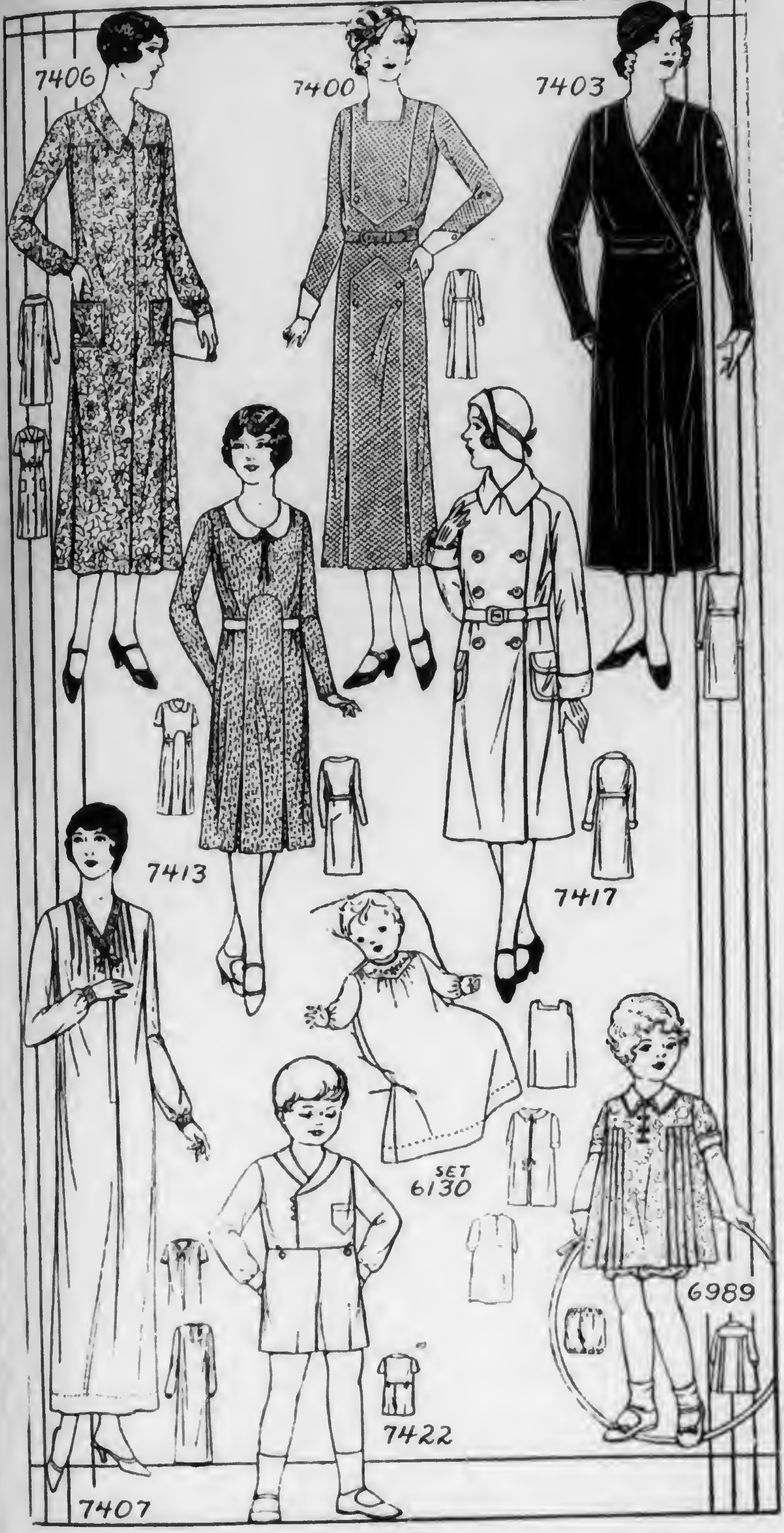
Cream Filling for Pie

One pint of milk, one-fourth cup sugar, two tablespoons cornstarch, one fourth teaspoon salt, three eggs, one-half teaspoon vanilla or other flavor.

Heat the milk in a double boiler. Mix the sugar, cornstarch and salt, and add this to the hot milk, stirring until the mixture has thickened. Then cover and cook for 15 minutes.

Beat the egg yolks. Pour into them a small quantity of the hot mixture and combine with the rest in the double boiler. Cook a few minutes longer. Remove and cool, after adding flavoring. When cold, place in the crust.

Make a meringue from the beaten egg whites, six tablespoons of sugar, a few grains of salt and a few drops of vanilla. Spread the meringue over the top of the filling out to the edge of the pie and sprinkle with the graham cracker mixture reserved when making the crust. Bake in a very moderate oven (325 degrees F.) for 15 to 20 minutes or until lightly browned. Serve the pie cold.



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Rugs Launder Readily

Washable rugs are becoming so colorful and varied you'd scarcely recognize them as the kind that once adorned only the bathroom floor. Color-fast cottons, rayon and wool chenilles, and elaborate hand tufted rugs are now patterned in rich, deep hues that remain bright and cheerful after frequent trips to the wash tub.

Light-weight washable rugs may be put into a tub of lukewarm soapsuds or the washing machine and laundered in the usual way. Some of the heavier, closely woven kinds may be washed more successfully by spreading them on a flat surface and scrubbing them on both sides with a soft, soapy brush.

A Trusty Horse

SPEAKING of trusty horses, my father's "Old Kit" yields the palm to none. She was a big black mare, starting her long career as one of the team when but barely two years old, and so steady and true that the fidgety thirteen-year-old working with her was often mistaken for the colt, to my father's quiet amusement. She was absolutely reliable, and the old-time qualification of "standing without hitching" was literally true, until she reached the mature age of ten years when to our great mystification she began a few years of colthood and kicked, bit, ran off and acted like she was possessed, until all but father lost faith in her, when she as suddenly settled down again, seemingly content with a humdrum existence, since she had demonstrated her ability to carry on.

Bred, reared and all her twenty-four years spent on one farm with the same understanding master, Kit had quirks and turns that took the uninitiated by surprise. Well do I remember one cold winter morning when my husband, who was not in the family then, took me horse-back to my school where I boarded during the week, and no lamb could have been more docile than Kit till he mounted his horse to go back, and started off leading Kit. Before he had dragged her by the strap very far he decided to shift saddles and lead the other horse. When my side-saddle was on his horse he then discovered Kit so strenuously objected to being saddled that matters were at a standstill.

Kicking, rearing, plunging, biting, using all her arts to discomfit him, she nearly succeeded to the entertainment of on-lookers. He even at that early age was resourceful, and finally got my saddle back on the strong-minded feministic equine, and sadly dragged her along till nearly home when she suddenly pricked up her ears and amiably trotted along as if no thought of guile had ever entered her mind. He never did seem to care for her, although after he became one of us, he acknowledged her worth.

Father says she had never an equal for single work, for turning on a dime in the cornfield, for backing a load, for holding back a load on one of these awful hills, and for doing what was required of her almost before she was told. And telling was all that was needed, as she needed no accelerating, always doing her share and more if allowed.

As time went on and she wasn't able to work much, or he thought so, he let us have her for buggy use. My husband was away much of the time and with four little ones I wanted a steady driver and that was Kit. The children would worry the single harness on her and hitch to the buggy and away we would go, all of us, and probably a basket of eggs.

Never scared, occasionally in her last months she would deliberately lie down if she had to wait long; any child could hold the lines, as that was all the driving it took. In fact one evening when the son brought her up from down home he forgot a bridle and we complacently drove to League that night with the lines snapped to the halter rings. She did get so she refused to stop at the house and wandered on to the barn, but we didn't mind that. We liked her so much that her frailties were indulged and it didn't bother us a speck to humor her.

Eventually she got so old she could eat only a specially fixed grain and father hired a man to painlessly dispose of her and her honored memory is all we have of the best horse I ever knew.

You know, it seems the height of foolishness for people to talk about animals not reasoning. Let the learned savant spend some time on a farm and work with domestic animals and he will whistle another tune.

Nellie R. Nesselroade.
West Virginia.

When Your Cough Hangs On, Mix This at Home

For coughs due to colds, the best remedy that money could buy can easily be mixed at home. It saves money and gives you the most reliable, quick-acting medicine you ever used. The way it takes hold of stubborn coughs, giving immediate relief, is astonishing.

Any druggist can supply you with 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and fill up with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. It's no trouble at all to mix, and when you once use it, you will never be without it. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children really like it.

It is surprising how quickly this loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes the inflamed membranes. At the same time, part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes, and helps the system throw off the whole trouble. Even those severe coughs which follow cold epidemics, are promptly ended.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

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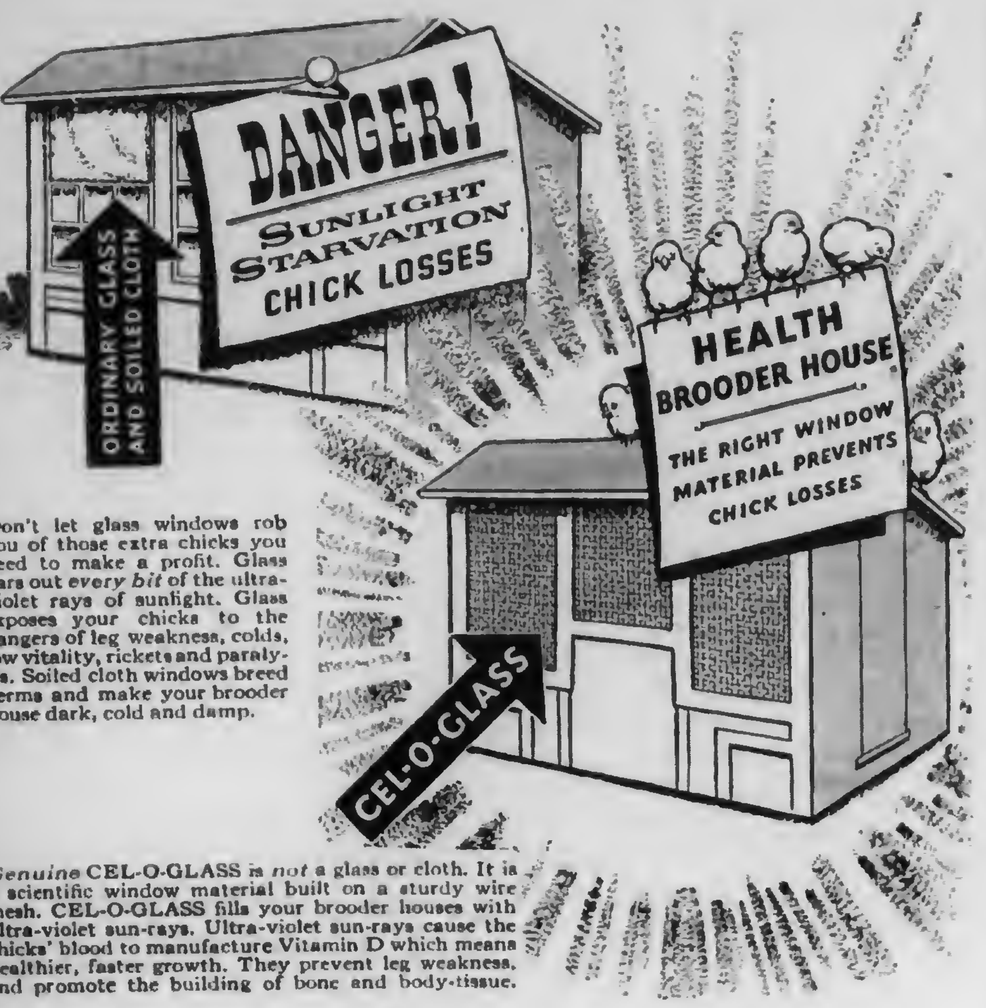
DANGER!
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ORDINARY GLASS AND SOILED CLOTH
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THE RIGHT WINDOW MATERIAL PREVENTS CHICK LOSSES
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Don't let glass windows rob you of those extra chicks you need to make a profit. Glass bars out *every bit* of the ultra-violet rays of sunlight. Glass exposes your chicks to the dangers of leg weakness, colds, low vitality, rickets and paralysis. Soiled cloth windows breed germs and make your brooder house dark, cold and damp.

Genuine CEL-O-GLASS is *not* a glass or cloth. It is a scientific window material built on a sturdy wire mesh. CEL-O-GLASS fills your brooder houses with ultra-violet sun-rays. Ultra-violet sun-rays cause the chicks' blood to manufacture Vitamin D which means healthier, faster growth. They prevent leg weakness, and promote the building of bone and body-tissue.

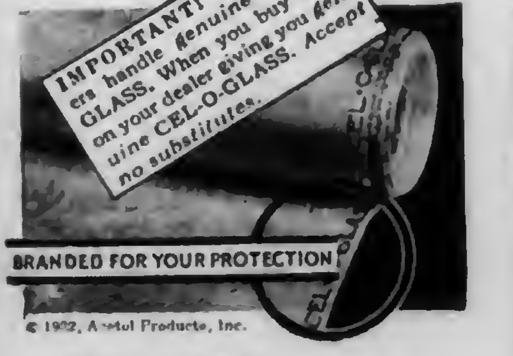
How to make an extra income of $100 on every 100 chicks

The average poultryman gets only 24 laying pullets out of 100 chicks. About 50 of the original 100 are cockerels and the other 26 pullets either die during the first 10 weeks—the chick "danger-period"—or have to be culled out later because of low vitality and leg weakness.

But you can beat that average of 24 pullets. The first step is to take out ordinary glass windows and soiled cloth windows. These inefficient materials cause sunlight starvation, which is greatly responsible for colds, disease and leg weakness.

Then, install *genuine* CEL-O-GLASS! With CEL-O-GLASS windows and good care you can have 40 or more pullets instead of 24. *That's 16 extra pullets!* During their 2-year productive period those 16 extra pullets (at 150 eggs each per year) will produce about 4800 extra eggs. At 25¢ per dozen, that's $100—an extra $100 on every 100 chicks.

Properly installed, *genuine* CEL-O-GLASS will last for 5 years and longer. For longest life install on vertical frames and hinge to swing up under the roof or to the side, or slide down in back of the front, just under the opening.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Hollywood Strain	100	500	1,000
S.C. White Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70
Tan. Str. S.C. Wh. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70
S.C. Barred Rocks	9.00	42.50	80

Heavy Mix $8.00, Light Mix $7.00, 100% live delivery guaranteed P.P. Write for free circular.
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Postpaid in lots of	100	500	1,000
United Strain Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Special Leghorns Wyckoff	9.00	42.50	80.00
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Mixed Chicks	7.00	35.00	70.00

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Dried Sea Kelp SCIENTIFICALLY prepared from the Giant Sea Kelp from the Pacific Coast, containing large amounts of **ORGANIC IODINE** and all other essential mineral salts organically combined, to be used 5% as the base in making **poultry mashes, dairy, hog and sheep feeds.**

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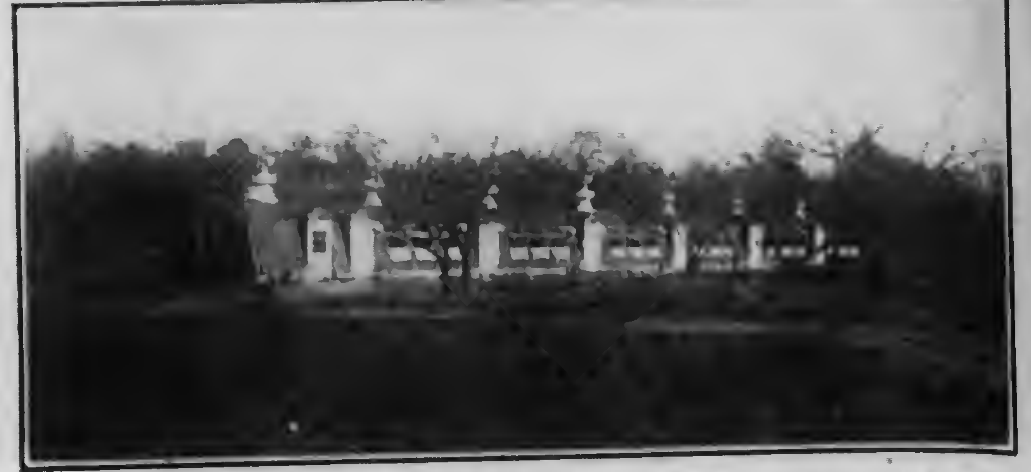

Laying house for 1,000 birds; hot-water heat; forced ventilation and steel sash windows.

A Market for Eggs at Home

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

EVERY poultryman who produces eggs is interested in getting as high a price for them as possible, because it is the margin between cost and selling price which determines profit. According to circumstances, some ship to a wholesale receiver who has a good outlet for high-class eggs, others run a retail route, while still others who are fortunately located are able to sell their eggs to retail customers at the farm. A market of the last type is enjoyed by Mr. Louis Fox, whose plant is located on the road between Metuchen and Plainfield, in central Jersey.

In visiting Mr. Fox one day about the middle of November I was first attracted by his sign, with "Eggs 55c" in large letters, which no one passing by could fail to notice. I found Mr. Fox in his egg cellar, waiting on a customer. There he had three grades of eggs, which were 65c, 55c and 45c per dozen according to size. They were displayed in baskets so that the customer could see just what he was getting, and when he had picked out the ones he wanted they were packed in an inexpensive carton to take away.

Tried Other Methods

In discussing this method of selling, Mr. Fox explained that he had first had a retail route in town, which, while it sold eggs, necessitated being away from the plant at regular intervals in all weathers, during which time something was very liable to go wrong at home, especially during the brooding season. Any one who has had a brooder fire go out under such circumstances realizes what that means. Next, he tried a parcel-post trade, which, while successful, meant a lot of extra work in packing and shipping the eggs. During this time, motorists were continually stopping in to buy eggs, so Mr. Fox put up some large signs to attract passing trade, and now finds that he can sell at least half of his production at the best retail prices without leaving the farm. For the rest, he has a wholesale connection near New York which pays him a premium of several cents above the top quotation.

In catering to this high-class trade, Mr. Fox grades and candles all his eggs, disposing of cracks and other eggs not suitable for table use to bakers and restaurants. Most of his customers become steady buyers, taking from one to several dozen a week. His highest day's retail output is 122 dozen eggs.

For Eggs Only

When it is recalled that 3,000 head of laying birds are housed on this farm, it is easy to see that the margin between the wholesale price in New York and the retail price which Mr. Fox receives for his eggs at the farm means a considerable sum of money for him in the course of a year.

In going over the place with Mr Fox I found some very interesting features. The plant is run strictly for the production of eggs. No breeding is done, but the chicks are bought from a good source, started in a large brooder house and afterward transferred to an alfalfa covered range. At the time of my visit all lots and ranges had been plowed and seeded to alfalfa, which was making a good growth for the following season.

Attention to Details

White Leghorns are the breed kept, and Mr. Fox is very careful in his methods of handling them, using lights, a commercial mash, a wet mash at noon mixed up with skim-milk from a nearby creamery, and feeding all scratch grain himself because he feels that the proper feeding of grain in varying amounts according to the condition and rate of production of the birds is too important to be entrusted to the help. Green feed consists of cabbage, kale, alfalfa and sprouted oats when other sources of greens are unavailable.

Easy to read

Of particular interest was a long house somewhat on the igloo type, holding 1,000 birds, where the windows were steel sash; and which was heated by hot water during cold weather and ventilated by forced draft provided by electric fans. According to Mr. Fox, he regulated the house to be not less than 40 degrees in the winter, and found the interior to be very dry and comfortable and well aired during the coldest or dampest weather. While it takes about four tons of coal to supply the boiler during the season, the saving in grain more than makes up for that, because much less grain is required by the birds which enjoy a heated house than would be the case if they were forced to supply their own warmth through the extra consumption of scratch feed. In addition, there is not the necessity for frequent changing of litter during damp periods, and since the birds are not exposed to extreme fluctuations of temperature during the winter, production is much more even.

Redbird Farm Baby Chicks
..GUARANTEED TO LIVE..
100% FREE from B.W.D.
Everyone of our 18,000 breeders is blood-tested under supervision of Massachusetts State authorities.
98% LIVABILITY
Guaranteed up to 3 Weeks
Twenty one years of trapnesting, and pedigreeing make Redbird Farm Chicks outstanding in vigor, uniform growth and ability to develop into profitable producers. Prices about 15% lower than last year.
SPECIAL 10% DISCOUNT
Allowed on Orders Mailed Before Feb. 1st
Write for FREE Catalog describing matings, blood-testing, trapnesting and pedigreeing.
REDBIRD FARM, Route 15, Wrentham, Mass.

MOSS Farm R.I. Reds
AGAIN LEAD CONTEST
at New York State (L. I.) Contest, leading all breeds when eggs are worth most.
Trapnested—Blood-Tested
All Stock Our Own Strain
Result of 21 years' Pedigreeing
Broiler Chicks, hardy, fast growing. Hatches every week.
Breeding Cockerels from high-record dams.
Reserve Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs for spring delivery. Prices substantially reduced.
Write for handsome new FREE Catalog.
MOSS FARM, Box H, Attleboro, Mass.

The Wright Way to POULTRY PROFITS
Turn your poultry work into cash. This book tells you how. Learn about Ohio Accredited, blood-tested chicks from pedigreed R.O.P. males. Big sturdy chicks that won prizes in the World's Largest Chick Show. Priced right. Get more eggs at less cost. Raise broilers quickly—profitably. Don't miss it. Send for this book NOW. **FREE**
Wright Farm and Hatchery Box 187 - - - Peebles, Ohio
Wright Hatchery, Portsmouth, Ohio
ALL-WRIGHT CHICKS

FAIRPORT CHICKS
Fairport "Profit Standard" Chicks, Smith-hatched weekly. Sturdy, vigorous, rapid growers. World's best strains. Tancred! Ferris! Fishel! Sheppard! Park's D-32! etc. Why take chances with ordinary chicks, when you can get these famous breeds at same price or even less? We ship C.O.D., guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks. Write for full colored Catalog and Summer Prices.
FAIRPORT QUALITY
FAIRPORT HATCHERIES, Box 28 Fairport, N.Y.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$10.00	$47.50	$90.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
White Wyandottes	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	57.50	110.00
Assorted Light Breeds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	5.00	9.50	45.00	85.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS
BLOOD-TESTED LEGHORNS, ROCKS, REDS
These chicks have a reserve vitality that takes them through the rearing period safely to a quick maturity while their heavy production of extra-price eggs makes them exceptionally profitable for all classes of poultrymen.
Liberal replacement allowance for all chicks that die the first two weeks.
W. F. HILLPOT, Dept. 128, Frenchtown, N.J.

Barron Leghorn CHICKS
From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs., mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock [illegible] per 100; [illegible] per 500; [illegible] per 1,000. [illegible] on early orders. 10% books [illegible]. Chicks 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.
Robert L. Clauser, Box P, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Richfield Hatchery's Quality Chicks 100% Del. Guar. Free Literature.

S. C. W. Leghorns	50	100	500	1,000
Barron & Tancred Strain	$5.50	$10	$47.50	$90
B. Rocks & Reds	6.50	12	57.50	110
Heavy Mixed	5.50	10	47.50	90

White Wyandottes $12. L. Mixed $8. Asstd $7. Bred for egg production. Hatched from healthy winter laying stock. Richfield Hatchery, Box 35, Richfield, Pa.

Best Quality CHICKS

From 2 & 3-yr.-old Breeders.	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70
S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70
S.C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90

Light Mix, $7.00 per 100. Heavy Mix $8.00 per 100. 100% live del. Post Paid. Write for free circular.
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BABY CHICKS-Ohio Accredited
Best purebred stock. Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully [illegible]. Livability [illegible]. If you want best quality chicks which have had more than usual attention write to me. Paul Rowe.
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WALCK BABY CHICKS [illegible]
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. J, Greencastle, Pa.

Wene Chicks
Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes
CROSS-BREEDS: Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks, Rhodi-Rocks
LAST CHANCE TO GET PRE-SEASON DISCOUNT
We will count you in on our Pre-Season Discount ranging from 5% to 10%, if you will mail your inquiry before February 2nd. No time to lose. Write today.
WENE'S Specialty Bred S. C. White Leghorns lay large chalk white eggs that bring more money. We were pioneers in introducing Cross-Breed for meat production. Seven years' blood testing, [illegible] B. W. D.
FREE illustrated Catalog tells how we produce Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorns, Cross-Breeds and straight "Heavies."
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

GUARANTEED LIVABILITY
Send for Beautiful Catalog in colors showing
"Wolf-Certified" Baby Chicks
LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED
The lowest prices ever quoted on "Wolf-Certified" Chicks. All pure bred flocks, finest blood strains, big egg producers and fast growers. Lots of vigor and guaranteed to live 14 days on our Utility and Quality grades only. Replace in 7 days at one-half the regular price, next 7 days at three-fourths the regular price. Order from this Ad and $1.00 per 100 books your order. We ship C. O. D. for the balance.

	STANDARD GRADE 100	300	500	UTILITY GRADE 100	300	500
S. C. White Leghorns, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$8.00	$23.00	$37.50	$10.00	$29.25	$47.50
Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks, S.C. and R.C. Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	$9.50	$27.50	$45.00	$11.50	$33.75	$55.00

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, Standard Grade $14.00 per 100, $41.50 per 300, $67.50 per 500. Utility Grade $16.00 per 100, $47.00 per 300, $75.00 per 500.
For less than 100 add one-half cent per chick. Standard grade assorted heavy breeds $8.00 per 100, assorted light breeds $7.00 per 100.
Wolf Hatching & Breeding Farms, Box 4 Gibsonburg, Ohio

Attention Chick Buyers
FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS
are BIG CHICKS—HEAVY CHICKS—HARDY CHICKS—Dependable Chicks. They Lay—Every Breeder Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea—They Lay—Breeders rightly culled and mated to Superlative Males.
At Ulster County Fair, New York State, they won two firsts and a second. At the New York State Fair they won one first and one second, writes one customer from Accord, N.Y. Write today for our catalog and low price list. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES. BOX 218, GRAMPIAN, PA.

Empire Accredited Chicks C.O.D.
10 EXTRA CHICKS with each 100 on orders mailed March 1st or before. Send $1 per 100 with order, pay postman balance when chicks arrive. Our chicks are from some of Ohio's best Accredited flocks, culled for type, color and egg-production. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

Postpaid Prices—	50	100	500	1,000
Leghorns, White, Buff and Brown, Anconas	$4.50	$8.50	$42.50	$85.00
Rocks, Barred, White and Buff	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00
S. C. and R. C. Reds	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00
Buff Orpingtons, S. L. and White Wyandottes	5.75	11.00	55.00	110.00

Heavy Mixed [illegible]. Illustrated catalog free. EMPIRE HATCHERY, Box 70, COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS
BIG HATCHES FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL. EXTRA FULL COUNT Can ship C. O. D
Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

	Per 50	100	500	1,000
Large Barron Eng. S.C.Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	$5.00	$9.50	$46.00	$90
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Extra choice for broilers	6.00	11.50	56.00	110
Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.50	66.00	130

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Hanson Strain Leghorns—CHICKS at a price you can afford. R.O.P. certified bloodtested stock mated to 250 to 300 egg R.O.P. [illegible]
Free Chicks for Early Orders
Write today for catalog. "Truths About Warren Farm Chicks." We can increase your profits. WARREN POULTRY FARM Box 106, LEWES, DEL.
309 EGGS 26 OZ.

RIDGEWAY CHICKS
WORLD'S RECORD Strains, Hanson & Barron S.C.W. Leghorns, Barred & W. Rocks, S.C. Reds & W. Wyandottes. Pedigreed and Flock matings; guaranteed quality. Priced right. Catalog.
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are all hatched from eggs laid by my own breeding flock, which is Bloodtested and State supervised.
We have been selecting our breeders for the last 12 years and today we are having a flock that is producing wonderful records as a breeding flock. Our chick prices are from 11c per chick to 8c per chick according to the season.
Don't forget to send for our new circular giving a full description of our breeding flock and chick prices. We are also specializing in raising pullets on free range, which we sell during summer and fall months.
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ALL ELECTRIC HATCHED
BABY CHICKS
BEST INCOME 1932
White & Brown Leghorns, White & Barred Rocks, Reds, White, Silver & Col. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Giants and Sussex.
$6.00 per hundred and up
Send for free catalog. Established 1906.
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20TH CENTURY CHICKS
Chicks 6½c and up. We ship C.O.D. Live delivery. "Marvel" AA chicks at higher prices. World's best strains. Also baby ducklings. Write for our literature.
20th CENTURY HATCHERY,
Box Y. New Washington, Ohio

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White Leghorns	$8.00 per 100
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Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
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Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	$8.00 per 100
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Prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed.
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KERR 1932 CHICKS have a long line of heavy-laying ancestors.

We carry on trap-nesting 365 days in the year. Many of the laying records are official, the birds being entered in the New Jersey Record of Performance.

Buy Kerr Chicks for their vigorous health and livability—for their correct breeding and their close culling—for their rich laying inheritance.

Chicks from blood-tested stock available. Over 60,000 blood-tested breeders.

Decide now to purchase chicks that carry the blood lines of famous Kerr layers with official records. Special discounts on early orders. Free Chick Book with price list and all particulars now ready. Write for them.

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AT SAVINGS Strong, Healthy Chicks from money making breeders BARRON S. C. W. BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES and S. C. R. I. REDS. 16 years' experience breeding leghorns. Special prices on early orders.
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Save 1¢ Per Chick
WATCH McGROW
Buy Bucyrus Chicks EARLY
Start early and profit more with Bucyrus Chicks at 1c per chick saving. White Leghorns our specialty; also Brown, Buff Leghorns; Barred, White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, S.C. and R.C. Reds; backed by 11 years' reliable service and skilled breeding. Free 1932 catalog.
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Box 415. Bucyrus, Ohio

Good Luck Chicks bring Prosperity.
Customer reports income $5.20 per hen. Other matings lay 230 eggs flock average. BIGGEST DIVIDEND-PAYING crop to farmers. NOW HATCHING 20 HIGH-PRODUCING WELL-BRED VARIETIES CLOSELY CULLED and INSPECTED. Before ordering send for FREE BEAUTIFUL COLOR PICTURES of OUR BIRDS and LOW PRICES. LIVABILITY GUAR.
NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES. NAPOLEON, OHIO

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	10.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	12.00
Assorted Light Breeds	8.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	10.00

½c per chick less in 500 lots, 1c less per chick in 1000 lots. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Circular FREE.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop., Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

ATHENEON CHICKS
LIBERAL CHICK GUARANTEE
You are protected by our guarantee. Best blood lines. Pedigreed males insure best production from our stock.
10 FREE CHICKS per 100. Order early—get more chicks. Prices will please you. Free catalog tells all about our matings and pedigreed males. Write today.
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White Leghorn Quality Chicks
FERRIS & HOLLYWOOD STRAINS
We are breeders of Large Type Leghorns, layers of large chalky white eggs. Write for our catalog. It's free. Chicks for Feb. & March $10-100; $17.50-500; $90-1,000
CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 6, Richfield, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
Sired by Pedigreed Cockerels from Bloodtested R.O.P. Hens with official records up to 317 eggs. $10 per 100; $47.50 per 500; $90 per 1,000. 10% books order. Catalogue free. Prices on Rocks and Reds on request.
CRESTWOOD POULTRY FARMS,
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CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barron strain S. C. Wh. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed [illegible]. Heavy Mixed $8.00—100. 100% live delivery, P.P. Write for free circular giving full details on all breeds. Clear Spring Hatchery,
F. B. LEISTER, Prop. Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa

UBIKO

"Started 111 Chicks-Raised 106"

Quick growth and rapid gains are characteristic of chicks fed on Ubiko All-Mash Starter. Thousands of poultrymen have proved this to be the case and we have numerous letters in our file telling us of the great success which the Ubiko mixture has brought.

"I want to tell you of my success with your All-Mash Starter. I started 111 Rhode Island Reds on your mash and raised 106 of them. At 8 weeks they weighed close to two pounds They were plump and sold readily in the market.

To say the least, we are well pleased with your feeds and the ease of obtaining good results with the All-Mash system."
—Mrs. H. S. Zohnd,
Ellsworth, Ohio.

All we ask is a trial on your part. When you get your chicks this year look up the Ubiko feed dealer in your neighborhood and get some feed. You will be more than pleased with results.

The Mixture Makes the Difference

Kraco Milk Sugar feed provides ample lactose (milk sugar) for promoting health and growth and guards against coccidiosis.

Dicapho Calcium Phosphate provides calcium phosphate in its most digestible form. 50% more digestible than bone meal.

Cod Liver Oil and yellow corn meal give ample quantities of vitamins D and A, both of which must be present for normal growth.

FREE—ALL-MASH BOOKLET
36 pages of valuable information . . .
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MILLING COMPANY
CINCINNATI, OHIO

A Modern Plant

Nowhere in the country is there a more up-to-date mill than the one shown below. In business over two decades, this company has an enviable record for producing unusually high quality feed.

"Quality in feed is economy in feeding"

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A WARM HOUSE FOR WINTER CHICKS

Cozily warm in severe winter weather in this round wood brooder house (designed and built by the Harder Silo people). Grow your broiler chicks faster—reduce mortality—make more money by brooding them in a Harder. Side walls and thick wood floors fit tight as a tank. Temperature easily controlled even in exposed location. A wonderful house for brooding all your chicks. Warmer on cold days, cooler on warm days. Offered at a new low price. Get a copy of illustrated folder. Local agents wanted.

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LINESVILLE CHICKS

SPECIAL DISCOUNT for early orders. Better blood lines constantly added keep up quality of LINESVILLE CHICKS. Reports of satisfaction and profits prove excellent conditions and healthy, vigorous stock from which they are produced. You, too, can earn larger profits from LINESVILLE CHICKS. S. C. W. Leghorns, B. & W. Rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds, W. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Get FREE CATALOG with late price list.

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Box 45. Linesville, Pa.

BLOOD TESTED

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
Bar., Wh. & Buff Ply. Rks.	$2.75	$5.25	$10	$48.75	$95
R.I.Reds & Wh. Wyandottes	2.75	5.25	10	48.75	95
S.C.Wh. Leg. Hollywood Str	2.50	4.75	9	43.75	85
S.C. Brown & Blk. Leghorns	2.50	4.75	9	43.75	85
S.C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.75	9	43.75	85
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.75	9	43.75	85

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MORE MONEY in "Just Right" Chicks Ohio Accredited
Best Blood Strains Guaranteed Livability

If you want chicks that will grow faster to broiler age, start laying earlier and lay larger quantities of big eggs, depend on "Just Right" guaranteed quality.

Breeding stock from world's best, including Brown and Mann Leghorn foundation, winners in national egg contests. Bigger egg producers, pay three times as much profit. 14-day livability guaranteed. Prices moderate. Wonderful money makers.

Send for beautiful catalog showing breeds in actual colors

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Outlet Always FOR LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Est. 1883

WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and instructions. Box F-2

KRAKAUR POULTRY Co. West Washington Market New York City

A LEGHORN RECORD

......I have 42 pullets and 24 hens from last year. Those 24 hens laid 5,098 eggs from October 1st, 1930, to October 1st, 1931. The birds are English Tom Barron S. C. White Leghorns. S. A. Heisel.

The Market Place

By W. R. WHITACRE

ESTABLISHED fruit and vegetable stores are complaining of the cut-throat competition which exists due to the large numbers of hucksters and peddlers on the streets. The number is larger than in normal years due to the lack of employment. The retailer with his store claims that they sell inferior goods and sell them at prices which are too low for him to combat. As a result he cannot sell the volume of produce that he would be able to handle if it were not for this class of merchant.

The huckster has comparatively little overhead and carries no charge accounts, while the established dealer has a large overhead for rent, taxes, interest and help. This condition has increased to such an extent that several cities in the South and West have made emergency legislation to combat it. For example in Spokane it has been proposed that the huckster and peddler pay an annual fee of $300 to carry on his business. This would drive out all except the most prosperous of the hucksters. Producers are allowed to peddle produce which they have grown without payment of this fee. All violations are subject to fines not exceeding $100.

Outlet for Lower Grades

While there is no doubt that the peddlers work a hardship on the independent retailer, especially when they operate in as large numbers as at present, there is another side to the problem. The peddler does perform a service for the farmer by disposing of a grade of produce which the independent merchant would not handle. He takes the seconds and cheaper grades and sells them. At the present time in Philadelphia, I believe that the peddler is selling more apples than the regular outlets of trade. There are large quantities of fruit that are not fancy, but which are sound and can be sold cheap. For example, there are many seconds, drops, etc., of the standard varieties that are selling at 25c to 40c per ⅝ basket and it is the peddler who buys them. He is not interested in the high-priced stock that sells at $1 per bushel and over but he wants something that he can sell cheap and turn over a profit.

It is possible that the fact that the streets are full of men selling this cheaper stock prevents the larger stores from handling any large volume of the higher priced stock but I believe a little study would be worth while before an effort is made to legislate the huckster out of existence. It has seemed that the established retailer has in many cases charged a higher price for apples than he should when wholesale costs were considered, but this year he is getting his price down more nearly in line with the wholesale price.

◆

For the Big Carrot

I HAVE been a reader of Pennsylvania Farmer for several years and enjoy it very much. In it I see where they have been raising some large carrots. In regard to the size I will not criticize any, as I do some traveling around. Haven't been in every state in the Union, but while visiting the largest kettle factory in Bedford county I found they were building a kettle so large the men on one side could not hear the men on the other side working. The question was asked, "What on earth do you want with a kettle that large?" And the answer was to cook the big carrot in that the man with the overalls on raised in Montour county, Pa.

A. M.

D. A. Arnold of Mineral county, W. Va., has found that quality products attractively displayed appeal to motorists. He sells a large proportion of his fruit and other farm products over this roadside stand.

INVEST
IN A
FARM
before SPRING

Located in PENNSYLVANIA
DELAWARE MARYLAND
VIRGINIA WEST VIRGINIA

Write for our Liberal Terms and Prices.

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FEDERAL LAND BANK
OF BALTIMORE
MARYLAND

Livingston's GIANT New OXHEART TOMATO

The big tomato everybody is talking about. Giant of them all, yet perfect in form and quality. Hundreds of home gardeners who have grown Oxheart Tomatoes report: *"The heaviest fruited of them all" - "Numbers weigh from 2 to 2½ lbs." - "Almost no core" - "Smooth as an apple" - "Most wonderful flavor." - "The biggest money-maker I know of."* A single fruit makes a platterful of enormous slices—thick, tender—almost seedless. Truly delicious in its refreshing mild flavor. Order now from the orig'nl introducers. *Pkt. 20c postpaid.*

FREE New Complete Garden Catalog for 1932—shows all worth while sorts of vegetables and flowers. Write for it today.

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MEN WANTED

as local representatives and to travel the rural routes looking after new and renewal subscriptions to

The PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Pleasant, dignified work, position permanent with good pay to men who can qualify.

Must own or have use of conveyance.

Write Circulation Dept.

The PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
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SEEDS

Fresh, Reliable, Pure, Guaranteed to Please

You can have a wonderful garden, fresh, crisp vegetables every day if you will try our Northern Grown Seeds.

SPECIAL OFFER

FOR 10c We will mail postpaid one package each of Early Arrow-head Cabbage, 60 Day Tomato, Self-Growing Celery, Princess Radish, Fullerton Market Lettuce, and 12 Varieties Choice Flower Seeds.

Write today! Send 10 cents to help pay postage and packing and receive the above "Famous Get-Acquainted Collection" and New Instructive Garden Guide.

Great Northern Seed Co.
Dept. 270, Rockford, Illinois

VICKS Garden and Floral Guide

Choice new varieties, old favorites, all about growing them. Flower and vegetable seeds, plants, bulbs. Money-saving special offers. Write Today for this Free Book. The Garden City

JAMES VICK, 174 Pleasant St., Rochester, N. Y.

Free VICKS

Poultry Problems

Blind Birds

Would some one please tell me what is the matter with my pullets? Several of them have gone blind. I feed them laying mash, wheat and corn.

G. J. Cook

BLINDNESS is often associated with different diseases of poultry, including intestinal worms, paralysis, cholera, and others. I suggest that you give your birds a worm pill such as you see advertised, and if no improvement follows, write me again stating symptoms more fully. R.L.S

◆

Market for Broilers

Would like to know what the best market for broilers is, and at what time of year they bring the best price. What age and weight are required? Also the best white egg market.

Mrs. A. L. W.

PROBABLY the best wholesale broiler market is New York City, although if you can get in touch with some poultry dealer or large hotel nearer home you would find it more satisfactory to sell there. Broiler raisers generally try to have their birds ready for the Easter market, and start their chicks ten to twelve weeks before that date. On a visit to the Eastern Shore broiler section some time ago I found it was the custom there to start running during Christmas week.

Incidentally, some sections are going into broilers rather heavily this winter, and it would probably be well for you to exercise some caution on that account, particularly if broiler growing is a new venture for you.

New York City is the best market for white eggs in the world, but unless you have a large quantity of high quality white eggs, carefully graded, you would probably find it better to market nearer home, as express, commission and breakage must all come out of whatever price you receive.

R. L. S.

◆

Whitewash

DARK walls and ceilings absorb light and conceal hiding places for vermin. Before the pullets are housed for the winter whitewash should be applied to the inside of the poultry house with a sprayer, preferably with some pressure in order to penetrate into cracks and crevices. A highly recommended formula consists of one heaping quart of dehydrated lime, one and one-half quarts of lime sulphur, one ounce of alum, one tablespoon of salt, one bar of laundry soap, and four gallons of water. The alum should be dissolved in hot water and an emulsion made from the soap by chipping it up and heating. This should then be thinned down to the desired consistency for spraying.

◆

Let's Have Eggs

DO you turn up your nose at spinach? Try this recipe and see if you don't change your mind. Drain two cups cooked spinach as well as possible. Add one-half teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, one teaspoon minced onion, one egg and one-half cup of bread crumbs. Mix thoroughly. Shape into cutlets, dip beaten egg and crumbs, saute in butter until golden brown. Place a poached egg on each cutlet and garnish platter with strips of crisp bacon.

Stuffed Eggs in a Nest

Cut six hard-boiled eggs in halves lengthwise, remove yolks, and mash them, adding three tablespoons melted butter, two tablespoons mayonnaise and salt to taste. Stuff whites of eggs and place them cut side down on lettuce leaves.

In Tomatoes

Select well-shaped firm tomatoes and cut off the stem end; take out enough of the pulp so that each shell will hold an egg. Place the tomatoes in well-greased muffin or baking pans, drop in the egg carefully, sprinkle with pepper and salt and put a bit of butter on top of each. Bake until the tomato is soft and the egg is set. Serve on buttered toast.

HARRIS' Registered Certified SEED CORN
Oats, Barley, Buckwheat and Seed Potatoes

Are all Northern grown, here in Monroe County, N. Y., near Lake Ontario.

Harris' Registered Certified Westbranch Sweepstakes, will put more ears in your silo!

Send for the Harris Catalogue Today

We are also famous for our strains of sweet corn, peppers, muskmelons, tomatoes and other vegetables for up-to-date gardeners. If you grow for market send for our Special List for Market Gardeners and Florists.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., Inc.
R.F.D. 36, COLDWATER, N. Y.

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Your Holmes' Handbook of Seeds is awaited with interest for it is crammed full of valuable information about gardening.

The 1932 Book is ready. It's Free.

It describes all the new and standard vegetable, flower and field varieties, with planting information.

If you send 10c we will forward you a regular 35c Pkt. of the beautiful New Nasturtium, Golden Gleam, a Wonderful Double, Sweet-Scented strain.

HOLMES SEED COMPANY
Box 200, Canton, Ohio

Make a tractor of your car

A PULLFORD does the work of 3 or 4 horses—in less time. An ideal, economical tractor for farm use. No expense when idle. Easily, quickly attached to old or new Ford. Gives car power instead of speed. No harder on the engine than ordinary use. Use it for plowing, harrowing, harvesting—all farm work. J. E. Frost, Ladysmith, Wis., writes "Pulls two 12-in. plows through tough quack grass sod." Hundreds of enthusiastic Pullford users are saving money.

Write for catalog now

PULLFORD CO., 2872 Cherry St., Quincy, Ill.

HARDY ALFALFA

We offer the best grade of Michigan Grown Seed of Hardigan, Grimm and Common Alfalfa, also Certified Seed. Prices are unusually low. Purity test over 99½%. High germination. Origin of all our field seeds verified by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Isbell's Bell Brand Seeds are hardy and dependable. Samples and prices gladly sent on request. Write for **Isbell's New Seed Annual,** which describes and illustrates the best in field, garden and flower seeds. Sent free. A post card will do. Write today.

ISBELL SEED COMPANY, *Seed Growers* **153 Mechanic St.** (34A) **JACKSON, MICH.**

Get the Big FREE DASS STRAWBERRY BOOK

Illustrates and describes the heavy producing varieties including our guaranteed MASTODON. Also offers finest quality Raspberry and Small Fruit Plants, Grape Vines, Fruit Trees and Ornamentals, at lowest possible prices.

$3.00 PER THOUSAND, and Up buys DASS' big-rooted, hardy, northern-grown strawberry plants that will thrive and produce big anywhere. Before you buy plants—of any kind—write at once for our catalog.

DASS NURSERY CO., Box 13, Bridgman, Mich.

HOW TO KNOW GOOD SEED

This aim of every farmer is explained in Scott's new Seed Guide, a 72 page book of facts about field seeds and the crops they produce. A FREE COPY will be sent to you on request along with quotations on Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Timothy and other field seeds.

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Dept. 907 *We Pay the Freight* Marysville, Ohio

CONDON'S GIANT EVERBEARING TOMATO

"QUEEN OF THE MARKET." Big Money Maker. Large, solid fruit; excellent canner. To introduce to you our Northern Grown Live Seeds and Plants, we will mail you 125 seeds of Condon's Giant Everbearing Tomato FREE and our Big 1932 Catalog of Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, 192-Page Book tells how, and when to plant. Send 2c stamp to cover postage. Prices Lower Than Ever Before

CONDON BROS., SEEDSMEN
Rock River Valley Seed Farm
BOX 119 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

BERRY BASKETS and CRATES at Winter Discounts

SAVE MONEY ON BERRY BASKETS

BUY at Factory Prices and WINTER DISCOUNTS. Write for FREE CATALOG-*NOW.*

The Berlin Quart or Pint

THE BERLIN FRUIT BOX CO., Berlin Heights, Ohio

SPRAY THE OSPRAYMO WAY

Double the dollars at harvest with Ospraymo. *High, constant pressure guaranteed.* Revolving paddles with brushes keep spray well mixed, prevent clogging. Low up-keep. Sprayer for every need—large power orchard and potato sprayers. Our 50-year sprayer-experience at your service. *Write for catalog today.*

FIELD FORCE PUMP CO., Dept. M, Elmira, N. Y.

Maules Seed Book free

Chock full of low prices on the finest vegetable and flower seeds for farm and garden—also helpful hints for early crops and highest yield. It's an everyday aid from now right through till fall. Free to you from the old reliable seed house.

WM. HENRY MAULE,
529 Maule Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Beautiful Flowers Finest Vegetables *Write today*

FRUIT TREES
SEEDS—BERRY PLANTS—ORNAMENTALS

30% REDUCTION from 1931 prices in most varieties. Guaranteed stock. Farm, flower and garden seeds. Our Free 1932 catalog has everything for Farm, Garden and Lawn.

Allen's Nursery & Seed House, Box 9, Geneva, Ohio

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KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR
and Power Lawnmower

A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers.

Low Prices - Easy Terms

American Farm Machine Co.
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Catalog Free

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
$2.95 PER 1000 AND UP

Heavy rooted, Hardy, Northern grown stock. Fully guaranteed. Buy direct from us. Save money. Also full line Raspberry, Blackberry, Grape, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Bulbs, Etc. at lowest prices. Send for new catalog. It's FREE.

J.N. Rokely & Son, Box 4, Bridgman, Mich

BE SURE TO SAY "I saw your advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer" when writing advertisers.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S FORUM

Landmarks and Pioneers

Prize-Winning Letters

THE old landmark that I am going to tell you about is the Old Stone House. My home is near the Franklin road, Butler county, Pennsylvania, over which Washington traveled when he was going from Port Pitt to Fort Erie. I live about three miles from this old building. George Washington stopped there one night on his journey.

Years ago the old house was a famous stopping place for the stage coaches. Later it was called the Travelers' Inn. After nobody had lived in it for years a foreign family moved in. The roof has now fallen in and it is just an old ruin. I think some Historical Society should rebuild the Old Stone House.

Ruth Snyder.

* * *

NEAR my home, which is five miles from Westminster, the county seat of Carroll county, Maryland, there are many interesting landmarks of the Methodists.

About one and a half miles from my home, imbedded in the earth, are the stump and roots of the famous Strawbridge Oak. Under this oak the devout Methodists, led by Strawbridge, worshiped. Later, churches were built.

Near here are two of the oldest churches in the country. When Strawbridge Oak was cut down a chair was made from the lumber and placed in one of these old edifices.

Margaret B. Fritz.

* * *

SITUATED at the end of our field is the oldest and first Schwenkfelder church in this country. The building is very old and preserves one of the oldest types of architecture.

George Weiss, who brought the Schwenkfelders to America, is buried in the cemetery nearby. Memorial services are held in this little church once a year. My sister and I pass this historical place going to school. It is very interesting to walk in the graveyard. The oldest tombstone marks the grave of a man buried late in the sixteenth century. They say there were many buried before him but the graves are marked only by rough brown stones. William Anders.

* * *

ON our farm the Indians are supposed to have had their council in days of long ago. We can find Indian relics, beads, arrows, pipe stems and bowls. I have a number of these relics which were found when the fields were tilled. A little distance away, the skeleton of an Indian was found. His trinkets were buried with him and he was resting in an upright position.

Manor township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, holds many curiosities of the Indians who roamed the fields and woods many years ago.

Edna M. Kauffman.

* * *

DURING the Revolutionary War, when Washington's Army was encamped near Newton, several foraging teams, accompanied by an officer, came to the home of Christian Fretz for hay. While here the officer espied a fine young horse belonging to Christian's son, Joseph, and told the foragemen he meant to have it, sale or no sale. Joseph's sister overheard him and told her brother.

Of course, Joseph didn't want to lose his horse so he jumped out the back window, ran to the barn, mounted his horse and rode towards Haycock Mountain. As he dashed away, the officer saw him and started to pursue him but soon gave up the attempt.

Joseph rode the horse through wilderness country and forded streams to cover his tracks. He hid the horse in the mountain and returned home. Several days later the officer returned and rudely demanded the horse.

The next day Christian went to the encampment at Newton and told the general in command about the horse. This general gave him a paper of protection and told Joseph to show it to the officer if he should come again.

In a few days the officer returned and was very angry because he could not get the horse. Christian showed him the paper and after the officer had read it, he dropped it hastily, dashed hurriedly away and that was the last they ever saw of him.

Mary Fretz.

Historic Contest

LIST No. 3

The Money of the United States

1. Where was the first mint in the United States established?
2. In what year was it established?
3. How many kinds of paper money are there at present in the United States?
4. Give the date the Treasury Department began to issue the new small size currency.
5. Give the location of three coinage mints of the United States.

Be sure to keep this list until the sixth and last list appears in the paper. There will be fine prizes for the boys and girls who answer all the questions properly and write the best story on "Why I'm Proud of America."

Watch Your Matches

"A MATCH has a head but cannot think, so don't let a match go out alone." Austin Wilkins of the Maine Forest Service found this unusual forest fire sign in Holland. It's one that must be heeded at this time, and campers, fishermen, automobilists and outdoorsmen are being urged to use special care during the next few months because of the serious fire hazards which now prevail. Izaak Walton League bulletin.

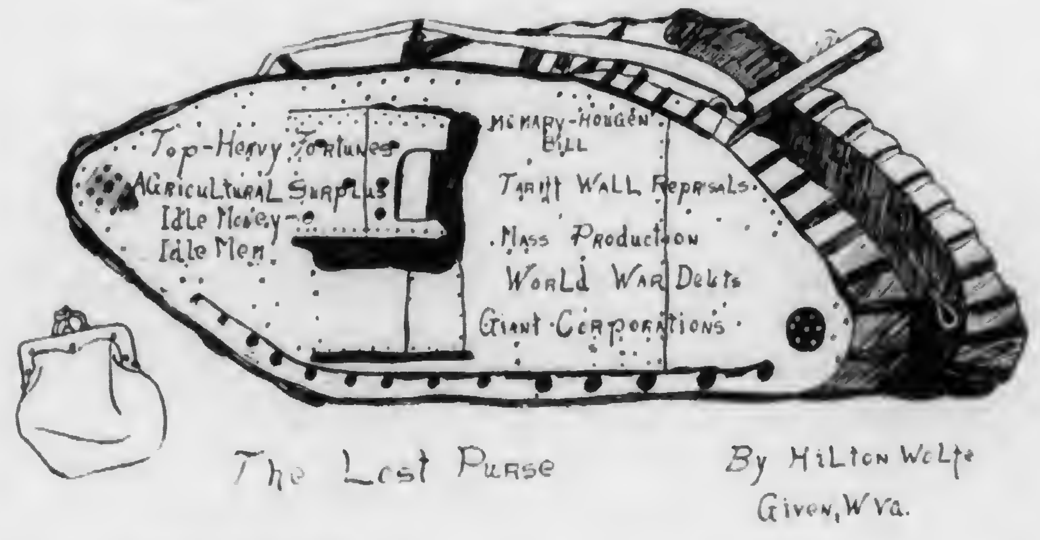
◆

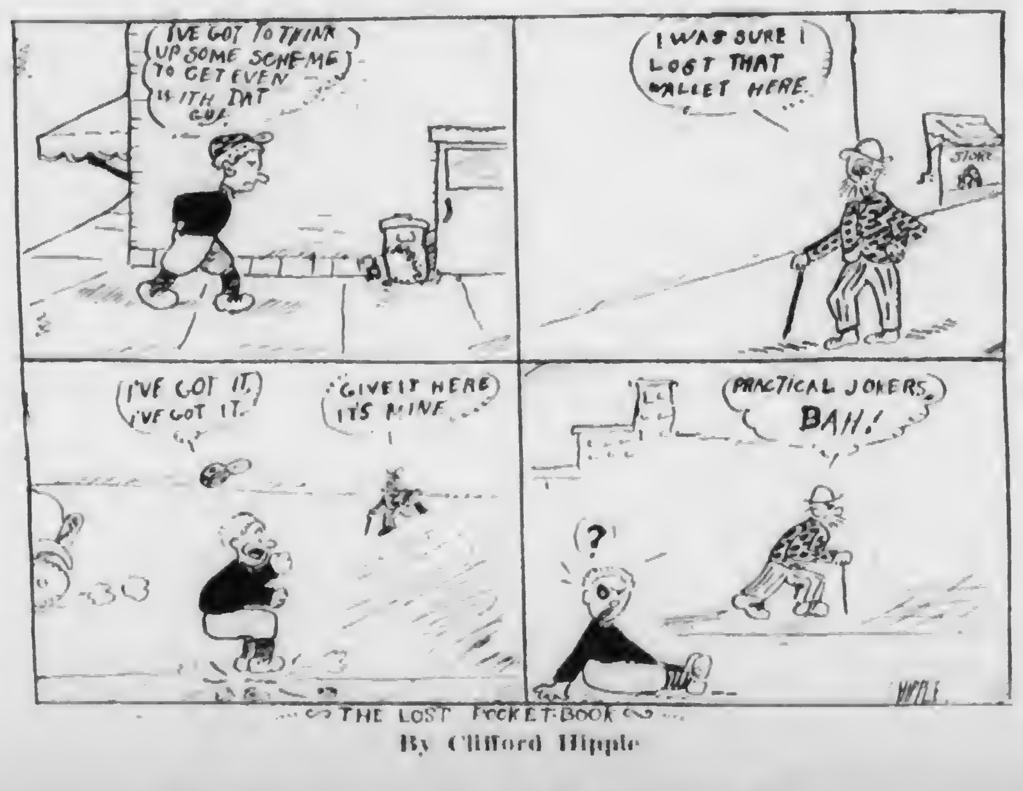
The Lost Pocketbook

By OUR ARTISTS

By Mary Harnish

By Howard W. Bubb




I'VE GOT TO THINK UP SOME SCHEME TO GET EVEN WITH DAT GUY
I WAS SURE I LOST THAT WALLET HERE
STORE
I'VE GOT IT. I'VE GOT IT.
GIVE IT HERE IT'S MINE
PRACTICAL JOKERS, BAH!
?
HIPPLE

THE LOST POCKETBOOK

By Clifford Hipple

Little Folks' Corner

F. Grey Jamison and his German Police dog, Polley.

◆

PRIZE WINNERS

"The Month I Like"

Sara Spencer, Dorothy Westcott, Ruth K. Rahn, Margaret Detwiler, Janet Diehl, George Howell, Imogene Harness, Elsie Mills, Hattie Walls, Martha Stambaugh.

Coloring Dancing Girl

Margaret Winecker, Gene Koush, Sadie Zaremba, Dorothy J. Clapper, Cecil Patterson, Margaret Belle Lowry.

Poem on Santa Claus

Stella, Cornell and Janette Breedlee, John K. Harnish, Irene Wilson, Ida Replogle, Miriam Hess, Grace Day, Eleanor Gillen, Donald Minnis, Fern S Cooke, Alvena Swartz.

◆

MAY I JOIN THE CORNER?

Little Folks' Corner will you let me
Join your happy little corner?
Sit with you around your campfire
Smoke the pipe of peace and friendship?
I have journeyed far to see you
For I dwell in West Virginia
In the hills of West Virginia
In the best state in the nation.

Many years have come and vanished
Since I first became acquainted
With the Little Folks' Corner
I have read the many letters
Written by the little children,
Of the animals or pets,
I have longed to join your corner
In the Pennsylvania Farmer.

But I've feared I'd not be welcome,
So I've lingered back in the hills,
Lingered, waiting, hoping, longing
For some one to bid me enter.
Little Folks, do tell me truly.
Will you let me join your Corner?
Or will you let my letter lay
In the office day by day?

Elizabeth Straier

Editor's Note:—What say you, Little Folks? Shall we permit Elizabeth to enter into the fun of our "Corner?" Won't you write a four-line poem in answer to her plea and for the ten best poems there will be ten nice prizes. Address Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PASSING EVENTS IN PICTURES

1. Former Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany distributed to families of the staff of Doorn House, his home in exile, Christmas gifts of food and clothing and wood which he had split. The ex-Kaiser is 73 years old.

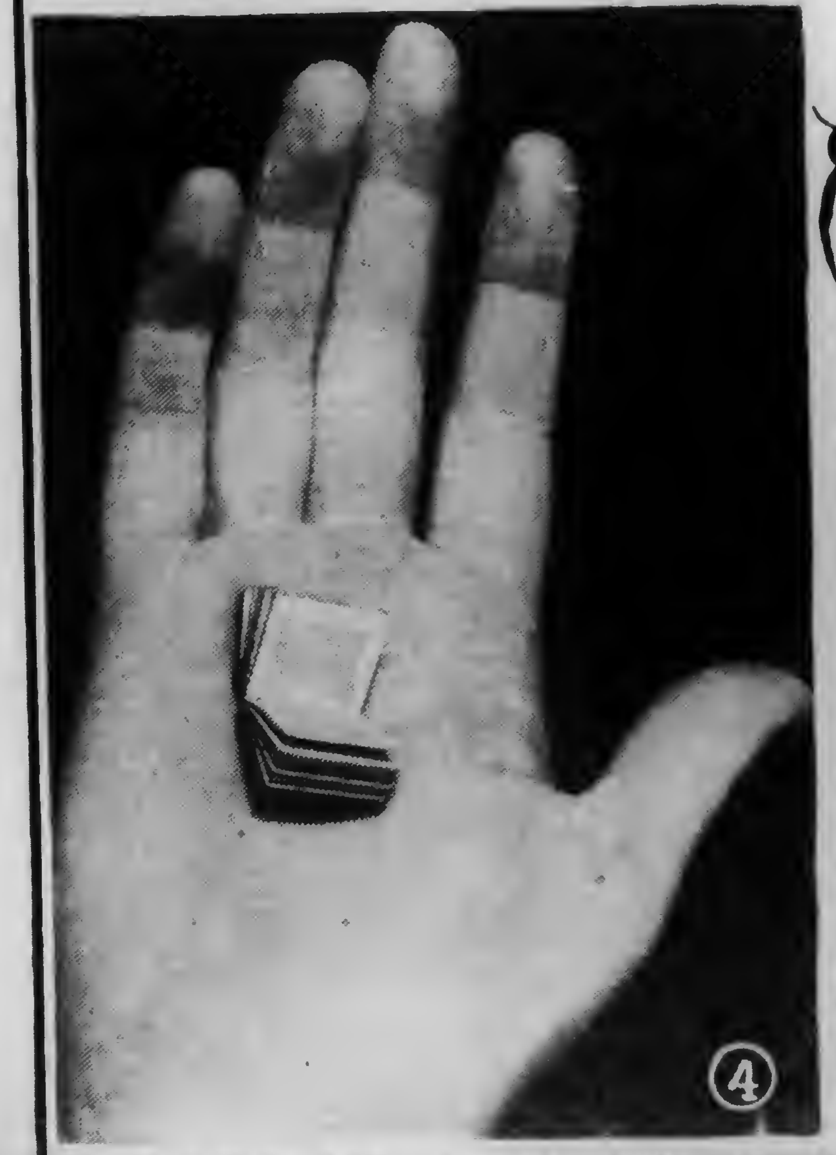
2. Ships of the past. One of the huge sailing ships which were carrying on most of the world's commerce years ago and which were as plentiful then as steam boats are today. These ships of wood (in use when men were of iron) represent the last word in man's attempt to get the best of Nature—before the steam engine.

3. The Great Wall of China behind which the Japanese ordered the Chinese to retire in connection with the present warfare in Manchuria.

4. Chicago, Ill.—This tiny Bible was printed at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1895. The dimensions of it are approximately 19 millimeters high, 12 millimeters wide and 6 millimeters thick. The printed pages are actually less than half the size of an ordinary postage stamp. The Bible contains 520 pages, is printed in two-column style and it takes a powerful lens to read it.

5. Apparently enjoying his annual winter trek to his home in Ormond Beach, Fla., John D. Rockefeller, Sr., was photographed at his daily round of golf.

6. Rome, Italy.—Some of the world's rarest manuscripts and thousands of valuable books were ruined or damaged and five persons were killed when the roof of part of the central section of the Vatican Library collapsed, plunging through the Sala Sistina (Sistine Hall) and a reading room beneath it to a vacant apartment on the ground floor.



(Photo by Underwood & Underwood)

Farmer's Business Letter

GRADUALLY farmers of the Mid-West are adjusting themselves to conditions. They appreciate that there is no actual suffering on farms for want of the necessities. In many cases rents have been reduced by voluntary action on the part of landlords. Old contracts have been forgotten or new ones written. A few are able to make a little, due to favorable location or fortunate investment in production. In a word, the farm industry is getting itself adjusted in such a manner that with advancing prices it is going to be in position to make a pretty good showing. There won't be a particle of inflation of any kind left.

Weather has been fickle, and unusual. This week zero temperatures, snows, mild spring-like days, heavy rains and thunder storms, all within a range of a few hundred miles. Roads are bottomless in many places, interfering with the movement of farm products.

New Low in Hogs

The hog market hit a new low this week, the average price on Thursday dropping to $3.95, lowest on record since 1899. Runs were fairly liberal, but the decline was not due so much to large supplies as to poor demand, the result of unusually mild weather throughout the eastern sections of the country. Pork loins dropped to seven to nine cents, against eight to 13 cents last week, and were almost unsalable. And high temperatures only added to the desire of those holding fresh pork to move it. Some real winter weather would certainly be of great benefit to hog growers.

Eleven points had 690,000 hogs this week, against 736,000 last week, and 783,000 a year ago. Marketing is running under a year ago, when up to this date eleven markets had received 1,724,000 hogs, comparing with only 1,514,000 this year. Average hog price for the week here was $4.05, a drop of a dime compared with last week. A year ago the average was $7.70.

Storage Stocks

The amount of pork on hand January 1st was 559 million pounds, almost exactly the same as the average of the past five years. Lard supply on the first of the month was 51 million pounds, the same as a year ago. Butter stocks were 27 million pounds, against 63 million a year ago, and 54 million the average for the past five years. Eggs show a large increase, nearly a third more than the average for the past five years. Cheese supply is about in line with the five-year average.

Lambs Recover

The lamb market opened in a slump, but gained steadily thereafter and closed with a net gain of about a quarter. The average price for the week, however, showed a decline of 40 cents, standing at $5.70 against $6.10 last week. At the close of the week best lambs were bringing $6.85, comparing with $6 on Monday. Receipts were liberal though a little under last week.

A government report on feeding indicated an increase, as of January 1st, of 14 per cent over last year when numbers set a new record. The number on feed the first of the year was estimated at 5,886,000 head, a gain of nearly a million over the average of the past five years. Eastern orders for slaughter lambs have held up remarkably well, this movement at times breaking all records, and it appears that the country is definitey on a basis of larger lamb consumption.

Weak Beef Demand

The cattle run was smaller this week, demand limited and the market lower, at times in a semi-demoralized condition. Old-timers say they never saw anything like the uncertainty of values. As an illustration, on a load of cattle this week: Seller asked $8.75, buyer offered $7.15. No sale. The cattle were moved to a new location. Later seller offered the cattle at $10.25 to the same buyer, who did not recognize them, and sold them to him at $9. Only a few sell at the top prices, bulk at $8 and under. Tops this week sold at $11. Most of the people in the trade wouldn't be surprised to see the tops lower. Beef at present prices cannot compete with cheap pork. Average price of steers this week was $6.80, a drop of 30 cents. Beef at wholesale was a little lower, on the lower grades. In eastern markets beef dropped at the week-end.

A survey by the government indicates about five per cent fewer cattle in feed-lots January 1st than a year ago. There is an increase east of the Mississippi and a decrease west. More of the cattle on feed are light in weight, and prospective marketings during the first quarter of the year are less than last year.

Grains Lose a Little

Grains weak again. There was a small net loss in prices this week. Marketing is light, but commercial stocks show little decrease because of the small export demand. Wheat from the southern hemisphere now dominates the European market. Reported during the week that Greece is negotiating with Farm Board for 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, to be shipped if the sale is made at the rate of a million bushels a month. Farmers not enthusiastic about the plan to make Farm Board wheat available for feeding the poor. Want to know why government-owned wheat should be disposed of ahead of farmer-owned wheat. Some concern about corn condition where rains have been heavy. Much of the corn is said to be exposed and "wringing wet." Farm prices for corn from 25 to 35 cents mostly, depending on condition, location and local demand. Not much moving. The grain trade in general is still short on activity and optimism.

Chicago, Jan. 16, 1932. Watson.

Produce Market Review

THE Philadelphia egg market opened weak and prices dropped about three cents a dozen on all grades of fresh eggs. At the close of the week the market was steady at the lower price level. Receipts were moderate and were about equal to the corresponding week last year. The warm weather has favored increased production and has been unfavorable to consumption. Buyers were conservative and very critical of quality.

Retail prices were considerably out of line with the wholesale market. Carton eggs were selling at retail stores at 37c early in the week but were reduced to 32c on Thursday. The steadier tone of the wholesale market late in the week was due to a number of factors. Among them were: lower retail prices, fairly good clearance of receipts and the low price to the producer which is expected to greatly discourage production. One indication of this is the increased receipts of fowl during the past few days.

Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 23@24c per dozen, white and brown extras at 21@22c, nearby mixed colors at 17@20½c. The New York market dropped during the week but reported a better demand toward the close. The lowering of retail prices brought about a better clearance. Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 23@23½c per dozen, while other grades of white eggs sold at 19@22½c. Brown eggs sold at 19@23c and mixed colors at 14@21c.

Poultry and Butter

The live poultry market in New York dropped sharply at the close of the week. More liberal receipts, warm weather and a lack of demand were the chief weakening factors. Fowls were slow and weak. Fancy broilers were rather scarce and held firm with poorer stock dull and weak. The broilers which are classed as fancy in New York weigh from 3½ to 4 pounds each and are well finished. Colored fowl were quoted at 21@23c per pound. Leghorn fowl 18@20c, chickens 15@20c, pullets 17@24c and capons 25@30c. Live domestic rabbits were dull and sold at 10@18c per pound.

The butter markets were unsettled with prices fluctuating. Prices closed about one-half to one cent lower than at the opening of the week and 92 score butter was selling at 24c in Philadelphia and at 23c in New York. The trade in general is quiet with very little speculative interest. Many receivers found it difficult to prevent supplies from accumulating and considerable stock was placed in the freezers.

Potatoes Steady

Potato prices held fairly steady in eastern markets during the week. There was, however, a noticeably heavier movement of potatoes to market. Pennsylvania potatoes continued to move freely by motor truck into Philadelphia. Most of the stock is of only fair quality and the grading is poor. Most stock sells at 75@90c per 100-pound sack, although well-graded stock brings $1 and in a few cases it sells a little higher when of fine quality. There is a lot of poor stock from Pennsylvania that brings about 50c to 60c.

Rail receipts of Maine potatoes on this market have been very light and on several days during the week there were no rail offerings available. On the other hand, boat receipts of Maines were very heavy. Prices of Maine stock in Philadelphia have ranged from $1 to $1.15 per 100-pound sack. Prices of potatoes at Maine shipping points range from 50c to 53c per 100-pound sack f. o. b.

The apple market continues inactive with prices holding the same as they have been for the past month. There is very little fluctuation but the demand has not improved. Trading continues very slow. Prices of Pennsylvania medium to large Romes range from 75c to $1 per bushel, Delicious from 75c to $1.50, Stayman from 75c to $1.35, Yorks 50c to 75c. W. R. W.

Produce Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 26 @ 29c; 92 score, 25c; 90 score, 23½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 26 @ 28c; nearby white, extras, 27 @ 29c; nearby brown extras, 21@26c; nearby mixed colors, 21@24c; nearby current receipts, 19½@21c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 19@25c; old roosters, 12@17c; pigeons, pr., 20@25c; turkeys, 21@27c; ducks, 15@21c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 30@50c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl. boxes, $1.50@2.25.

Vegetables.—BRUSSELS SPROUTS, L. I., 5@12c per qt. BEETS, N. J. & Pa., cut ⅝ bskts., 20@30c. CARROTS, N. J. & Pa., cut ⅝ bskt., 35@65c. CELERY, Pa. & N. J., 5@10c bnch. LEEKS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2½c bnch. MUSHROOMS, Pa., 3-lb. bskts., white, 40@60c. PARSLEY ROOT, Pa., 1½@2c bnch. PARSNIPS, Pa. & N. J., 20@35c ⅝ bskt. TURNIPS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., white, 15@25c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., reds & yellows, No. 1's, 30@45c. POTATOES, Pa. & N. J., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1's, various varieties, 75@90c.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 35@40c; creamery butter, 32@38c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 25@30c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2.25 each; springers, 75c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.50; squabs, 25@50c each; rabbits, 75c@$1.25, each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 12@20c ¼ peck. PEARS, 20@25c qt. CRANBERRIES, 12@15c per lb.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, 25c bunch. BEANS, (string), 25 @ 30c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 35 @ 40c pint box. BEETS, 8@10c bunch. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. CARROTS, 8@10c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 25@35c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 8@15c each. EGG-PLANTS, 20@25c each. ENDIVE, 8@15c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. MUSHROOMS, 15@20c pt. box. ONIONS, 15@20c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 8@10c ¼ pk.; 60@75c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 20@25c ¼ pk. PEPPERS, 3@5c each. PARSLEY, 2@5c bunch. RADISHES, 8@10c bunch. SPINACH, 10@13c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 20@25c pt. box. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 24¾c; standards, 24¼c; 89 score, 23¼c; 88 score, 22¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 15½@16c; fresh, extra firsts, 16½@17c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 17@18c.

Poultry.—Live colored hens, 20 @ 23c; Leghorns, 15@18c; springers, 14@15c; colored springers, 17@20c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 18@22c; geese, 15@18c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 33c; hog dressed, 28@30c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Jan. 18.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, 59½c; No. 2 yellow corn, new, 40c; old, 40½@41c; No. 3 yellow corn, new, 36¼@38½c; No. 2 white oats, 25¾@27c; No. 1 rye, 54c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, Jan. 15.—A very substantial volume of business has been transacted in the wool market during the past week, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. Sampling, as during the previous few weeks, continued to be an important feature, but buying on a decidedly larger scale was quite general. London opened higher than had been expected by many, and this development possibly helped to stimulate greater activity in domestic wools. Interest broadened to include some lines that had been neglected. Prices were mostly steady with a firming tendency on grades that had been given most attention in recent weeks.

Fine strictly combing wool is quoted at 24c, half-blood and three-eighths 23@24c, quarter-blood 21@22c. Fine clothing is listed at 19@20c, half-blood 19c, three-eighths and quarter-blood 20@21c.

NEW YORK MILK

New York.—A basic net pool price of $1.12 per 100 pounds for 3.5 per cent milk produced in December will be paid members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

This is 29 cents per 100 pounds less than the return for November milk, and 32 cents less than the October price. Since October 1st the sale price on Class 1 milk has gone down $1.11 in the New York City market, and has also declined in other markets. At the same time, of course, the percentage of milk being sold in Class 1 is more favorable.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

The cattle market at Pittsburgh on Monday of this week was irregular. Although receipts were light, about 25 carloads being on sale, demand was not keen enough to advance values. The market opened with prices about steady with last week, but eased off after a few loads had been sold and later sales were slow to lower. One load of choice 840-lb. steers brought $8, while the bulk of good butcher steers went at $6@6.50. One right good load of weighty cattle brought $7.25. Fair to good weighty steers went largely at $6.25@6.75. Heifers were in light supply and sold at about steady prices. Choice heifers brought $5.40@5.60 and common kind around $3.25@4. Cows were plentiful and sold on the basis of $3.50@4.25 for the better grades; canners and common cows $1.75@3. Not many bulls were offered and the market was strong. One choice beef bull brought $4.35. Fair kind sold mostly around $3.50.

Choice weighty steers	$7 25@ 7 75
Good to choice, do.	6 75@ 7 25
Fair to good, do.	6 25@ 6 75
Ordinary to fair	6 00@ 6 25
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 00
Good to choice yearlings	7 50@ 8 00
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 25@ 5 75
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good light steers	5 50@ 6 00
Common to medium, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 5 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 50@ 5 75
Good to choice heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Fair to good heifers	4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 25
Good to choice fat cows	3 50@ 4 00
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair cows	2 25@ 3 00
Canners	1 50@ 2 25
Fresh cows, sell at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 00@ 4 35
Fair to good handy bulls	3 75@ 4 00
Common to fair bulls	3 25@ 3 75
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

Thirty-two carloads made up the supply. The market was fairly active at prices steady with Saturday or a dime and more higher than Friday. Good handy-weights brought $4.70@4.75, heavy mixed a nickel less and heavy hogs $4.25@4.50. Sows were scarce and were quoted at $3.50 down.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 25@ 4 50
Heavy mixed	4 60@ 4 70
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 70@ 4 75
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 70@ 4 75
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 50@ 4 60
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	4 00@ 4 25
Roughs	3 25@ 3 50
Stags	2 00@ 2 75

Sheep and Lambs

Very few sheep were in the ten carloads which made up the supply of ovine stock, most of the receipts being lambs. The lamb market was about steady with best grades selling at $6.25@6.75, medium sort $5@6 and plainer kind around $4. Aged stock was scarce and stronger, good wethers being quoted at $3.75.

Good to best wethers	$3 50@ 3 75
Good mixed	3 00@ 3 50
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	6 25@ 6 75
Medium lambs	5 00@ 6 00
Culls and common	3 00@ 5 00
Heavy lambs	5 00@ 5 75

Calves

With 500 calves on sale the market was steady. Good to choice vealers brought $8@9.50 and plain kinds mostly $4@7.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, Jan. 18.—Cattle receipts were 725 head. The supply was largely of lower grade light and medium-weight steers. The market top was $7.50 on 1,300-lb. weights, bulk of sales was at $5.50@6. Bulls were steady; she-stock, lower. Stockers and feeders were scarce and sold at about steady prices.

About 150 calves were offered. The market was steady on the basis of $10 for choice vealers.

Fourteen hundred hogs were on sale. The market was weak to lower with best 220 to 250-lb. hogs selling at $5.50.

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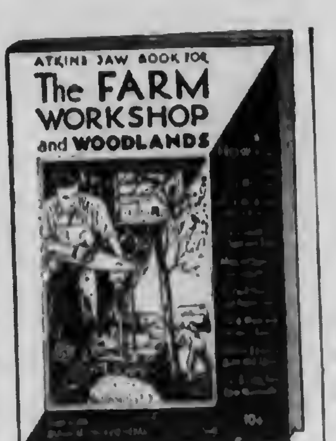
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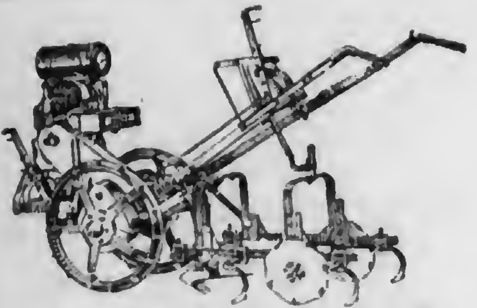

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Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

"WILL it pay me to soak dried beet pulp for my cows?" asks a reader.

Soaking adds nothing except palatability, but often that is of very great importance. Sometimes when our ration is not varied or is composed of only a few feeds the cows tire of the feed or become cloyed. In this case the soaked beet pulp will surely help out, as will also feeding molasses.

"Do you think the water from my well is too cold for the cows?"

As a rule water freshly pumped from the well is above fifty degrees and if not allowed to stand in trough or tank to chill and freeze it is just all right for the cows. Cows in heavy flow of milk should be watered twice a day because they need fifteen or more gallons and generally do not drink that much at one time. Water bowls in the stable are strictly all right if looked after regularly and kept clean and sanitary. The concrete trough in front of the cows also is excellent for watering if kept clean. These watering devices need daily attention. Not a great deal but must be looked after if they are to be satisfactory. This from long experience.

Several Pig Questions

"I feed my pigs in the old way, throwing the corn ears to them from the crib, but they do not seem to eat the oats and barley well whole. Would it be a good plan to soak the oats and barley? I want to feed a lot, as I have plenty."

Comparative tests indicate that soaking does not improve the palatability and thus treated oats or barley does not give better results but in some cases poorer. But where these grains were ground fine their efficiency was increased 12 to 15 per cent in pork production in the same time.

A Montgomery county, Pa., man has a surplus of soy beans and wanted to feed them to the hogs but found the hogs did not like them and would not eat them if other feed was available. He wants to know what to do to induce the hogs to eat them. Cook the beans and the hogs will eat them with relish and do well on them. They were found a very efficient pork maker when cooked. Too much in the ration, however, is said to make soft pork.

"Is any book published on the growing and feeding of soy beans?"

Yes, a very excellent and exhaustive volume titled "The Soy Bean," by Piper & Morse, the McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York. It not only tells how to grow and feed them but how to eat them. Some fifty recipes are given on how to prepare them to make excellent table dishes rich in nitrogen and pep. Folks go down to Mexico to eat chili con carne, at least that is what they tell me, but in the book named is the recipe to make it at home, but maybe the Mexican kind has more kick.

"I can sell my corn at 36c a bushel and my pork at 8c a pound. Had I better sell the corn or feed it to hogs and sell the pork?"

A large number of tests indicate that a bushel of corn will make ten and a half pounds of pork. A careful feeder with good stock may make 11½ pounds to the bushel. Then also you would have a lot of very good manure. On the face of it it seems the pork proposition were the best. We hear so much about unemployment and I may say from experience that managing and caring for a bunch of hogs gives plenty of employment.

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

Brief Answers

J. T. F. writes: "I had ten acres in potatoes last year, sowed a part of the land in wheat and vetch and the remainder in rye. I want to get this land in the best possible condition to raise potatoes. It is a loose loamy soil that does not pack and looks to be very productive. My potatoes were planted late and didn't do very well. I used a potato fertilizer on them, using about 1,000 pounds to the acre. My cover crop looks fine. I am thinking of turning this under in the spring, subsoiling and applying some lime. Then sowing in soy beans, then plowing these under or disking them in, and then sowing sweet clover, red clover and vetch for my cover crop, and turning this under in the spring and planting to potatoes. I would like to know what you think of subsoiling in the spring and about liming the land that close to the potato crop. Will I have scabby potatoes?"

You are on the right road. The farmer who is willing to do so much for his land ought to get good returns. Turn the wheat and vetch and the rye under when not more than 12 inches high, if possible. If you plow that land eight or nine inches deep I doubt whether it will pay you to subsoil. We tried subsoiling on Woodbine and got no perceptible results. You will know better when you try it, provided you check it. Lime will do your potatoes no harm unless you have potato scab germs in the soil or put them there with seed. They thrive better and multiply more rapidly in a sweet soil, hence many say do not lime your potato land. The truth is that lime seems to improve the quality of the potatoes. Do not fail to remember that scab germs will remain in the land for 30 years and we do not know how much longer, but I have known them to remain in the soil on Woodbine for thirty years or more.

* * *

F. P.—Our Station says that there is no better treatment for stomach worms in sheep than the copper sulphate treatment. I know of no kind of salt that will take the place of the copper sulphate. We do not treat sheep two months before lambing time.

* * *

E. H. L.—You could do no better than to have sweet clover precede the sowing of the alfalfa. Cut the sweet clover just as soon as the first buds appear for the bloom, harrow the ground as soon as the sweet clover hay is off the ground and apply from 300 to 500 pounds superphosphate per acre and sow 12 pounds of northern-grown alfalfa. Let it go into winter every year with not less than 12 inches of growth. In your state I believe it will be better for the alfalfa if you do not cut it more than twice a year. In Wisconsin they have found it much better to cut the alfalfa but twice a year. It prolongs the life of the alfalfa to cut but twice rather than three times. Alfalfa in the East will not stand close grazing.

* * *

E. H. P.—If you mean to sow crimson clover in the spring thinking you can cut it in the fall you are mistaken. When crimson clover is sown in the spring it will make a puny growth, come into head and perhaps ripen seed but will produce little tonnage. It should be sown in July or August and go through the winter. Soy beans will be far superior to crimson clover. Besides I doubt whether crimson clover will stand the winter in most of Pennsylvania.

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JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE Vaccinated and certified. Berkshire & O. I. C., Chester & Yorkshire crossed, 7-8 weeks old, $4.00 each, express prepaid to your station. On orders of 6 pigs or more, $3.75 each prepaid. Ship any number, C. O. D.
Old Homestead Farm, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

FOR SALE.—25 pure-bred Hampshire Sows, bred for March and April farrow. Also 2 registered Hampshire Boars. Reas. prices. L. O. McKinney & Son, Monroeville Road, Turtle Creek, Pa.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars.
GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS. Fall pigs, few bred sows and service boars. Write wants. A. M. KENNEL, R. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

POLAND-CHINAS of constructive breeding. Service boars, pigs, bred sows, prices reasonable. C. S. EPPLEY, R. 6, Zanesville, Ohio

CHOICE O. I. C. GILTS for February and March farrow $35.00. Weanling pigs $8.00. Papers for registration. R. C. KRANTZ, R. 3, Dover, Ohio

Chester White Sows Bred for spring farrow. Write your wants.
R. L. MUNCE, Canonsburg, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times.
FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

GUERNSEYS Several young bulls near serviceable age, two foundation cows near freshening. Accredited Blood Tested.
FAIRACRES FARM, Sewickley, Pa.

Jersey Bulls ready for service. Younger Bulls and Bull Calves. Eligible to registry. Accredited herd. Prices in Keeping with the Times. C.P. & M.W. Bigham, Gettysburg, Pa.

JERSEY BULLS of serviceable age, from A. M. dams
ELMWOOD FARM, ELMWOOD, PA.

Farm Conditions

Pendleton Co., N. E. W. Va.

Jan. 5: Some plowing was done during December, but now we are having quite a bit of sleet and ice which has broken down some fruit trees. All seemed quiet on the headwaters of the Potomac during the holidays. Christmas programs were rendered about as usual. Mr. Charles E. Hunt of Churchville, Va., had the pleasure of killing two black bears on December 23rd. Several local hunters have had the sport of hunting rabbits during the holidays. Scarlet fever is prevalent in some sections. The winter has been very mild up to this time and stock looks well. Hens laying fairly well. Real estate and personal property being sold and not commanding very good prices as a general rule.
John Dahmer.

Cumberland Co., Southern Pa.

Jan. 9: A very open and mild winter. Only two light snows to date. Not much frost in the ground. Have had several heavy rains of late, raising the streams and wells. Some plowing being done, also getting wood in shape for summer use. Country butchering nearly all done. Many unemployed people all around. Our county home is crowded. J. Brown Kelley.

Morgan Co., N. E. Colo.

Jan. 12: As the new year starts off we optimistic ones are expecting a gradual turn for the better in all lines of business. Since November 20th there has been almost steady cold and wintry weather, considerable snow, mercury reached nine degrees below zero. Not so many cattle and lambs in the fattening pens as there was in 1930 and 1931. There is a fair crop of alfalfa hay and other forage feeds. Beet pulp is a good supply of excellent feed for cattle and sheep, also for the dairy cow. Most farmers here will tackle the farm problem with old-time enthusiasm as in the past. Others by much mismanagement will be down and most out of the game.
S.S. Hinerman.

Somerset Co., S. W. Pa.

Jan. 14: Nice winter weather. Not much snow and no zero weather yet. A good bit of sickness. Some farmers getting ready to attend the show at Harrisburg. Cows holding well in milk. Price low. Next in order will be sugar boiling. Chickens laying well. Poultry raisers getting ready for spring chicks. Roads in bad shape. Oats 30c, wheat 60@70c, eggs 20c, butter 25@35c, milk basic $1.10. Mrs. H. W. B.

Centre Co., Central Pa.

Jan. 12: Beautiful spring-like weather prevails. Bright sunshine, birds chirping. A combined all-day meeting of the officers of Moshannon, Half Moon and Union Granges at the Grange Hall in Unionville for the installation of officers included a bountiful dinner which many partook of. Wheat 60c, rye 40c, corn 45c, barley 45c, buckwheat 40c, oats 30c, eggs 30c, lard 8c, lambs 4c. A.

Franklin Co., Southern Pa.

Jan. 11: The winter has been rather mild with few snows of consequence but with plenty of rain. Streams well supplied with water. Fall-sown grains doing well. Some plowing being done. Grass fields look green yet. Some large porkers killed. Some steers being fed. Beef sells at 12c for hind quarter. Some employment is being obtained on the new state roads to be built. Charity groups caring for poor and needy. The new Board of County Commissioners faces a difficult problem at the outset of their term. The county tax rate is expected to come back to four mills from six mills. It was four mills five years ago. John B. Shank.

◆

Pittsburgh Milk Prices

The following net prices for 3.5 per cent milk are announced by the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company as the basis of payment for December deliveries:

District 1.—Country plants, basic, $1.075; surplus, $1.00. Direct shipped, basic, $1.665; surplus, $1.43.
District 2.—Basic, $1.825; surplus 97c.
District 3.—$1.365.
District 4.—$1.59.
District 5.—$1.00.
District 7.—Basic, $2.425; surplus, $1.03.
District 8.—$2.02.
District 10.—Basic, $1.435; surplus, $1.14.
District 12.—Basic, $1.625; surplus, $1.095.

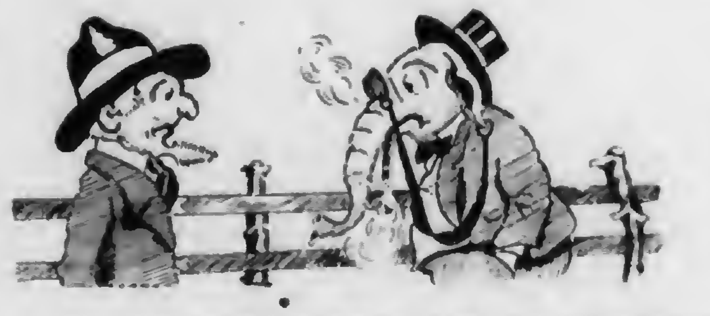
◆

Maple Sugar Time

Sometime in February,
  Almost every year,
You'll find me roamin' dreamy-like
  Beneath the maples here;
A-looking at the branches
  Shinin' leafless in the sun,
And longin' for the moment
  When the sap begins to run.

There's no other time so pleasant
  For the folks here on the farm.
Even summer with its roses
  Cannot boast such fairy charm;
'Tis nature's resurrection
  For which we've waited long—
Beneath the snows hepaticas
  Await the robin's song.

There's the ring of flashin' axes
  And the smell of burnin' pine
And they sort o' chase your troubles
  Clear across the county line.
Don't you hear the sap a-drippin
  While I'm settin' down this rhyme?
Birds a-singin', buds a-swellin'—
  It is maple-sugar time. M. C. S.



The Cheerful Plowman

THE ANCIENT ART OF CUSSING THE PARTY

E used to cuss the party when the pumpkins wouldn't grow and the onions acted smarty as they withered in a row; and the party got the cussing when the chickens had the pip, when the gander took to fussing with his system full of grippe. We blamed the party quickly when the hoppers mowed the wheat, when the guinea-pig grew sickly and the gobbler wouldn't eat; and we felt the party guilty when the market took a fall, when the rhubarb acted wilty out beside the garden wall.

We cussed the party hotly when the price of oats was low, though the books of Ginn and Motley and of Bancroft, and of Poe, all declared no party living had the power to kill the grain or supervise the giving of depression or of pain. We cussed the party roundly when the hot winds scorched the rye, and we cussed it most profoundly when the sheriff caught our eye; and furthermore we cussed it when the mortgage bill was due, and we vowed we'd swamp and bust it and elect another crew.

We were silly in our cussing, in our blaming, in our rage, in our misdirected fussing at the market and the wage, and that fact we soon discovered when we turned the party out with a noise that spread and hovered in the atmosphere about, for the crew that we instated at the pork barrel and the trough was as hopeless and belated as the crew we herded off. No, it seldom is the party that's the author of our ills when the times are acting smarty and there's nothing in the tills.
J. E. T.

SAINT AMOUR BRED SOW SALE

Big Type Poland China Hogs
40 BRED GILTS and 10 YOUNG BOARS

January 27, 1932 at 1 P. M.
DOE RUN, PENNA.
5 Miles South of Coatesville on Route 82

For Catalog Address—
BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Coatesville, Pa. R.F.D. No. 5

SHEEP

Registered Shropshire Ewes, bred to Guthery and McClain rams. Will sell at prices to suit times. D. D. Meese, Salisbury, Pa.

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices.
Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

Angus Bull Calves 4 to 8 mos. old, good ones. Cheap.
M. V. CALDWELL, Lisbon, Ohio

MILKING SHORTHORNS Write or come and see them.
C. G. Wagner, Westford, Crawford Co., Pa.

REGISTERED MILKING SHORTHORNS. 5 heifers, two bull calves, 1 bull, 1 cow, registered and tuberculin tested, prices low. CHARTER OAK FARMS, R. 8, Crafton, Pa.

HORSES

REGISTERED BELGIANS.—Young stallions and mares. See us before buying.
HYLLMEDE FARM, BEAVER, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.00 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C, Renton, Washington.

TOBACCO

SMOKING.—8 lbs., $1.00; Chewing, 5 lbs., $1.00. Fifty cigars, $1.75. Pay postmaster. Silk socks free with each order. Farmers' Tobacco Exchange, S127, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GOLD LEAF. GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe Free. Pay Postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED OLD KENTUCKY Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.00, ten $1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Ky.

GEORGIA GOLDEN LEAF SMOKING Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

SMOKERS BUY DIRECT by box and save. Send 10c for assorted samples. Perkiomen Cigar Co., Yerkes, Penna.

GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING or CHEWING, five pounds, $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe Free. Pay when received. Ford Farms, S58, Paducah, Ky.

LONG RED LEAF, 10 pounds choice flavor chewing or smoking, $1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Morris Brothers, Fulton, Kentucky.

PET STOCK

WHITE MICE.—2 males, 10 females, $2.25. Booklet on their care, 25c. R. B. Bleinesderfer, Box 10, Penryn, Pa.

The pedigree of quality goods

Every stockman knows the value of pedigrees. A cow whose dam and sire have a good record is more likely to become a high producer than one of unknown lineage. Likewise the merchandise you buy to fill the weekly needs of your home and farm, should have a pedigree, a name that stands for established worth. In a true sense, the advertising pages in this farm paper are a record book in which you can find a list of the most reliable goods on the market.

These advertisements are inserted by reputable firms who offer you the products you need on the single basis of giving you a dollar's worth of quality for every dollar spent. They are honest statements, for the advertiser knows that he could not remain an advertiser were he to misuse the printed page.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

STRAWBERRY PLANTS at New Lower Prices. Townsends 20th Century Money saving Catalogue mailed on request. It will pay you to get this free book before placing any orders for plants. Special Offer Send the names of six friends who grow strawberries and we will mail coupon entitling you to $1.00 worth of plants with your order. Townsend Nurseries, Box 75, Salisbury, Maryland.

100 MASTODON everbearers and 50 Blakemore Strawberry plants, $2.00. All standard and latest Varieties Strawberries $3.00, 1,000 up. Latham and Chief largest Red Raspberries. Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Fruit Trees, Grapes, Shrubs, Asparagus Bulbs. Highest Quality guaranteed. Reduced Price. Catalog free. Westhauser Nurseries, B 11, Sawyer, Michigan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $5.00; Grimm Alfalfa, $8.00; White Sweet Clover, $3.00; Red Clover, $7.50; Alsike, $7.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES. 5c and up. Yellow and Blood Red Delicious, Grapevines, 3c. Plums, pears, cherries, nuts, berries, pecans. Ornamentals. Free catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

CLOVER SEED, Illinois grown, $9.00 bushel. Timothy $1.85; Soy Beans 65c bu. Sweet Clover, $3.50; Alfalfa, $8.00. Send for new catalogue. Kelly Seed Co., Peoria, Illinois.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI, 24 inches high, 12 $1.00; other shrubs 15c, Elberta trees, 10c. Catalog free. Malta Nursery, Malta, Ohio.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

$500 GETS 25 ACRES.—Tools, furniture, horses, poultry and equipment included; sunny southern climate, 1½ acres berries, ¾ acre asparagus, variety fruit; stream in pasture, woodlot, cozy home, see picture pg. 82 Strout's catalog; ample barn, hen houses; near town, bus service, water sports; $1,200 complete, $500 down. Catalog Free, Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

DOGS

RAT TERRIERS, FOX TERRIERS, Rock Garden Supplies. Illustrated lists, 10c. Puppyland, Box PF, Pana, Illinois.

COLLIE PUPPIES.—$5.00 to $20.00. Healthy, Beautiful, Intelligent. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

SITUATIONS

SITUATION ON DAIRY FARM, Young man, experienced, reference. Earle Kuntz, Marion Center, Pa.

WANTED

SEND US YOUR OLD GOLD TEETH bridges, crowns and receive check by return mail. Standard Gold Refining Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR THE HOME

SHELLED and SELECTED PEANUTS, ten pounds, $1.00. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

GOATS

BUY USEFUL PRESENTS.—Milk Goats bring health and prosperity. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

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GOLD COIN MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS from our International winners. Yearling and young stock, reasonable. Mrs. S. Owen, Seville, Ohio.

CLOUDLAND "GOLDBANK" GIANT BRONZE Turkeys. Choice breeding stock with excellent type and markings. Cloudland Farm, Pusey Cloud, Kennett Square, Pa.

TURKEYS.—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland Hens, Toms, unrelated pairs and trios. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—Small toms, six; large toms, eight. L. A. Rollyson, Frametown, W. Va.

TURKEYS.—150 Large Type Bourbon Red. Reduced price before March 15. Two-year-old Toulouse geese. Elva Corman, Beech Creek, Pa.

WHITE HOLLANDS.—Eggs, Poults and Breeders for sale from my Blue Ribbon Show White Strain. Mrs. Homer Price, Newark, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs. Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

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WORLD'S FINEST BLOODLINE CHICKS Guaranteed To-Live 6¢ Up. Poultry Experts from Four Departments of U. S. Government have purchased our chicks—this is positive proof of quality! Why pay more, when you can get our Bloodtested world-famous Tancred, Fishel, Thompson, Holterman and other bloodlines, priced As Low or Even Lower than ordinary chicks? For better layers, bigger broilers, heavier market fowls—for all around money makers, you just can't find better chicks. Read our guarantee to live in Free Poultry Book crammed full of valuable information. 100% live delivery guaranteed! Write Today. Thornwood Poultry Yards, Dept. 201 A, Crandall, Ind.

HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS.—In our flocks, 16 birds with dams' records over 300 eggs. Many more with records close to 300. Strong, sturdy built individuals with strength to produce. Rocks of good quality both White and Barred, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Anconas. We put out chicks that we are proud of and tell you exactly what you are getting when you buy. Prices reasonable. Write for literature telling breed you are interested in. New London Chick Hatchery, Box 102, New London, Ohio.

STANDARD BROILER CHICKS.—Hatched from great big, heavyweight Plymouth Rock, Red and ten-pound Jersey Black & White Giant—Light Brahma breeders, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Extra Quality plump fat, market chicks. Guaranteed-to-Live, vigorous, healthy. Make you the most profit. Quick delivery. Generous discount. Valuable broiler raising suggestions. Mention variety you like best. Farm Service, Route 7, Tyrone, Penna.

NEW HAMPSHIRE R. I. RED CHICKS Pullets lay at 16 to 18 weeks. Heavy producers of large size eggs. Chicks show excellent livability. They are blood-tested. We guarantee chicks to live. Quick maturing. Weigh one pound at six and two pounds at eight weeks. Unbelievable until you try them. We sell day-old or started chicks three and four weeks old. Send for Free Catalog. Steelman Poultry Farms, Box 302, Lansdale, Pa.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE.—Big Chicks from Big Eggs—grow to Big Birds that make Big Profits. Ream-Strain S.C.W. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes bred 25 years for more eggs. Write for folder and price list showing remarkable prices for bred-to-lay Strain. Pennsylvania Poultry Farm, Box P, Lancaster, Pa.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS—HATCHING EGGS. New Hampshire Reds, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Hanson White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas from carefully selected and mated State Supervised breeders. Write for price list. Vickery's Electric Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.

CHICK PRICES CUT 6½ CENTS if ordered now for spring shipment. Best Egg Strain White Leghorns. Records to 330 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS and Hatching Eggs. Pennsylvania State Certified and Accredited. Heavy Laying Strain. Large Birds, Large Eggs. Booklet. North Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

PADEN'S LARGE VARIETY White Leghorn Chicks are rapidly gaining favor among thrifty farmers and poultrymen. Orders booked far in advance of any previous season verifies this statement. Free Booklet. Paden's White Leghorn Farm, Box B, Millerstown, Pa.

BIG BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN Chicks. Special offer until March. Catalogue Free. Bishop's Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio.

WRITE STERLING HATCHERY, Ramsey, Indiana, for low prices on guaranteed chicks. Catalog mailed on request.

BABY CHICKS

WHY PAY MORE FOR BABY CHICKS? Jim Brown's Super-Quality Baby Chicks are bred to live and lay and pay. Thousands of poultry raisers say "Yours are the best chicks I ever bought." Over 5,000,000 purchased in last three years. World's finest foundation strains. Every flock culled by experts. Every chick guaranteed healthy, true to type and color. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns, $8.00 per 100. Barred Rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds, $10.50 per 100. White Wyandottes, White Rocks, $11.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $8.50 per 100. Other varieties in proportion. Slightly higher in smaller quantities. Valuable book on "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with every order. Chicks shipped C.O.D. Order now or write for complete price list and catalog. The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. B.C.3, Cleveland, Ohio.

BROODED CHICKS 3 and 4 WEEKS OLD New Hampshire Reds, White Leghorns and all popular breeds. All heavy laying strains that have wonderful profit-making possibilities. Our quick maturing New Hampshire R. I. Reds are simply amazing. You won't believe it until you try them. Our Leghorn pen at Storrs, Conn., Egg Contest averaged 272 eggs per bird. Two laid 300 each. Our blood-tested chicks are guaranteed to live. Beautiful free catalog is yours for the asking. Baby Chicks too if you prefer. Steelman Poultry Farms, Box 301, Lansdale, Pa.

NEW CHICK BOOK FREE.—A perfect goldmine of useful information. A splendid book that tells how to raise strong, healthy chicks. Thoroughly discusses methods, brooding, feeding ingredients, vitamins, minerals, drinking water, etc. Also gives full details how to guard against disease and insure profits. A complete book no poultryman can afford to be without. Advise how many chicks you intend to raise and we will send book free. Address Box 1422, Dept. X, Philadelphia, Pa.

$7.50 FOR PURE-BRED S. C. REDS, Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes; $7.00 for Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas. Heavy Mixed; $6.00 for Assorted. $3.50 for Seconds. Live arrival. Prepaid. Can ship C.O.D. Hatch weekly. Order from ad. Glendale Hatchery, Box 34, Ramsey, Indiana.

CHICKS.—4 cents a chick discount on early orders. Wyngarden's Hollywood White Leghorns, pedigree sired. Large birds producing big white eggs. Customers report high laying records. Also Barred Rocks. Write for prices and free catalog. Wyngarden Farms & Hatchery, Box 31, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS OHIO ACCREDITED Best purebred stock. Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. Livability Guaranteed. If you want best quality chicks which have had more than usual attention, write to me. Paul Grose, Sunbeam Hatchery, Box 258, Findlay, Ohio.

MASTER BRED CHICKS.—Bred for 200 egg flock average, from pioneer Master Breeding Farm of the U. S. Blood Tested. Accredited. Prewar Prices. Leading varieties. 100% live delivery. Prompt service. Write for Free Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 176, Columbia, Mo.

BABY CHICKS at lowest prices in 20 years. Our reputation and long breeding experience behind every chick. Popular breeds. Purebred stock. Generous guarantees. Write for catalog. Co-Operative Breeding & Hatching Co., Box B-21, Tiro, Ohio.

STATE CERTIFIED Blood-Tested Chicks insure better livability, more rapid growth, early maturity and greater profits. Hatches every week. Catalog Free. Massanutten Farms Hatchery, Box 5028, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

KEISER'S BROWN LEGHORN—Golden Buff Orpington Chicks—Breeders Tested—Live-Laying—Exceptional Matings—Catalog. F. Keiser, Grampian, Pa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. Blood Tested. 10c. Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Rebuck, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

BLOODTESTED CHICKS. Hatched to Live, Bred to Lay. Big English White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, 8c; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 10c. Ten Chicks free per 100 if ordered by March 1st. $1.00 per 100 with order, balance C.O.D. Waynesfield Hatchery, Waynesfield, Ohio.

LET US BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW for Chicks from our large Hollywood Strain, White Leghorn Breeders. They lay a large chalky white egg. They will be money makers for you. Catalog free, write for it. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS White Leghorns, 6½c; Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, 8c; Light Mixed 5½c; Heavy Mixed 7c. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

HATCHING EGGS RHODE ISLAND REDS and Rock cross chick. Can hatch out on cannibalism, mature five months. All cockerels from trapnested stock. Prices right. C. G. Batchelder Poultry Farm, Stratham, N. H.

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SUNNYFIELD MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas are Big Minorcas—Heavy Minorcas—Hardy Minorcas—Reliable Minorcas—Have Egg Producing ability. Breeders Tested. Write Sunnyfield Minorca Farms, Grampian, Pa.

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GIANT BRAHMAS—Real Quality—Breeders Tested—Two Matings—Low Prices—Chicks—Eggs—Catalog. Write Giant Brahma Farms, Grampian, Pa.

"CHICKS THAT GROW," Barred Rox, Leghorns, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants. Catalog, prices. Write now. Elden K. Cooley, Frenchtown, New Jersey.

CHICKS—SUPERLATIVE QUALITY Barred Rocks. Single Comb Reds. Breeders Tested for BWD—Low Prices—Write for free catalog. Grampian Hills Poultry Farms, Grampian, Pa.

HEAVY BROILER CHICKS.—$10.95 hundred. Five hundred $54.75. Two dollar deposit, balance C. O. D. Prompt Shipment. Thomas Hatchery, Box 212, Bellwood, Penna.

AMERICAN ANCONAS—Breeders Tested—Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Free Catalog—Low Prices. American Ancona Farms, Grampian, Pa.

WRITE STERLING HATCHERY, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana, for special offer on chicks.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS.—Cockerels, Chicks, Eggs. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

HAWKS LEGHORN CHICKS, bred for 220-egg flock average. Write, Hawks Poultry Farm, White Haven, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

HEATED POULTRY WATERER.—Latest design, approved by leading poultry experts. Safe, sanitary. No lifting to drain. Refill without removing top. New low price $6.95. Guaranteed. Write for description and Free Book Winter Eggs. Poultry waterer, 8 gallon capacity. Popularity makes possible new low price $2.95. Avery Dunlevy, Monongahela, Pa.

DES MOINES INCUBATOR CO., Box 734, Des Moines, Iowa, offers at low prices "Successful" Incubators, oil or coal-burning brooder stoves, Brooder Houses, Poultry Supplies, Individual Hog Houses and greatest of all Hog Self Feeder. Specify just what you are interested in. Full information Free.

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DUCKLINGS, Mammoth Large Pekins, Indian Runners. Setting eggs. Write for free circular. The Duckery, Trappe, Md.

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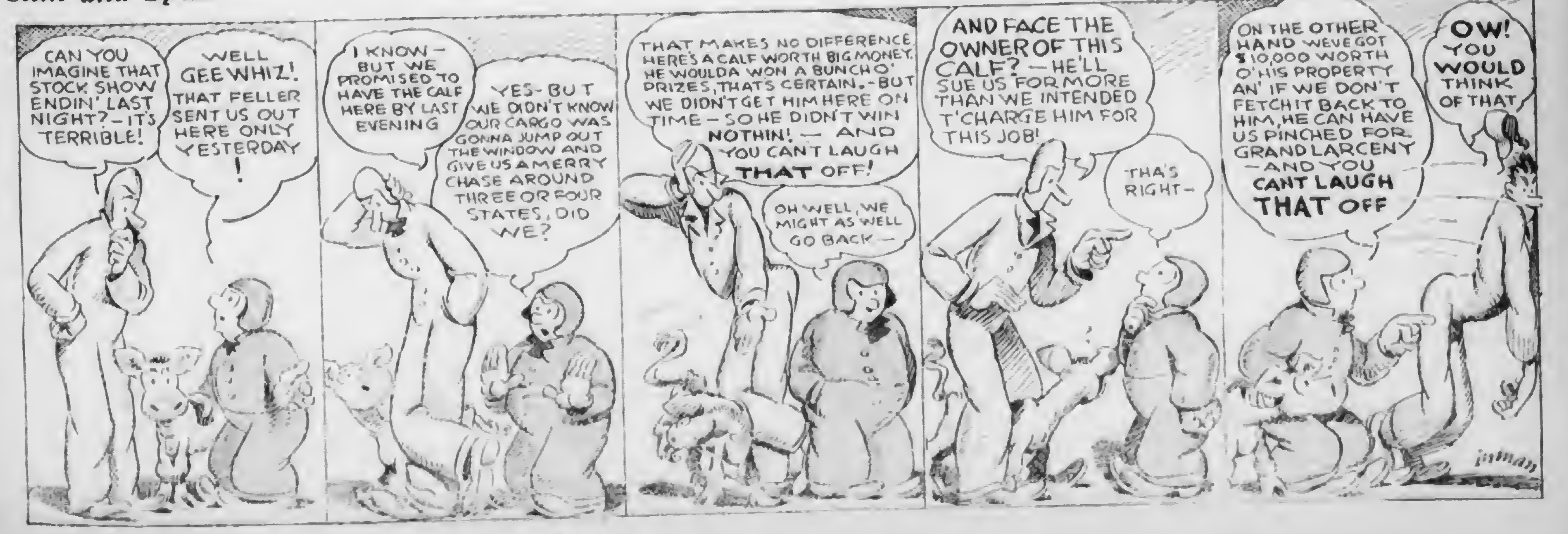
ROUEN DUCKS AT REASONABLE PRICES. Elmer L. Dattera, Littlestown, Pa.

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS.—Single and Rose combs, 33rd year. Circular free. Line Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS, 354 egg. Australorps. Parks' Rocks. Vera Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - - Inman


CAN YOU IMAGINE THAT STOCK SHOW ENDIN' LAST NIGHT?—IT'S TERRIBLE!
WELL GEE WHIZ! THAT FELLER SENT US OUT HERE ONLY YESTERDAY!
I KNOW—BUT WE PROMISED TO HAVE THE CALF HERE BY LAST EVENING
YES-BUT WE DIDN'T KNOW OUR CARGO WAS GONNA JUMP OUT THE WINDOW AND GIVE US A MERRY CHASE AROUND THREE OR FOUR STATES, DID WE?
THAT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE HERE'S A CALF WORTH BIG MONEY. HE WOULDA WON A BUNCH O' PRIZES, THAT'S CERTAIN.—BUT WE DIDN'T GET HIM HERE ON TIME—SO HE DIDN'T WIN NOTHIN!—AND YOU CAN'T LAUGH THAT OFF!
OH WELL, WE MIGHT AS WELL GO BACK—
AND FACE THE OWNER OF THIS CALF?—HE'LL SUE US FOR MORE THAN WE INTENDED T'CHARGE HIM FOR THIS JOB!
THA'S RIGHT—
ON THE OTHER HAND WE'VE GOT $10,000 WORTH O' HIS PROPERTY AN' IF WE DON'T FETCH IT BACK TO HIM, HE CAN HAVE US PINCHED FOR GRAND LARCENY —AND YOU CANT LAUGH THAT OFF
OW! YOU WOULD THINK OF THAT
inman

Truck Crops

By G. S. WATTS

IN the winter of 1923 I bought two loads of manure from a peddler who, it turned out, bedded his horse with any sort of litter that could be found. This was applied to a narrow strip through a five-acre patch. Although the piece has been plowed thirteen times during the intervening years and in spite of the fact that no additional manure has been applied and very few weeds have gone to seed, the strip that received the weed-infested manure is still a source of serious annoyance.

It was in radishes followed by beets this past season. The adjoining radishes did not require any weeding and the beets that followed on this same clean part of the field were kept perfectly free from weeds for a very few dollars per acre. In contrast so much hand labor was required for the repeated weedings in the infested area that most or all of the slim margins of profit that could be realized this year were eaten up. It certainly pays to go easy with weed-infested manure. I would much rather have none than a dose like that.

Of course good manure, particularly when supplemented with commercial fertilizers, is one of the very best foundations for most vegetable crops. But if it is of unknown origin the chances are that it will prove profitable to compost thoroughly to kill weed seeds before applying to the field. A successful grower of my acquaintance operates very intensively and buys many carloads each year, but composts every ton before risking application to his remarkably weed-free land.

If the manure arrives rather dry sufficient water is sprinkled on as the piles are made to insure even heating. This also helps to prevent fire fanging or burning with the attendant great loss of nitrogen. When the heat is at its height each pile is turned during which operation the outer parts of the old piles are placed in the central sections of the new piles. If the job is properly done practically all weed seeds will be destroyed.

Stored Celery

I have a quantity of celery that is stored in trenches. It did not grow very big, because I have no irrigation and no sprayer. Besides the weather was so warm all last month that a good many of the outside leaves turned slimy. How may I market this to best advantage? W. S. G.

UNDER the conditions you describe I imagine the hearts of your celery have "shot up," that is, have grown slim and tender but that the outside parts are of little value. It seems there is quite a demand for real fine celery hearts that are extremely crisp and juicy.

I would suggest that you trim very closely. That it, trim to a point where every bite will be good as can be. Then wash very thoroughly either in a tub or by spreading the stalks on a rack and using lots of water at a good pressure. Half the secret of making quick sales is right here in making the celery so bright and clean that it fairly shines. Of course care must be exercised to avoid bruising and breakage. Injured parts will quickly turn brown.

Now, tie in bunches of two to five hearts, depending on size of the celery and market preference. Pack in such a manner as to reduce exposure to air. Such celery wilts very quickly and soon loses its attractive appearance. Some growers wrap each bunch in parchment paper and even cellophane has been used. Whether or not this is done pack in boxes or baskets that are lined with paper. The point is to have the product reach the consumer without losing its goodness.

In selling it may pay best, especially if the quantity is not great, to get a few stores, restaurants or families using it as an article of superior quality. Repeat orders should move the crop.

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it's FREE

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February 6, 1932

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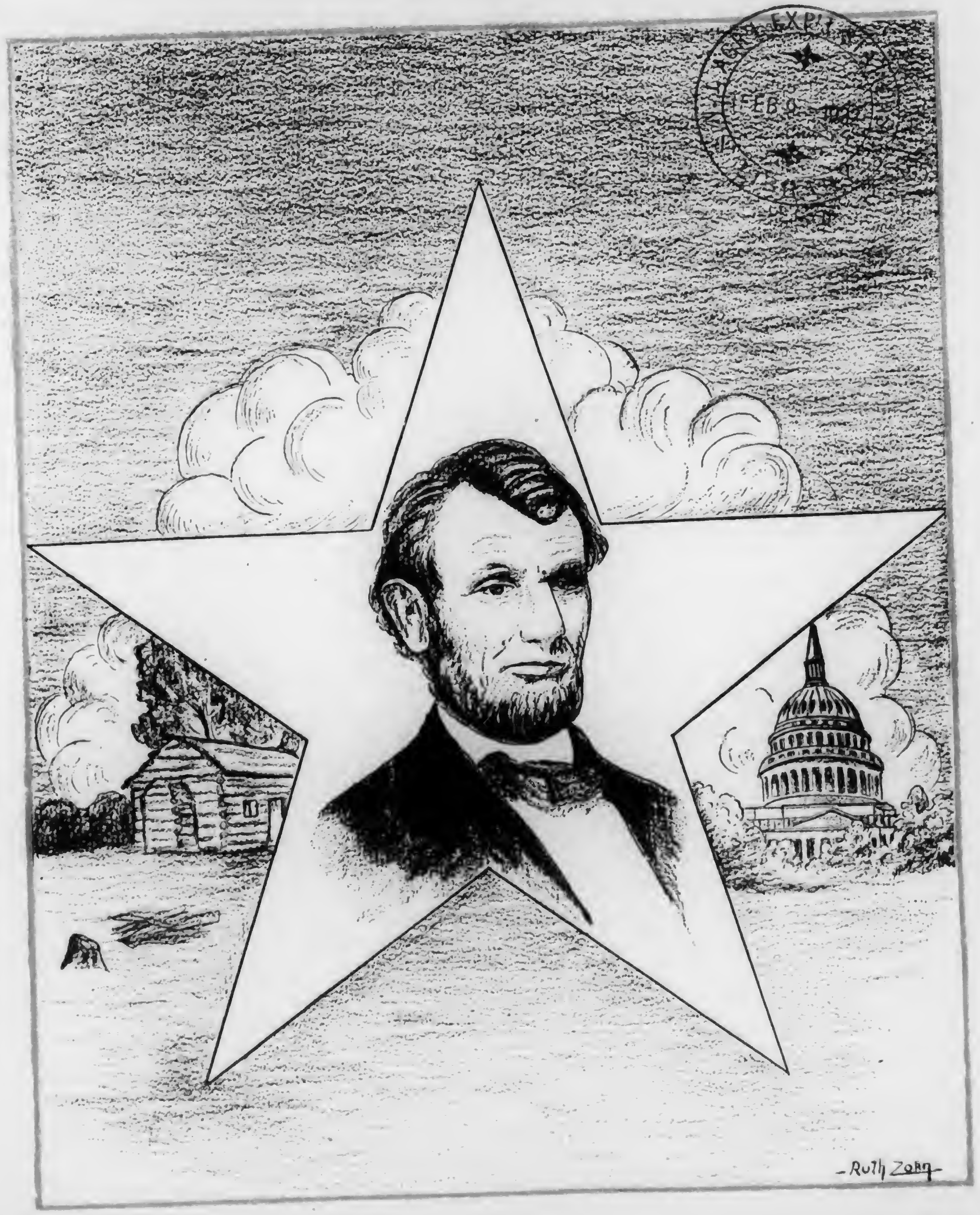

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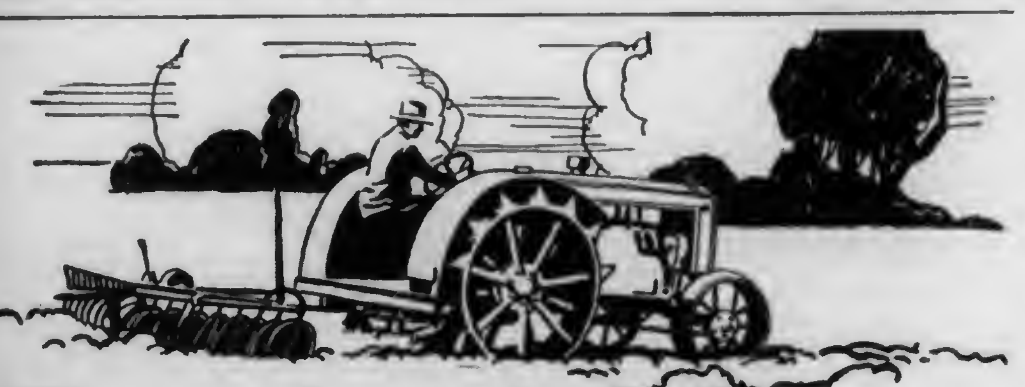


Farming . . .
has become Pennsylvania's next to largest industry . . .

IN spite of depressed prices during the year, Pennsylvania farmers received in 1930 a total income of $285,400,000. Outranked only by coal among the state's many giant industries, farm receipts were greater than the receipts of Pennsylvania's oil and pig iron industries combined.

Agriculture has held its high place among the state's industries largely because of the high quality of production due to skill and modern methods.

Enviable records have been established in the yield per acre of potatoes, in the total value of the apple and hay crops, in feeding and breeding of cattle, in dairying and poultry. Pennsylvania farmers are far above the average, even for this progressive country which is setting standards for the whole agricultural world.

The Pennsylvania Railroad serves 9 of the country's 10 largest cities. By carrying farmers' crops swiftly to these rich markets the Pennsylvania Railroad is proud to contribute to the maintenance of such vigorous agriculture.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Agricultural Department

Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

J. HENRI FABRE, the French entomologist, whose observations of the ways of insects are so readable, says that some of his friends have reproached him with his style "which has not the solemnity, nay, better, the dryness of the schools." He adds: "They fear lest a page that is read without fatigue should not always be the expression of the truth. Were I to take their word for it, we are profound only on condition of being obscure."

I think of Fabre as I read some station bulletins. Their chief purpose should be to put truth across to the average man who needs it. I can name stations that have a great gift for doing that very thing. Their writers are learned enough to know that a quart of "ifs" could be scattered through a bulletin if they wanted to be painfully precise, especially when dealing with soil processes, but they are big enough to stride across lots to carry dependable truth to men who want to do more successful farming.

Help!

The farmer needs help, and the stations' primary reason for existence is to provide it. All of us are agreed on that point, I assume. Some believe that there is so much helpfulness coming out of pure research, which widens the boundary of the scientists' knowledge, that a station should devote a great part of its time to highly technical problems. In some instances it seems a bit as if Doctor Michelson, the great physicist, were engaged to find a cheaper power for the farm and came to us with his wonderful discovery of new means of splitting up the atom to release immense force. It is a marvelous discovery, and the power developed is tremendous, but we cannot harness it to a plow.

Or Mr. Einstein might show that the old force of gravity is deflected in a degree somehow or other, and the discovery is a great thing, but it does not help a man when he is falling from a roof. Let's grant that we need a wide range of research at our stations, but the scientist most appreciated is the one who knows so much, and is so certain of his ground, that he can grasp essentials and tell ordinary folks what they need to know, using English for the purpose.

Organic Matter

If one keeps his mind open he has a chance to change some views that he has been stoutly holding. Nearly all my life there has been the conviction that the chief need of worn soils was decaying vegetable matter that would be freeing mineral plant food in the soil and at the same time be improving the tilth so that moisture would be held between rainfalls. I can testify that worn land was made much more productive when green stuff, and dry, was plowed down and mixed with the soil. We learned that ordinary stable manure did not have a content of actual plant food sufficiently large to account satisfactorily for the increase in crop yields following its application to poor land, and here again was seeming proof that organic matter had a value all its own aside from the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in it.

Then, again, all of us have watched land come back in fertility when let alone and getting back annually whatever it produced, and it appeared that nature's method of soil building was to grow material and rot it on the land, adding to the ground's content of humus slowly and surely. And, yet, of late we are getting considerable evidence that a man may burn organic matter and not rightly lose standing as a good farmer. Isn't it all a puzzle?

An Illinois Test

The Illinois Station rates high in its service to the farmers of its state. None higher. It attacks practical farm problems with the same zest that it shows in what is rated as purer research. A few years ago it appeared that effective fighting of the corn-borer would call for the burning of cornstalks, and the Station began a test to learn the effect burning would have on soil fertility. Within six years two crops of cornstalks in the rotation, or their equivalent, have been burned. Two tons of stalks per acre have been returned to some land, and the ashes of two tons to other land, and taking into account all the crops in this term of years the Station now reports that differences in yield "are too small to be significant."

Well, we do not give up old beliefs without a struggle, and my suggestion is that this test is doubtless on good corn land that does not need organic matter as does the worn land you and I have had much experience with. It is the land that is most lacking in humus that makes the biggest response to a supply. If your land is poor, it seems safer to keep one's high valuation of organic matter—stalks, straw, manure, anything—until the soil is well supplied with it.

Dumping Our Surplus

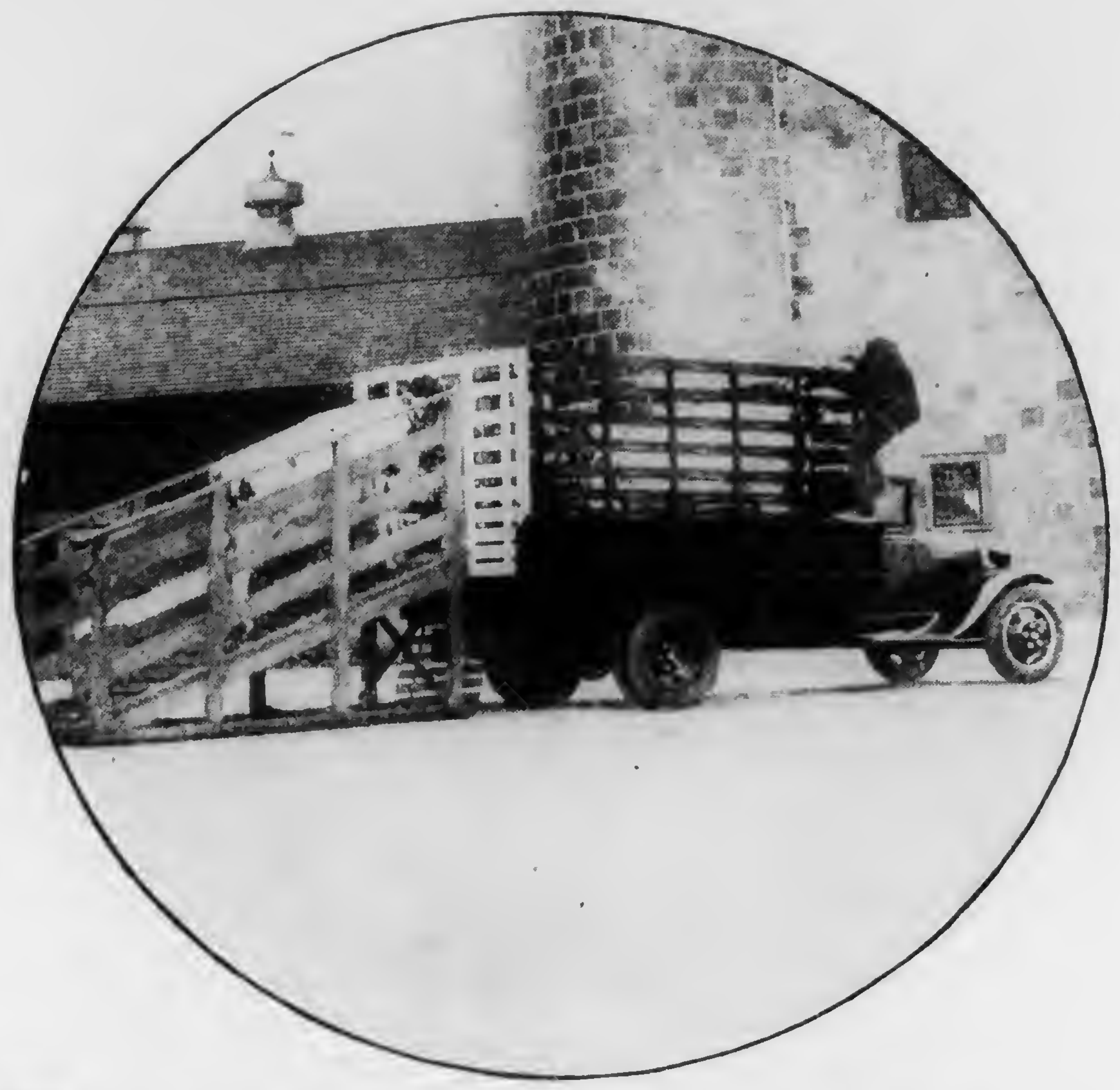
Our farm organization leaders cling to the proposal that the equalization fee or the debenture plan be employed in an effort to better the price situation. Even if there were any merit in the proposal when first made, changes have come about in the world situation that make either scheme hopeless. England has abandoned her old-time free-trade policy in this time of stress and joined other countries in such use of tariffs that prohibitive duties are made the tools of economic warfare. Any device, under any name, for ridding ourselves of a surplus of farm products through force can be thwarted by the active use of hostile tariffs that has become each country's defense. The will to use prohibitive tariffs has grown in a startling degree. They are imposed without notice in an effort to help the situation at home. There are other reasons why we cannot impose our wishes upon European countries at the time. We may wish heartily that some proposed measure would better matters, but no time should be wasted on whatever is hopeless as a remedy.

Twelve Grandparents

IN response to a recent article which I read in Pennsylvania Farmer by H. J. DeLong, Schuylkill county, Pa., I am pleased to inform him we have a little grandson who can beat his record by two, i.e., with twelve living grandparents as follows: Mr. Daniel Hanes, great-grandfather, age 66 years; Mrs. Daniel Hanes, great-grandmother, age 59 years; Mr. Wm. Butler, great-grandfather, age 72 years; Mrs. Clara Lambour, great-grandmother, age 68 years, Mr. R. E. Hanes, grandfather, age 42 years; Mrs. R. E. Hanes, grandmother, age 38 years; Mr. Fred Baker, great-grandfather, age 69 years; Mrs. Fred Baker, great-grandmother, age 67 years; Mr. H. E. Harris, great-grandfather, age 83 years; Mrs. H. E. Harris, great-grandmother, age 79 years; Mr. E. H. Harris, grandfather, age 49 years; Mrs. E. H. Harris, grandmother, age 45 years.

The parents of this little one are Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Harris, whose ages are 22 and 20 years respectively. They live in Bradford county, Pa. The name of the little grandson is Robert LeRoy, born January 3, 1932.

Mrs. E. H. Harris.
Crawford county, Pa.



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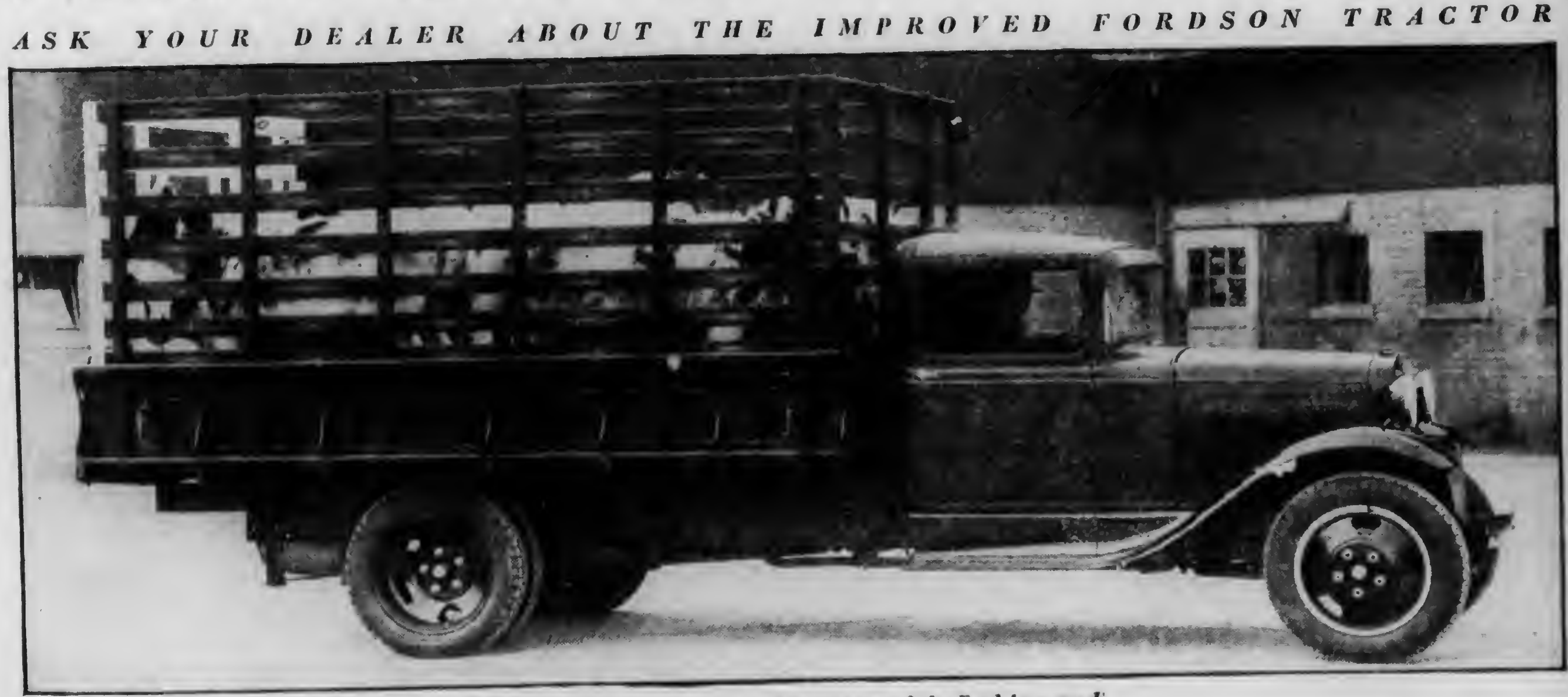
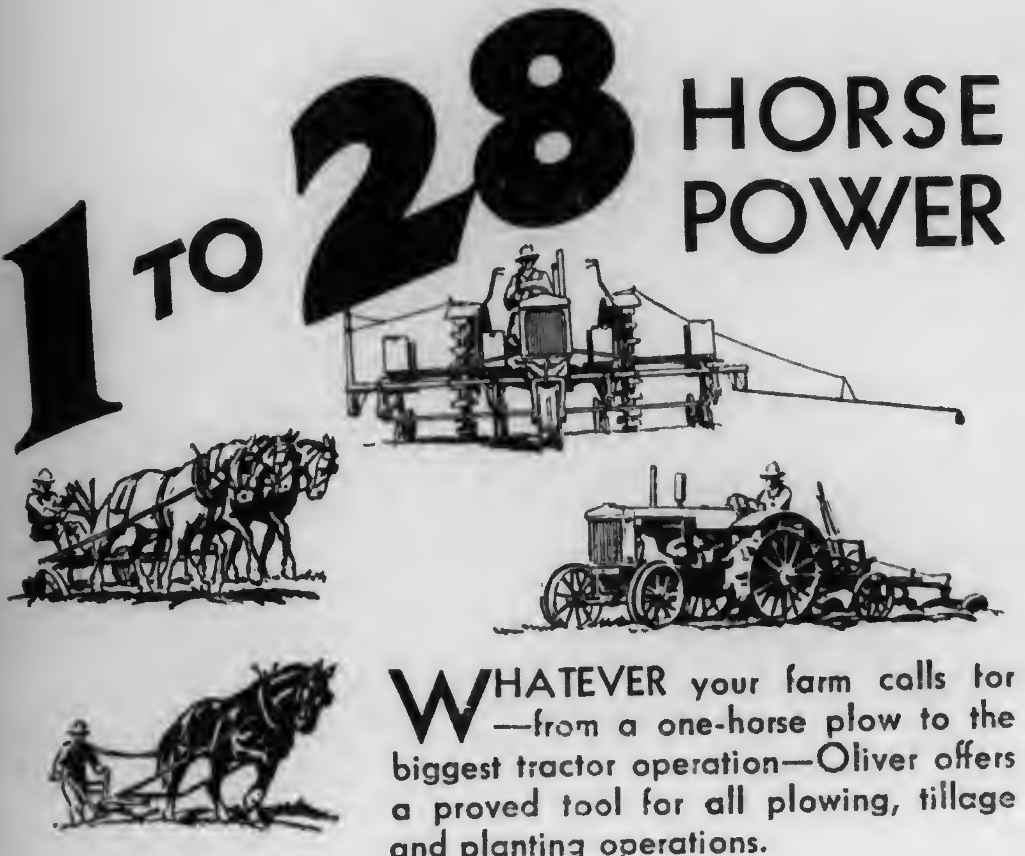


The pride of the farm—pedigreed Ayrshires and the Ford farm truck



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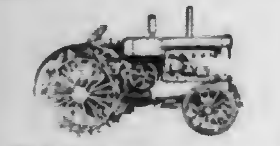

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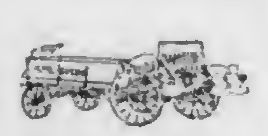

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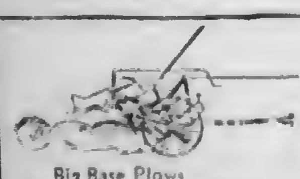

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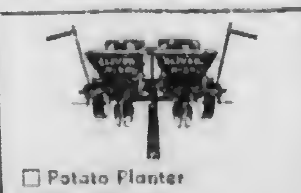

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P.F.-2

Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

WELL, the sixteenth annual Farm Show is over and it was a record breaker in every respect. I could write a lot about it, but it hardly seems worth while. Judging by the tens of thousands of people who milled through the miles of aisles every day it would seem that everybody saw it personally and that description is unnecessary. However, I doubt if any one saw it all; nor did anybody see everybody else. The thing is so immense.

* * *

For the first time in the history of Pennsylvania the agriculture of the state can now be shown to the public in a way befitting its importance. The State Farm Show will in time bring farming before the people of the state so that they will recognize its importance and reform public opinion in regard to its needs and possibilities.

* * *

It is a credit due the management of the Farm Show to express appreciation of the way it is conducted. The planning of so big a thing and the carrying out of the plans is a work calling for great intelligence and cool heads. The smoothness with which the whole thing passed off shows that these qualities are possessed by the board of managers, and in double degree by John Light, the Director.

* * *

Not the least of the pleasant experiences one has in attending the Farm Show is the meeting of old friends and acquaintances. One runs across them frequently in the mystic maze of the exposition, and still more frequently at the meetings of the many associations that meet during the week. The one meeting that I wanted most to attend was the meeting of the old State Board and the farmers' institute workers. But, while I was there in time, newspaper work prevented.

* * *

I am in rather close personal contact with those who are doing relief work, and rub elbows with many of those who actually need the relief. Towns and cities have thousands of such cases. It was a happy relief to spend the four days at the Farm Show and note the appearance of the tens of thousands of farm people whose well-fed, well-clad bodies showed no lack of plenty to eat, and whose faces reflected no fear occasioned by wolves at the farm home doors. Of course, the speeches heard at the different metings mentioned low prices and little profits during the past year, but even so, the Show and the attendants viewing it proved beyond question that the farmers of the state are in better circumstances this winter than any other large class of people. Let them take note of that and feel properly thankful.

* * *

One of the interesting meetings of the week was that of the Society of Farm Women. It was a pleasure to meet Mrs. Black, the organizer of the Society. To her belongs the credit for the success of this organization. She has the right spirit to inspire other women in home making and community building. Mrs. Black was one of the many who asked me during the week about the progress of the grandchildren, in whom all expressed deep interest. That brought to mind the fact that I haven't mentioned them lately because of a letter from a man in northwestern Pennsylvania who wrote a rather nasty letter about my mentioning the little fellows. I don't want to offend even a sour-visaged fellow being.

* * *

Dean Watts, in talking over intimate personalities, seemed to gloat over me a little in stating that he had six grandchildren while I can boast of only five. Is he proud of them? Well, the Dean is pretty good at masking his features when he talks, but his voice gives him away.

* * *

One of the saddening events of the week was the information of the death of my friend M. H. McCallum, of Wernersville. "Mack" and I had been friends—close friends—for several years. He did his first institute work with me, and I saw him develop into a first-class speaker, modest and convincing. McCallum was a fine specimen of manhood in any way you took him.

* * *

The inspiration of Farm Show week always inspires me with new purposes and new ideals. As I view the exhibits, and look at the implements, nursery stock and machinery I find my impulses to get out and plant things stirred anew. And this is one of the best things about the Farm Show and its meetings—they put new faith, new ideas and new purpose into farmers.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

"LOOK for shadders, an' you're pretty sure to see 'em.'

That is the way an old farmer friend puts it, and it seems to me he is pretty near right. I could not help thinking about it when in the course of my reading last night I came across an article in one of the leading papers of this country prophesying all sorts of evil things for the nations across the water, and of course involving us of the United States in the chaos.

To cap the climax I picked up an English paper, and there were three articles by men of note, all dwelling on the same thing, the hardest times yet for foreign countries. I must confess that for a moment my heart sank in me. Then I thought of my old friend's words: "Look for shadders and you're pretty sure to see 'em."

It seems to be a fact that more folks than I ever knew are just now looking for the dark side of things. You cannot meet a man anywhere but has some sort of a "booger story" to tell; direful prophecies of what is going to happen. And it gives us an all-gone feeling that hurts. That sort of thing runs in the family, and in the world, too, and it does nobody any good.

Now what if we were all to forget the "shadders" and look for the blue sky? Storms do not last always. They soon blow themselves out and leave us with fair weather; and we are a lot happier watching for rainbows and clear sky than we are looking for thunder clouds and black skies.

Just as sure as you live, if we keep strong and true and hopeful it will help other folks to be so too; and by and by the nations will take up the story and pass it along, and the time will come when peace will reign on earth and good will to men will be the rule everywhere. How I would like to have a hand in bringing about that great day! Wouldn't you? Then, let's begin, and begin now!

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Pennsylvania, Delaware & Maryland

Master Farmers

of 1931

Harry M. Anderson,
York County, Pa.

J. Raymond Arnold,
York County, Pa.

Lloyd Balderston, III,
Cecil County, Md.

Ralph T. Crowell,
Bucks County, Pa.

Charles E. Erdley,
Union County, Pa.

L. A. Zimmerman,
Carbon County, Pa.

A. W. Wood,
Bradford County, Pa.

Mark N. Witmer
Northumberland
County, Pa.

Harry B. Shenk,
Chester County, Pa.

J. W. Parks,
Blair County, Pa.

FIFTEEN farmers were awarded the honorary degree of Master Farmer at a meeting in the Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, the evening of January 21st. Their portraits appear on this page. Brief biological sketches and photographs taken on their farms will be published in later issues of the Pennsylvania Farmer, sponsor of the Master Farmer movement in this territory.

The Master Farmer movement is not a contest and its aim is not to choose the "best" farmer in a community, county or state. Rather, its purpose is to honor a few representative men of high standing, as measured by the Master Farmer Score Card. The Score Card is a list of things which the judges consider in making their selections.

THE MASTER FARMER SCORE CARD

The numerous items of the Score Card fall under the following general headings: 1.—Operation of Farm. 2.—Business Methods and Ability. 3.—Farm Appearance and Upkeep. 4.—Home Life. 5.—Community Life and Citizenship.

The judges who made the final selection of the Master Farmers of Pennsylvania were: Dr. R. L. Watts, Dean of the School of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Pennsylvania State College; John A. McSparran, Pennsylvania State Secretary of Agriculture; John Light, Director of the Pennsylvania Farm Show and Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

The Pennsylvania Master Farmers of 1931 range in age from 39 to 65 years. All but two were raised on the farm, although about half of them worked at some other occupation before they took up farming.

One is a graduate of a four-year course in agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College, another of a two-year course. One is a normal school graduate and others attended normal and preparatory schools for short periods, although the majority received little formal education beyond grammar school.

THEIR FAMILIES and POSSESSIONS

Their families average three children each, of whom 12 have attended or now are attending college.

All but five of the new Pennsylvania Master Farmers own two automobiles. Together they own 14 motor trucks and 13 tractors. Only one is without electric service. They use from one to twelve electric motors each, a total of 56 motors.

The 1930 gross income of the Pennsylvania Master Farmers ranged from $3,790 to $55,800 and averaged $16,147. These figures are for the last year for which complete reports are available. Their estimated net worth averages over $45,000 each. This figure is influenced in only a few cases and then to a small extent by legacies, gifts and outside income. Several made their start on borrowed money and none had cash capital of over $1,200 when he began farming. All but three carry life insurance, ranging up to $50,000 for one man.

Separate presentation ceremonies were held in New Jersey and in West Virginia, to honor the Master Farmers of those states, during the annual winter farmers' meetings at Trenton and Morgantown.

T. M. Kresge,
Lackawanna
County, Pa.

Ellis Lichtenwalner,
Lehigh County, Pa.

Harry R. Metzler,
Lancaster County, Pa.

Michael E. Moffett,
Kent County, Del.

F. G. Mohring,
Erie County, Pa.

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THE FIRST COUNTY FAIR

AT the meeting of the Pennsylvania Association of County Fairs last week the retiring president, Hal White of Indiana county, stated that the first county fair in America was held at Reading, Pa., in October, 1776. We have the impression that the first event of this kind was held somewhere in New England. What do the historians say?

MORE LAND?

A WEST VIRGINIA reader writes: "I hope you will come down like a thousand brick on that new Columbia river dam and all other projects that would add one acre of land suitable for cultivation. If there is anything on earth that is not needed it is more farm land." We are quite willing to "come down" on such projects and have done so many times; but all who oppose them should write directly to the men who vote the money to carry them out—their representatives in Congress.

A HIGHWAY PROBLEM

TWO trucks laden with live poultry from Washita county, Oklahoma, recently reached the New York City market. The distance traveled to market was over 1,900 miles and the time about one week. Such cases of long-distance truck transportation may be interesting but are they economical? Probably not, though the economical distance has constantly lengthened in recent years. Right soon the freight-carrying truck is going to constitute a major highway problem. If all the supplies needed for eastern consumers were now transported by truck there would be no room on our main roads for anything else.

A NEW RECORD

AN "expert" in presenting figures on potato prices, production, population and kindred topics says it is "practically impossible to explain the present prices statistically." This looks like a record. It is the first time anything could not be explained by statistics. While it is true that subsequent events sometimes prove the explanation faulty, figures are without competition and beyond suspicion when it comes to explanations. The admission of their fallibility in explaining potato prices will be a blow to the perennial explainers.

IMPRESSED

A NEW YORK banker was much impressed by the thousands of substantial farm folks he saw at the Farm Show at Harrisburg. But he wondered what would happen to the country if they became panic-stricken as have so many others. They are not going to get that way. Farmers are not wallering in wealth, but are showing more courage and more faith right now than any other large class of business men. They are setting a good example to the rest of the business world, not merely in these qualities but in their ability to adapt themselves to changes and even make progress under adversity.

UNFAIR COMPETITION

A CERTAIN county agent reports that the market on which farmers in his territory depend is being invaded by a northwestern organization. These farmers, who must finance themselves at current rates, feel that they are subject to unfair competition by the distant organization, which is financed with public funds at low rates. On account of his position the county agent does not want to appear in the matter. What can be done about it? Probably the best thing these farmers can do is let their representatives in Congress know how they feel about such competition. Or report to the joint committee of Congress, which will probably investigate all great marketing agencies, officially sponsored or other. We assume that anything bearing on the acts or policies of any agencies will be admitted in this investigation.

RECONSTRUCTION LOANS

ACCORDING to the Reconstruction Finance law the sum of $50,000,000 and the expansion of same through notes, debentures bonds or other obligations is made available for loans to farmers in cases where an emergency exists whereby farmers are unable to obtain loans for crop production this year. The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to give preference to farmers who suffered from crop failure in 1931. He is to make the rules under which loans may be made and to select the agencies which will handle them. The law states that a lien on the crop is to be deemed sufficient security for the loan. Probably prompt announcement of the terms and agencies will be made, as the Department of Agriculture has had some experience in such matters.

A SHORT VIEW

WHEN things go against us it is human to blame somebody for it. Thus cotton and grain growers blame the exchanges or the speculators, livestock producers blame the packers, and many blame the stock exchange or some feature of trading when prices go down. Just now various persons, groups or corporations are being blamed for the low price of milk. Those who hold such views have not looked far enough into the situation. If none of these agencies, persons or corporations had existed the slump would have come along, for there will always be somebody or something through which conditions may be expressed in prices. The underlying causes are in the abundance or scarcity of the commodity or the lack or urgency of demand for it, not in the means whereby the prices are expressed.

NO PROSPECTS?

A PENNSYLVANIA reader says: "I notice that nobody is advertising for farm help in your paper. There are at least half a dozen farm boys in this little community and nothing for them to look forward to." There are many young men in town and city who have no work and are in even worse position than these farm boys. But let us not hastily conclude that young Americans of the right kind have no prospects. Back in the nineties we knew many young men who were in enforced idleness, distressed and discouraged. Older men told us that they had seen the same thing a generation before. But in due time those who were willing and worthy found a useful place in the world's work. So it will be this time, and so it will be the next time a readjustment is necessary. Industry, business, work and all kinds of development are going to proceed some day, and there is always something for an earnest young man "to look forward to" in this changing and progressive world.

NEARER THE EDGE

NEARLY all farmers who have written us about prices, wages and taxes feel that the last two should be reduced since the market has reduced the first. But one farmer declares that wages should be kept at former levels, for the sake of "buying power," though he fails to state how that miracle is to be performed outside of official salaries fixed by law. We might help him and possibly others by taking a look at the buying power of an industry all around us in which organized efforts have been made to maintain wages. As a result of these efforts the industry is and has long been idle. Neither the workmen nor the owners in that industry have any buying power because one side has had no wages and the other no business. Wouldn't it have been wiser to accept reductions in wages and profits and continue, with some earnings for workmen at least, than to get into the present position where neither side has any buying power? All the talk in the world won't maintain wages when the product thereof cannot be sold at a price which will pay them. No amount of talk will make it possible to apply the wages of one period to the conditions of another period, nor should it. The sane thing to do is not to attempt such impossibilities but to strive to make adjustments in consonance with conditions. When this sensible policy takes the place of agitation for impossibilites we shall be nearer the edge of the woods.

LOWER TAXES

THERE are two general divisions under which discussion of the problem of local taxation should proceed. One of these divisions includes such changes or modifications as require amendment of existing laws or the slower process of amendment of a state constitution. The other division includes such economies and improvements as may be made without change in laws or in constitution. It is a good plan to keep these two divisions clearly before us so that we may consider what may be done promptly and what should be done when the legislature meets and amendments may be made or prepared for submission to the people.

Under the first of these divisions come such things as Missouri now proposes—the combination of 114 counties into 40. Or such things as Virginia is now doing, the unification of county functions, as eight counties with one poorhouse, or three counties with one jail, or a county manager operating under a board of five commissioners.

Under the second division come such things as Erie county, Pa., has recently done, effecting substantial savings in county expenses and preventing a bond issue. Or such economies in expenditures as many counties are now considering. For instance, is it not true that certain county officials may appoint but are not compelled to appoint a certain number of deputies, who do the work while the elected official does little or none of it? If so why appoint and pay all the deputies? These questions are being asked now and should be. The discretionary powers and acts of the county commissioners are also being studied and should be. The same as to all county and local expenditures. But this is sufficient to indicate what may be discussed as possible for prompt action and what must await action by the legislature or by the people.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. Harris

THOSE responsible for the agricultural convention program at Trenton during New Jersey's seventeenth annual Agricultural Week, as well as those responsible for the Show in the armory, would be making no idle boast in claiming the most interesting and constructive program and show of past years. A large attendance gave further proof of this interest. The convention program centered around a plan for lower cost of rural local government.

* * *

IN reviewing the history of the development of local governing bodies by townships, boroughs and counties, Dr. Theodore B. Manny said they met a rural need in times of slow transportation, but with improved transportation and communication rural government had not changed. Today rural communities are burdened with an excess of governing officials.

"Because of the rapid improvements in transportation and communication, distance as a factor in determining areas of local government in rural areas has been much reduced. Yet we have made very few attempts to get correspondingly larger areas of local self-government. We elect entirely too many local officials. The terms of office for the most part are short, and totally untrained persons are frequently elected because of political considerations," Doctor Manny stated.

"Due to the separate incorporation of towns and cities, (and in some states, boroughs and villages, also) as independent units of self government, many townships have been left in such an enfeebled condition financially and otherwise that they are totally incapable of functioning as self-governing areas. Lastly, the continued cityward migration of capital and income originating on farms is making it more and more difficult for rural areas to maintain even the most elemental governmental services except at a very high cost in relation to taxable values in these rural areas."

With the proper plan of efficient rural government, Doctor Manny feels that townships as we now have them would disappear from the picture.

Harry Robertson of Hackettstown High School and Paul Taylor of Millville High School carried off highest awards in the vocational school apple packing contest at the Farm Show last week. Paul Taylor placed first for his school.

* * *

GOVERNOR MOORE, in his inaugural address two weeks ago, advocated reorganization of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture and Experiment Station under one governing head to be appointed by the governor. Such a plan has the strong taint of politics. These two agricultural agencies in the past have evaded politics and political favors, in spite of the fact that for years they have been considered by politicians as "juicy political plums" if once within their grasp. Such a move should be opposed vigorously by every farmer and farm organization in the state.

Delegates at the convention passed a resolution "opposing any change in the set-up" of these two bodies, and it is a resolution which should be supported by the folks back home.

* * *

A RESOLUTION requesting that all herds of cattle, with the exception of the experimental herd at the Experiment Station, which are owned by state institutions be disposed of was passed by the delegates. The effectiveness of this resolution is doubtful as its wisdom is questionable. Sponsors of this feel that state institutions supported by taxpayers' money should not compete with other dairymen, but in passing this resolution they have gone a step further that these labor organizations which have been bitterly attacked because of their stand on prison labor.

Dairy products produced by these herds do not compete on the open market with other dairymen but are used within the institution. If these dairymen are just in their request, it means that all institution farms should be abandoned, all food and food supplies should be purchased on the open market and that no clothing or shoes for inmates or prisoners should be manufactured within these institutions.

State institutions are far from being self supporting, yet by producing a large part of their own food supply they have an opportunity to represent some saving to the tax payer.

* * *

"THE total farm value of all 1931 New Jersey crops for which we have records is estimated at $34,718,000, as compared with $51,010,000 in 1930," stated Secretary of Agriculture Duryee.

"This drop of more than $16,000,000 represents a gross income of 32 per cent lower in 1931 than in 1930."

* * *

CITATIONS for contribution to agriculture were awarded by the State Board of Agriculture to Edward A. Sexsmith of Belmar and to Miss Elizabeth C. White of New Lisbon.

Mr. Sexsmith for the past forty years has been giving active service to New Jersey agriculture. Miss White is best known for her work in developing new types of blueberries and the production of cranberries in New Jersey.

* * *

THE American Farm Bureau Federation has taken the controversy of the Philippines' independence under its wing as another solution to the present farm problems in this country. Chester H. Gray, in speaking before the New Jersey Federated County Boards of Agriculture last week, said that the tariff problem could never be settled until the Philippines were granted their independence.

* * *

THE major attraction at the Show was the exhibit of more than 50 entries of baby chicks. This is a great showing of increasing interest in quality chicks, as last year there were only 18 baby chick entries exhibited.

Sweepstakes cup was awardto Cook's Hatchery, Trenton.

* * *

ROBERT FIELD, 17, a Monmouth county Four-H Club member and owner of seven pure-bred cattle, was winner of Miss Piebe Valentine, six-weeks-old calf, awardat the luncheon of the Holstein-Friesian Association.

* * *

SALEM county won the cup for the best county display of late crop seed potatoes.

* * *

A REDUCTION of acreage in Maine potato fields for 1932 was estimated between 10 to 15 per cent by E. L. Newdick, of the Maine Department of Agriculture, in his talk before New Jersey potato growers. Despite this cut he predicted that Maine will market 40,000,000 bushels of potatoes in 1932.

* * *

GRAND champion award for the best potato exhibit by vocational high schools was won by Bridgeton High School.

* * *

SPELLING down 74 other school children from all sections of the state, Ruth Schirmer, 15, of Atlantic county, won the third annual Grange Spelling Bee and was presented with a medal and $15 in gold by Governor A. Harry Moore.

LaRae Teel, 14, of Warren county, misspelled "heterogeneous" and received the second prize of a medal and $10 in gold. Virginia Minner, 13, of Hunterdon county, who misspelled "diaphanous," received the third prize, a medal and $5 in gold.

Miss Schirmer is a sophomore in Egg Harbor City high school. LaRae Teel, who represented Rocksburg Grange, of Warren county, is a sophomore in the Belvidere High School, while Miss Minner represented Stanton Grange of Hunterdon county, and is a freshman in the Flemington High School. She participated in the bee for the third consecutive year.

Ruth Schirmer

These five New Jersey farmers were awarded the degree of Master Farmer for 1931 at a banquet in their honor at Trenton last week. They were chosen for this honor by a board of judges, and through the cooperation of Pennsylvania Farmer and American Agriculturist, because of outstanding merit and achievement as farmers and leaders in citizenship. They are: top row, left to right: Howard M. Sheppard and Gilbert W. Sheppard, Cumberland county; bottom row, left to right, John Middleton, Sussex county; Theodore H. Dilts, Hunterdon county; and Spencer Perrine, Middlesex county.

Kenneth Devalue, of Passaic county, took fourth place in the contest, having been eliminated by "caricaturist." Regina Kessler, of Sussex county, misspelled "diaphanous," but took fifth place in the contest. Paul H. Axtell, supervisor of the Flemington schools, acted as pronouncer and judge.

* * *

ALL officers of the New Jersey State Potato Association were reelected for the coming year. They are: James Ewart, Cranbury, president; Frank Smith, Allentown, vice-president; Alfred E. Sloan, Shirley, secretary; Walter L. Minch, Bridgeton, treasurer; and W. H. Martin, New Brunswick, corresponding secretary Elected members of the executive committee were Charles E. Probasco, Hightstown; Howard Story, Freehold; J. Horton Woodruff, Deerfield, and Clendon Danser, Cranbury.

* * *

THE Holstein-Friesian Association of New Jersey elected Peter P. Van Nuys, of Belle Mead, president; Martin J. Sheridan, Jr., of Lebanon, vice-president; Stanley Roberts, of Montague, secretary, and Harry W. Read, of Vineland, treasurer

* * *

WILLIAM H. CLARK of Sussex county and Charles Barton of Burlington county were elected to serve four-year terms on the State Board of Agriculture. They will take over their new duties on July 1st and will succeed Clifford E. Snyder, Hunterdon county and Alvin L. Gaventa, Gloucester county.

* * *

HOFFMAN BROTHERS of Somerville had the grand champion ten-ear exhibit of corn, white dent in the corn show. The North Jersey sweepstakes prize went to Charles F. Smith Ringoes for his display of white cap dent and the South Jersey sweepstakes award was won by William Croshaw of Wrightstown with an exhibit of yellow dent.

* * *

LAMBERTVILLE High School members carried off honors among vocational competition with their display of corn.

Pennsylvania's Farm Show

By Miles Horst

THE agricultural industry of Pennsylvania can well pride itself in the achievement it attained in staging the sixteenth annual Farm Show and agricultural convention at Harrrisburg, January 18-22. The Show itself was bigger and better than ever and the attendance there was estimated at 275,000 persons.

Even the addition made to the new show building during the last year, now affording eleven acres of floor space, did not satisfy the added demand for exhibition space nor relieve the crowded conditions among those who came to see and to study the many features of this great institution which started as a small corn and fruit show. It grew under rather trying circumstances, but today it is one of the most outstanding events held in the state. What industry wouldn't feel proud of such an institution?

Large as the Show has become, it still maintains its original purpose, which was and is to bring together the best of the production on the farm and in the farm home, to assemble the latest in equipment, appliances and materials used in that production and, most important of all, to bring together rural people, old and young, to mingle with one another, to discuss their problems and to get inspiration from such meeting. The doors were never closed to town people and thousands of them were at the Show this year. No doubt they were inspired toward better things, too, just as were their country cousins who were most directly concerned.

A Corner of the Sixteenth Farm Show.

Production

Pennsylvania farmers are mostly concerned with production. This was clearly indicated by the open discussions at the many meetings held during the week in connection with the Show, by the crowds of rural people which studied the exhibits and by the interest shown in anything that promised to increase yield, improve quality and cut cost of production. The meetings and banquets were all well attended in spite of what is commonly called depression times.

Lancaster and York counties vied for first honors in what was the finest corn exhibit yet seen at a Pennsylvania Farm Show. The potato show was made up largely of 110 tuber exhibits and occupied the same space as last year. Color and size were outstanding features in the apple exhibit set off from the rest of the Show by an attractive but too high partition. The honey and maple products exhibits covered a large section, larger than before, and they attracted much interest, too. Wool, eggs, tobacco and milk all were up to standard in number of exhibits and showed the same progress in selection and quality as did the other competitive exhibits. Thousands of women carefully studied the clothing exhibits, also those of baked products and canned goods in the home economics department.

The Pennsylvania Farm Show has gradually become one of the most outstanding places to exhibit poultry in the country. The 3,300 exhibits including chickens, geese, ducks, and turkeys in the poultry department included the pick of the East and many of the choice birds which formerly were shown at the Madison Square Garden Show in New York City.

The judging pavilion was a popular place from Monday morning until Friday evening. Seldom were vacant seats conspicuous. It all went to show how much interest the public takes in seeing the choice animals of the state being placed for honors. And many choice animals went through the rings during the week, including three breeds of horses, five of dairy animals, three of beef cattle, five of hogs, twelve of sheep and a general class of Four-H baby beeves and another of fat lambs.

More and more young people are taking an active part in this Show. This is as it should be, for these youngsters add inspiration and enthusiasm to everybody present. The boys and girls from vocational schools participated in a series of demonstration contests lasting through three days. Each of these demonstrations aimed to teach a good lesson in farm management or home making. These boys and girls staged a real entertaining program on Tuesday evening, featuring band and glee club music by groups from high schools.

The Four-H Club boys and girls showed and sold their baby beeves and fat lambs developed by them during the past year. This is always a popular feature. On Wednesday evening about 100 of these Four-H youngsters staged a pageant celebrating the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Judging contests in corn and in potatoes were also participated in by them.

Horseshoe pitching and dramatics, the latter taking the form of a state-wide contest in which eighteen teams participated each representing a district of the state, attracted large groups of people at all times while the performances were on.

Each year during the Show the officers or their representatives of each of the thirty or more farm organizations in the state hold a meeting in order to discuss general problems facing the agricultural industry of the state. This body is called the Agricultural Council of Farm Organizations. This group met Wednesday morning with about sixty men and women present.

Three main issues were raised and discussed. The first was taxation, the second rural electrification, the third agricultural education. The body voted to take up each of these issues during the coming year. Committees will be appointed representing the different groups of farm interests and programs of action outlined.

The Council has been working on rural electrification for four years. A committee representing the Council constitutes the rural group in the Pennsylvania Joint Committee on rural electrification which has some definite accomplishments to its credit already.

Will Tackle Taxation

The Council has been striving to build up the agricultural agencies of the state during the past six years. Particularly has it been interested in the development of the extension teaching coming from State College through the county agents and the home economies agents. It has also been active in getting public support for the agricultural research work carried on at our State College Experiment Station.

This year the Council will give its major attention to the problem of taxation. Already it has enlisted all of the farm organizations as well as public agencies interested in agriculture in a thorough study of the problem. It is now planned to call several tax conferences later in the year to discuss and if possible to formulate a tax program behind which all farm groups can stand.

The Council elected H. D. Allebach as its president; John H. Light, vice-president, and Miles Horst, secretary. These three officers together with F. P. Willits and C. J. Tyson form the executive committee of the Council.

Potato Growers

For a number of years the potato growers have constituted the largest group holding meetings during Show Week. This year was no exception, for the average attendance at the three half-day sessions was over 400.

About 75 per cent of the program was devoted to open discussions on the floor. Here are some of the questions raised: How to control stem rot and second growth? Should Pennsylvania reduce its potato acreage? How can we cut costs of seed without lowering the standards of quality? Other questions related to insects and diseases; others on how to sell to advantage.

Every one present said the program was one of the most interesting yet presented. Certainly interest in it ran high. There was no pessimism present in the meeting, for the Pennsylvania growers are convinced that with proper application of themselves to their industry they can meet any competition in the country.

The state association conducted an experiment in selling baked potatoes in the Show this year. It proved very successful. The potatoes were specially selected for size and quality. They were baked in an electric oven and served on small plates with a block of butter inserted in an opening cut into the top of the potato. They went at a nickel apiece and some 4,000 potatoes were sold.

Small Packages

Along with these baked potatoes were sold potatoes put up in fifteen-pound bags. Forty cents a peck was asked for them and quite a quantity was sold at this price. At the close of the Show those that were left in small sacks, some twenty bushels, were sold to a Harrisburg groceryman for $1.40 a bushel. These were Pennsylvania potatoes.

Officers elected for the coming year are: John Campbell of Blair county, president; John Shrope of Schuylkill county, vice-president; Miles Horst, secretary and treasurer, and L. T. Denniston, State College, editorial secretary.

◆

State Horticultural Association

THE keynote of the 1932 meeting of the fruit growers of Pennsylvania was not optimism, but a much stronger sentiment—faith—faith that "good times" will come again, as they have after other periods of depression, to those who have used judgment in the selection of a location and the choice of varieties, and who continue to give their orchards good care. There were many hard luck stories, but few long faces. The attendance was nearly as large as in past years, completely filling the auditorium of the South Office Building during some sessions. Such a spirit augurs well for the future of the industry.

The high spot on the program was the address of former Governor Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia. He is the largest apple grower in the East, shipping fruit from his 21 orchards by the trainload. One of the most urgent problems confronting apple growers, in his opinion, is the vanishing foreign market. Formerly the United States exported from ten to twenty per cent of the commercial crop; the present prospect is that this outlet will be closed to us, chiefly because of retaliatory tariffs imposed by foreign countries after our own tariff restrictions went into effect.

Here is what has happened, he says, within the past 18 months. Argentine, which took 250,000 barrels of our apples last year, mostly Ben Davis, took but 5,000 barrels this year. They confiscate all shipments, which have any defects whatever, and require that all apples be paper wrapped; it is impossible to meet these requirements. Great Britain, which normally takes about 60 per cent of our export apples, is still open to us, but there is every indication that she will place a heavy tariff on apples within the next few months. This will be a body blow to the industry. Denmark has put a tariff of $10 a barrel on American apples within the last month. Spain, France, Germany and South American countries all have made drastic restrictions, which practically prohibit the exporting of apples to these countries.

It is the judgment of Governor Byrd that when the large quantity of fruit that formerly has found a market in foreign countries is turned back into the domestic market it will create a very serious situation in the apple industry. "But we must remember," he added, "that the tariff policy of the United States should be determined by what seems to be best for the American people as a whole, not by what may be best for any one industry. The apple grower, however, now is the goat; he is being punished heavily by foreign countries for tariffs that we have imposed on their products, for the benefit of American industries quite unrelated to agriculture."

Inspection

Paul Thayer, of Cumberland county, reporting for the committee appointed to secure a reduction in the cost of fruit inspection, states that the Secretary of Agriculture has agreed to eliminate the charge for travel, but not the charge of $5 a car for inspection. His point of view is that this type of inspection is of benefit chiefly to the grower rather than to the public, hence the grower should stand the cost.

Sheldon Funk, of Berks county, called attention to the considerable reduction in the freight rates on peaches secured recently by Virginia growers. At some points in Virginia, peaches may be shipped to New York as cheap as from points in Pennsylvania. The railroads are likely to give heed to a request for lower rates in Pennsylvania, and for a reduction in refrigeration charges, since they are now losing a large percentage of shipments to refrigerator trucks, which carry peaches to Boston at the same price as the rail rate. A committee was appointed with power to handle this situation.

Harrison S. Nolt, of Lancaster county, relating his experiences in 1931, stated: "I learned that Yellow Transparent should be thinned very early, even before the June drop; that it does not pay to omit any application of spray, even when prices are low; and that it does not pay to put small apples on the domestic market, however valued they may be on some foreign markets." He planted an orchard six years ago partly with one-year-old trees which were debudded, and partly with two-year-old trees, which were headed in the nursery. Today the former are larger, of better shape, have taken less labor in pruning, and have begun to bear earlier.

Fruit Moth

The bright spot in the peach deal this year, in the experience of Guy L. Haymen, of Chester county, was the comparatively little damage from the Oriental fruit moth. Stayman was a great disappointment, because of growth cracks, poor color and small size. An innovation in the Philadelphia district this year was the appearance of great trucks which hauled oranges from Florida, and returned with loads of apples.

Hiram Hershey, of Berks county, has been successful in overcoming the barrenness of a block of 1,800 Delicious trees now 17 years old. Two years ago he began to place blossoming branches of other varieties in ten-quart buckets of water and hang two of these in every other tree of every other row. Last year he bought 20 four-pound packages of bees and scattered them through the orchard; these colonies were stronger than native over-wintered colonies. They cost $4.25 each. The results have been very satisfactory; where the blossoms of other varieties have been introduced in this way, the Delicious trees have yielded an average of eight bushels each. He is now topworking these trees, setting two stubs to each tree, one of Grimes and one of Yellow Transparent; if one variety does not bloom the other may.

Banquet

The banquet on Wednesday evening was attended by over 250 and was a grateful diversion and relaxation, as is to be expected of any occasion where Sheldon Funk is toastmaster. His own store of jokes was ably supplemented by those of E. A. Mechling, of Moorestown, N. J., W. C. Campfield, secretary of the Virginia State Horticultural Society, and E. O. Fippen, of the Federal Farm Board.

All the officers of 1931 were re-elected, as follows: President, R. T. Criswell, Chambersburg; vice-president, F. G. Reiter, Mars; secretary, R. H. Sudds, State College; treasurer, C. B. Snyder, Ephrata; executive committee, the above officers, and C. J. Tyson; Gardeners: Sheldon Funk, Boyertown, and H. F. Hershey, Hamburg.

The secretary reported a paid membership at the beginning of the meeting of 763 as compared with 805 last year. The treasurer reported a cash balance of $332, in addition to bonds amounting to $800.

The fruit exhibit at the Farm Products Show was one of the largest in the history of the Society, and also one of the best. Eighty-eight growers made approximately 1,500 different entries. The judge, G. W. Peck of Cornell University, said that the most serious defects were stem punctures and bruises, rather than lack of size and color. Possibly the fact that apples ripened so quickly this year, especially in common storage, may have had something to do with this condition. Six very creditable county exhibits were on display—Delaware, Franklin, Lancaster, Chester, Snyder and Lehigh. These were placed in the order named.

It is encouraging to note that the commercial and package exhibits, in barrels, boxes and baskets, were more numerous than ever before. The sweepstakes bushel—a package of Delicious that would bring a gleam into the eyes of even a Wenatchee grower—was won by Harrison S. Nolt, of Columbia. The most objectionable feature of the show is the dust, which makes the fruit unattractive after a few hours. It should be covered with cellophane, as was done with the egg exhibit this year.

S. W. F.

Displays of Farm Products

THE 125,000 square feet of space allotted to exhibits were filled with beef and dairy cattle, hogs and sheep, horses, poultry, eggs, corn, potatoes, small grains, apples, canned fruit, meats, vegetables, maple and apiary products, baked goods, dresses and other products of needlecraft. It is impossible to give the hundreds of awards in this vast display of farm products, but the cash prizes totaled $37,819, dairy cattle alone winning $10,200, poultry $7,400.75 and beef cattle $4,770. Commercial displays of farm and home equipment filled 730 booths each ten feet square.

Philadelphia county led in the number of vegetable exhibits with 70 entries. Other vegetable displays included 12 shown by vocational students and two by club members.

The exhibition of small grains contained 42 entries of wheat, 31 of oats, 17 of barley, nine of rye, seven of soy beans, 12 of buckwheat, three of timothy seed and one of red clover seed.

Grand championship on wheat was won by J. C. Garber of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county. On oats premier honors went to G. L. Schuckers of Brookville, Jefferson county.

In the sweepstakes division of the potato show Edison Hay of Meyersdale, Somerset county, took first with Rurals, while G. H. Dumm of Ebensburg, Cambria county, stood first with Russets. Sweepstakes on certified seed potatoes was won by C. P. Hoover, Patton, Cambria county. In the state-wide commercial class of 110 tubers Marvin S. Kistler of New Tripoli, Lehigh county, was first with Rural White Skins, and D. H. Dumm was first with Russets. The grand championship potato exhibit of the show was that of Mr. Dumm.

Seven hundred and thirty-nine entries made up one of the finest corn exhibits ever seen at Harrisburg. There were 650 ten-ear exhibits and 89 single ear exhibits. Four-H clubs had 80 exhibits and vocational schools forty-five. The corn show was almost twice as large as last year.

The grand champion ten-ear corn exhibit was shown by Paul Newswanger of Vintage, Lancaster county. Winners in sweepstakes, state-wide corn competition were as follows: Dorothy Boshnaugle, Columbia, Lancaster county, on Lancaster Sure Crop; Paul Newswanger, Vintage, Lancaster county, on Yellow Dent; Howard Atherton, Greencastle, Franklin county, on White Dent; D. M. Landis, Lancaster, on White Capped Yellow Dent, and Christian Kautz, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, on Flint corn.

A hundred samples of maple products were on display. Competition in candy and sugar products was keener than last year, while syrup entries were fewer than a year ago.

Featured by three county exhibits honey and other apiary products had 136 individual entries in the show. The county displays came from Lehigh-Northampton combined, Allegheny and Schuylkill, and finished in the order named.

Livestock Sales

The 97 head of Four-H Club baby beef steers entered in the Pennsylvania Farm Show by boys and girls in Dauphin, Cumberland, Lancaster and Montgomery counties, and the 36 pens of fat lambs entered from Centre, Clinton and Northampton counties, sold at the exhibition for a total of $12,825.61. The steers averaged 11.9 cents per pound and the lambs ten cents a pound.

The Harrisburger Hotel in Harrisburg paid the record price of 60 cents a pound for Clair Strock's grand champion steer. The steer weighed 1,040 pounds, making the total price $624. The Liberty Meat Market of York bought the reserve grand champion by Ralph Strock, a brother of Clair, for 30 cents a pound, making the total return $348.

The Harrisburger Hotel, Swift and Company, Pennsylvania Railroad, Hershey Department Store of Hershey, Jacob Ulmer Packing Company of Pottsville, Union Meat Stores of Lancaster, and Arbogast and Bastian Company of Allentown were the buyers of the other high prize-winning baby beeves in the six clubs which made up the exhibit.

The grand champion pen of three grade Southdown lambs exhibited by Raymond Pysher, Northampton county Four-H Club boy, sold to the Union Meat Stores of Harrisburg, for thirty cents a pound. The pen weighed 303 pounds and brought $90.90.

The reserve grand champion pen shown by John Sandt of Northampton county and consisting of three pure-bred Hampshires weighing 385 pounds, sold to the Carlisle Meat Market for 17 cents a pound, a total of $65.05.

Swift and Company of Harrisburg purchased 42 of the steers and six pens of lambs for a total selling price of $5,620.35.

The Pennsylvania Railroad paid $976.49 for seven steers.

Farm Equipment

By R. U. Blasingame

THE really new and refreshing thing I gained while viewing the vast farm equipment exhibit at the Farm Show was the faith and hope in agriculture expressed by the farmers themselves who attended. Unquestionably, they have the least to say about the depression. In fact, every machinery manufacturer said that the farmers talked depression less than his dealers. We have learned to know that the farmer after all is the real balance wheel in this country.

Electrical

In the short space allotted to this brief review some important things very likely will be overlooked. For what seems important to one is insignificant to another.

There was shown a milk bottle sterilizer which was mentioned in a paper presented by the author Thursday morning at the dairymen's meeting. Around 150 quart bottles can be put through this sterilizer in a half hour.

Also the dry air sterilizer for buckets, strainers, milk cans, etc., was shown. This device was also discussed in the above paper.

There were open type five-gallon electric water heaters shown. They

(Continued on page 15.)

One of the most enticing displays was the honey exhibit.

Andros Island

The story of a Yankee boy and a Creole lad captured by pirates and forced through startling adventures with the outlaws

By C. A. Stephens

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WHEN a boy stands up to his schoolmaster and wants to fight, and the schoolmaster trounces him so severely that there is no fight left in him, several things may happen immediately to the boy. My Uncle Covel did this when he was fifteen.

This is why his father and mother, the Old Squire and Grandmother Ruth, thought the best thing for Covel would be to make a voyage as supercargo on the small schooner Yankee, owned by our family. They thought that, if Covel were given some responsibility and made to keep the small accounts of sales and purchases, this would sober him and teach him reliable habits.

The voyage sobered Covel—but not in the way that his parents expected. During the eight months when he disappeared from all human knowledge, and was reported dead, Covel had the responsibility of saving his own life and the lives of women and children. Which proves, perhaps, that all the fight was not knocked out of him by the schoolmaster. There were times, later, when Covel faced perils so much greater than any pair of human fists that we must now conclude that the Old Squire's plan for making a man out of him was a singularly effective one.

Have you ever heard of Andros Island? I knew nothing about it, and no information seemed to be available in books. I wrote, therefore, to the Coast and Geodetic Survey office at Washington. They answered that little or nothing is known about its interior. The island lies just across the ship channel off Florida and is about a hundred miles long and forty miles broad, with an area of toward two thousand square miles.

It seemed astonishing that such a large island could exist right at our front door, and be so little known. I learned that Andros Island has no good harbors, and that its shores are made difficult of access by many outlying cays—little islets of coral. Birds abound, and sea-serpents are fabled to have their shore haunts in the mangrove marshes.

But I learned that neither Uncle Sam nor any one he knows has exact information about the interior of Andros Island. A few negroes, mostly sponge fishermen, make temporary camps along its shores, but they are not believed to adventure inland. Therefore I think Covel's story is worth preserving, for he spent eight months in this unknown wilderness, under circumstances as strange as any I ever heard.

The Yankee was a small schooner of about one hundred tons. She was built somewhere on the Connecticut River for Capt. Edmund Pepperill, who made forty voyages in her to Cuba before he died from yellow fever at Matanzas. He took pipe staves, hoops and other Connecticut products to Cienfuegos, mainly, and brought back molasses and rum. Cienfuegos was then the great molasses-boiling place of Cuba. In those days they boiled the raw cane juice in open kettles out of doors, much as New England people boiled maple sap. People aboard a vessel sailing off Cienfuegos at night could count a hundred fires blazing at once and catch glimpses of the negroes tending them, and even hear the overseers' whips crack. That is what the name Cienfuegos signifies — a hundred fires.

The Cheerful Plowman

STILL THANKFUL

DADDY'S daddy, so I think, took his bath beside the sink; or perhaps he watered-off in the horses' drinking trough. Uncle Adylonus Cling went each summer to the spring with a stone-boat, so I'm told, and a rain barrel ages old; tilled the barrel and hauled it back to a spot behind his shack. There he soaked, and splashed, and rubbed; there he soaped, and toweled, and scrubbed, till he stood a cleaner jay than the average in his day.

Uncle Markus Tottingall kept a wash-tub in a stall. When he finished slopping sows, pumping water for the cows, then he filled that tub of his, plunged into it limb and phiz, kicked and splashed with main and might till the stable was a sight!

Uncle Francis Leffingwield had a slough down in the field. There was water in that slough all the heated summer through, water full of polliwogs, sluggish toads and nimble frogs, full of periwinkle shells, full of garter-snakes and wells. Once a week my uncle strode through the field across the road with a soul of cheer and hope, with a towel and chunk of soap, with his two-piece underwear on his arm so fresh and fair. Into that old slough he dipped, swam, and soaked, and jumped, and dripped.

Here am I, the son and heir of those men now Over There! Water, water, at my call from a faucet in the wall, bath-tub white as china plate, up to snuff and up to date! Saturday has no more praise than the other group of days, for I take two baths per day in a chic and modern way! Shall I wail and say, "Ah, me!"? Shall I say, "We're up a tree! We are in a pretty mess, headed for the Styx, I guess!"? No, I'll say, "I'm mighty glad I'm myself, and not my dad." J. E. T.

After Captain Pepperill's death the old schooner became the property of his widow, known in our family annals as Mother Pepperill. She gave it at last to "my good Joe," as she affectionately called her son-in-law, who became the Old Squire of our later years.

Though he was not a seafaring man himself, the Old Squire used the schooner to ship cargoes of red-oak shook, ash hoops, salt codfish, and apples to Cuba, and to bring back molasses to Portland. Her captain was Simon Kidder, an experienced seaman; and the mate on her last voyage was Lemuel Horr, of Horr's Island, now generally spelled Orr's Island, though the old version was used at that time.

Covel no doubt went aboard the Yankee lightheartedly enough. Nobody heads for the Spanish Main without a quickening of the pulse; and so long as the names of Henry Morgan and Captain Kidd are remembered in the world there will be glamour in such journeys. Covel, the scapegrace, had never been from home before. He was proud of his tiny bunk aboard the Yankee. Her short masts looked tall to his eyes; her few square feet of quarter-deck seemed spacious to him. It was only a trading voyage, of course, but Covel undoubtedly thought about pirates and expected some excitement in outmaneuvering them or in beating them off. Little did he imagine that he was going to be attacked by them in a tropical jungle, and captured by them, too.

The voyage of the Yankee down the coast to Cuba was uneventful. Like most people aboard ship for the first time, Covel was almost disappointed that storms did not rage, and that the days were so monotonous. Captain Kidder had almost no work for him to do. His best friend on board was the young cook, a Creole boy of nineteen. The five men of the crew were quiet men from Maine and New Brunswick, who had little to talk about. But Pote, the cook, was a never failing joy.

"Haven't you any other name?" asked Covel, one afternoon.

The boy held up his arm, and there was the word "Castro" marked on its inside surface in India ink pricked into the skin.

"I don't know what it means," he grinned. "But I guess it's my name."

Pote had a slight curvature of the spine, which prevented him from standing erect. As if in compensation for this defect, nature had endowed him with a good mind, calmness in danger, and an odd, philosophical turn of mind.

"You are like Aesop," Covel said to him. "They say Aesop was sold as a slave, but afterwards became his master's master."

Pote only smiled and said he hoped his time would come. He told Covel about his early life in New Orleans. He did not remember his father or mother, but he remembered working at odd jobs and then learning to cook as kitchen boy aboard the Mississippi steamer Helen MacGregor.

"Those boats blow up!" he said to Covel. "Our turn came near Memphis, one night. The boiler went up in one grand explosion, and people were thrown high as the sky. Then we fell back and got scalded—that's where I got these white marks on my arms."

After this experience, Pote traveled as servant to a showman, from whom he learned a number of sleight-of-hand tricks, and he became a startling ventriloquist. He picked up, in one way or another, quite a bit of money, which he exchanged for gold coins—among them a good many sovereigns and several doubloons. This little store of wealth he carried about with him, in a strong leather belt worn next to his skin.

"My master died in Cuba," said Pote. "I cooked for a planter; and then Yellow Jack—what you call yellow fever—killed him and most of his family. I went to Cienfuegos, and Captain Kidder gave me this job. He was glad to get some one, too. Yellow Jack kills so many men that not many ships enter Havana, Matanzas or Cienfuegos without losing some of the crew. I have seen ships there at anchor. Nobody on board. All dead—Yellow Jack killed them all."

"I'm not scared," said Covel, stoutly.

"You have not seen it yet," replied Pote, with his flashing smile.

But the talks between the boys were not often about death. They were looking forward to pleasure and adventure on shore, Covel with keener anticipation than his more experienced friend. But Pote was warmed by Covel's friendship, and all the more so because he had been thrown among men rather than boys. The voyage was a fast one, twenty-nine days out of Portland the Yankee was at Cienfuegos. The loading of molasses hogsheads and rum barrels was quickly accomplished, and the Yankee soon headed for home. There was something that appealed to Covel's whole nature in this fast run before south and southwesterly breezes. He was sorry when the wind dropped, off the Florida coast, and the weather turned hot and sultry, with a reddish glare in the sky.

The storm that hit the Yankee, after she had lain becalmed for thirty-six hours, was one of those hurricanes so dreaded by all mariners, past and present, in the West Indies. The reddish glare increased, and Captain Kidder paced the deck with an anxious frown. All sail was taken in. The low black clouds suddenly filled the sky, and denching sheets of rain fell, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning.

The wind that came with the electrical storm was stronger than anything Covel had known. The main boom broke from its lashings and knocked one of the sailors overboard, and he was lost. There was no possible control of the vessel. It drove on before the gusts, and seemed, all through the long black night that followed, to be as helpless as a log in the rapids of a swift river. The mainmast snapped off. All hope was lost of weathering the storm, and the officers and crew tied themselves to lines on deck, hoping at least to survive for a few minutes or hours before the Yankee should roll over and sink.

TOWARD morning, quite by accident, the schooner was hurled by the seas between two cays on the west short of Andros Island. Nothing could be seen, but in the lee of the outlying cays the waves were less violent. The wind still whooped and screamed in the foremast rigging, and it was almost with a sense of relief that the men and boys on the Yankee felt the battered little schooner smashed down on hard bottom.

The torrents of rain abated after an hour, and there was light enough to show them that the Yankee had been borne through a narrow gap of water, and was ashore on a beach of coarse white coral sand. They had no idea of their position. The country, as far as it could be seen from the foremast rigging, was a green wilderness.

"One of the Bahama Islands," said Captain Kidder, coming out of the cabin after a few moments' inspection of his chart. He had a loaded gun in his hands.

"What's the gun for?" asked Covel. "There don't seem to be any people here."

"You can't tell," said the captain, shortly.

After sweeping the deserted shore for a long time with his eyes, Captain Kidder gave a long look to seaward—and he grunted with surprise when he saw the Yankee's boat, a dory, ashore on one of the neighboring cays.

The scenes on shore were so fascinating to Covel that he surveyed them for a long time. Much of the forest had been demolished by the hurricane. Now that the storm had lulled, hundreds of ducks, pelicans and other aquatic birds were coming out from the deeper recesses of the woods where they had been blown. Great numbers of beautiful abalone shells had washed ashore, and heaps of slimy gray sponges. Two porpoises lay out of water, quite dead, and another large creature, perhaps a manatee, lay thrashing about, overcome by injuries.

Without haste, but without any loss of time whatever, Captain Kidder set about saving the ship, if such a thing were possible.

"Here's my plan," he said. "We're ashore stern first. There's deep water under the bow. By unloading the cargo, digging away the sand under the keel, and warping her off with the anchor at high tide, there's a good chance. Then we'll make sail on the foremast, and see if we can work her to Nassau, on New Providence Island."

THE crew, although weary from the night's exposure and peril, seemed cheered by the prospect of action. They set to work at once with block and tackle, hoisting out the eighty heavy hogsheads and the barrels. This proved a tremendous task for so few men, especially as the sun now shone on the beach, blazing hot. But they worked steadily, and Covel too, and by the third afternoon all the cargo was landed.

The next day, however, was harder still. They spent it in digging sand under the keel, working in water knee-deep and sometimes waist-deep. Then the mate took the anchor into deeper water and dropped it there, and the crew strained to haul on the cable and so work the schooner off the beach.

This was a well-nigh forlorn hope, one might say, and yet, by racking the hull first on one side and then the other, they actually moved it.

More sand had now to be dug away. While they were thus engaged, on the fourth day, a fatal accident occurred. One of the sailors—Canwell, a New Brunswick man— ventured too far under the hull. He was caught and held down when the vessel started unexpectedly to move again. He drowned in four feet of water.

This fatality greatly disheartened them. The poor man was buried on the beach, a few hundred yards from the wreck, Captain Kidder reading the burial service.

A gale now set in outside the cays, sending in such waves that much of the sand they had dug away was quickly washed back under the hull. Nothing remained but to set to work again, and this Captain Kidder did with his sadly reduced crew. Covel's hands blistered so badly that he was useless, at last, for either digging or hauling on the tackles; and he was sent on trips up and down the beach to reconnoiter. A gun was put into his hands, and he was allowed to shoot ducks for food.

He came back, running at full speed, from one of these trips.

"I met a woman," he panted. "A big, tall woman wearing a red coat and gray trousers."

"A flamingo," suggested Mate Horr. "These birds often stand on their high nests and fool you."

"It was so, a woman!" exclaimed Covel, indignantly. "Guess I know a woman when I see one. She was very tall. She had a palm-leaf hat on her head and—"

"What did you run for? Are you scared of women?"

"She had a big, sharp knife in her hand. And she saw me, too. She signed to me with her hand to come to her."

"How far off was she?"

"Not more than twice the length of this schooner," answered Covel.

The mate was incredulous and inclined to scoff at the boy's story. "How d'ye know the knife was sharp, and how d'ye know it was a woman if she had on trousers?"

"It shone sharp, and she had long red hair," declared Covel.

"Was she black or white?"

"No," Covel hesitated. "She was kind of yaller-like, as if she was tanned."

"Well," said the captain, "I don't wholly credit your story—but maybe there's somebody here. Pote, take a gun and go with Covel back to the place where he came from. Don't be gone long, though. Come back before sunset."

They set off, Covel clutching his own gun, and Pote with a broad grin. And this was the last they saw of those who remained on the wreck.

Meantime, Captain Kidder and his men resumed work. Suddenly, without a word of warning, a volley of shots was fired from the shore.

One sailor, McKay, working on the starboard side of the schooner, fell on his back as if shot. The other two, after alarmed glances around, plunged into the sea, and waded out toward the dory. Captain Kidder whirled around, picked up his gun, and looked in vain for his assailants. Seeing a movement in the undergrowth, he fired. At the same moment, eight or nine wild-looking fellows burst from the forest and ran toward the schooner, shouting and discharging their weapons as they came.

Captain Kidder had fired his gun. The mate, who was in the dory, was wholly unarmed. He shouted for the captain to jump into the dory. The two sailors were clambering over its sides; and the third sailor was evidently past help. Shots continued to be fired. Mr. Horr rowed away from the schooner as fast as he could. The mate was struck by a ball which penetrated his scalp. Other bullets ripped through the sides of the dory, and it was not until after several minutes of hard rowing that the survivors were out of range, sheltered by a neighboring cay. The attack had been wholly unprovoked. Even savages would hardly have assailed shipwrecked people in so murderous a manner.

"Pirates," said Captain Kidder. "They've got the two boys, no doubt at all."

It is certain that the assailants of the Yankee must have watched Covel and Pote leave the schooner; and why they did not blow their brains out at that moment is a matter of conjecture. Perhaps they feared that the sound of these premature shots would alarm Captain Kidder and rob the forthcoming attack of surprise. Their program must have been to capture the schooner first, kill or drive off the crew, and then deal with the boys at leisure.

* * *

Give Me Laughter

By C. P. McDONALD

Give me laughter today
For the battles I fight,
And let hidden away
Be the weapons of might;
Give me sunshine and cheer
And the grip of a friend,
And I've nothing to fear
From today to the end.

Give me gladness and joy
As I struggle along
With the zest of a boy
And the snatch of a song;
Let me throw off the chains
And from fetters be free;
Only laughter remains
For the days still to be.

Give me faith for the fray
Stretching out through the years;
Give me laughter today,
Not the solace of tears:
Give me happiness wrought
From the doing of deeds;
Discontentment is naught
But a garden of weeds.

Give me laughter today
For the shadows and rain;
Let me help while I may
Those who battle in vain:
Let me carry the cross
Of a friend or a foe;
Though it be gain or loss,
Let me shoulder the blow.

Give me laughter for balm
To the wounds I receive;
In the tempest or calm
Let me see and—believe!
Though I'm bruised by the rods
And the lashes of Fate,
Let me smile with the gods
That the burdened berate.

Give me laughter inspired
By the sting of defeat;
Though I'm wearied and tired,
Let me never retreat.
This my load-lifting creed
For the frown-laden fray:
For the faith that I need,
Give me laughter today!

* * *

Unaware of the deadly peril in the forest, Covel and Pote walked along the shore for a mile, coming to the place on a bayou where Covel had seen the tall woman dressed in a red coat and gray trousers.

She was no longer there. But Pote began looking for tracks and ere long discovered numerous impressions of human feet along a faint trail on the bank of the bayou. They followed this trail for a considerable distance into the thick green forest.

By and by they heard the distant report of many guns. They could not tell from what direction the sounds came, but were much alarmed.

"We'd better hurry back," Pote cried, and they made all haste to the beach. The schooner seemed to be deserted as they approached it. Believing that the crew was at supper in the galley, they hurried past the cargo on the beach to a short ladder set against the vessel's side. Then they stopped short, for at the foot of the ladder lay a man's body with arms outspread, and they saw at once it was the sailor, McKay.

Instantly Pote divined that the schooner had been attacked. He caught Covel's hand and tried to draw him back behind the cargo, having in mind to escape to the woods. But at the same moment they were hailed from the deck and saw guns pointed at them by swarthy, bareheaded, long-haired men who shouted so savagely that Covel tried to run. But Pote, who understood their words, held fast to his wrist and put up his other hand in token of surrender.

Immediately four or five of the rough fellows sprang down and rushed them, one ruffian snatching the gun away from Covel and seizing him painfully by the shoulder. Pote was also seized and held fast.

Their captors appeared to be in doubt what to do with them. Twice guns were raised and leveled at them. An excited argument about this went on for some time, at length cut short by some one shouting a command from the deck. This, Pote understood, was an order to fetch the boys there, and they were accordingly hustled up the ladder. Here they saw a huge negro, dressed in blue jeans, who stared hard at them awhile, muttering to himself, then pushed them into the galley and shut them up there.

Covel's surprise turned to agonizing fright.

"Will they kill us?" he whispered.

"They are talking of it," replied Pote.

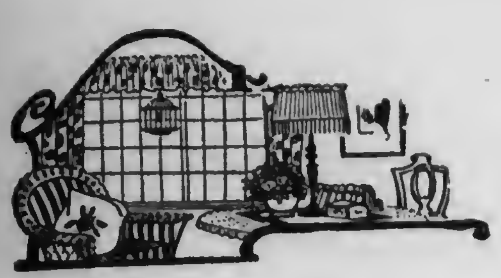
From the sounds aboard and from all about, it was plain that the hull was being ransacked for booty. The barrels of rum, lying under a heap of hogsheads on the beach outside, were soon discovered. One of them was broached and the contents sampled. Afterward, till long after dark, the boys could hear the ruffians going and coming on deck. They also kindled a fire on the beach so close up to the hull that the side of the schooner caught fire and had to be extinguished with pails of sea water.

Pote meantime got out his flint, steel and tow, lighted a candle, and proceeded to get something to eat from what he had previously been preparing for supper. Covel, however, was too greatly alarmed to think of such a thing, even after Pote had set out a plate of corn cake and cold meat for him.

(To be continued.)

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - Inman

IF WE GO BACK TO THE OWNER O'THIS CALF NOW, HE'LL SOCK US FOR ALL THE PRIZES THAT THIS CALF WOULDA WON IF WE'D GOT HIM HERE ON TIME. IF WE DON'T GO BACK HE'LL HAVE US ARRESTED FOR RUNNIN' AWAY WITH ABOUT $10,000 WORTH OF HIS PROPERTY
A DAINTY KEG O'PICKLES I CALLS IT.
WHAT TO DO? — THAT'S THE QUESTION
ARE YOU FELLERS THE SLIM AN' SPUD AIRLINE CO ?
THAT'S US!
I GOT A TELEGRAM FOR YA
LET'S SEE IT
HM
LISTEN TO THIS: SLIM & SPUD AIRLINE CO % COLISEUM, OMAHA. OUR MAN GAVE YOU WRONG CALF BY MISTAKE. THE ONE YOU HAVE IS JUST AN ORDINARY CALF. TAKE HIM AND SELL HIM, OR RETURN HIM. IT MAKES NO DIFFERENCE TO US. JOHN JUGSTOPPER'S LIVESTOCK FARM.
SO!
?
HEY SPUD— DON'T SCARE HIM AWAY— WE WANTA SELL HIM!
SELL HIM HECK! — WE WANTA BRAIN HIM!
?
inman



The Farm Home

Kitchen Trimness

By Blanche Funk

THERE is no reason why we housekeepers cannot be as correctly and neatly dressed as our sisters of the business world. Do not gasp, for I am not suggesting that you wear your best Sunday frock in the kitchen while you are doing the morning work. Neither should we appear in some cast-off garment for the sake of false economy when pretty and becoming house dresses may be had for a little or nothing.

From my own experience I know that I do not get a whit more work done when I am hurriedly and sloppily dressed. I find it a temptation, of course, to comb my hair hastily and give my stocking a twist. But sooner or later in the morning I rue my carelessness. I find that my hair is getting into my eyes uncomfortably, or that I have to stop to straighten my stockings when the door-bell rings. So now I am convinced that better work and better results are accomplished when one starts the day fit and comfortable.

Did you know that it is possible nowadays to buy wonderful cotton materials that are absolutely color fast. Not only fast to casual washings, but fast to boiling, to strong sunlight, and to powerful laundry soaps. You can buy the beautiful large checks and plaids in ginghams and prints, or any number of floral or other designs may be had, and then we have the chambrays and sturdy suitings. And the colors are charming. Not gaudy, strong hues that are hard to wear. Instead—soft green, delightful yellows, pretty becoming blues, and fresh dainty pinks.

If you have just done your kitchen over in one of the new cheery colors which are so much in vogue nowadays, it is a wise plan to choose your housedresses with an eye towards the color scheme of your kitchen.

Choose dress materials that are guaranteed washable fast color. It is the color that wears out first in most cotton materials. If you will stop to think of the summer dresses that generally get consigned to the rag bag, it is the color that has become unsightly—the material is usually still sound, but it has faded so ugly that we will wear it no longer.

For Freedom

After the color has been chosen, the style of the house dress comes next. Be sure that the sleeves are of the right length. I prefer mine short, just above the elbow, so that it will not interfere with elbow or arm movement. The dress should be wide and short enough to allow perfect freedom in moving around. If there is a collar it must fit comfortably about the neck in order that you will forget it while working.

I have found that no house dress wardrobe is complete, without a supply of aprons. And how I have grown to love them for they are truly time and labor savers. Frivolity in aprons are for dress occasions, when you get Sunday evening suppers or when you entertain the Ladies' Aid. When you want to work—really get something done your apron should be the the same length as your house dress. It should come around well to the back. It should fit neatly about the shoulders, so that the straps will not annoy you by falling off, and by all means it should have pockets.

Too much thought cannot be given to the shoes you wear while you are doing your housework, for house work requires its own special foot-wear. You cannot afford to take chances on cellar stairs, or garden paths with unreliable heels. And because you are on your feet so much, your whole body needs the support of well designed, comfortable shoes or slippers.

How Did You Do It?

WHEN your Aid Society or the Grange needed extra money, how did you "earn that extra dollar"? After you tried all the old stand-bys, didn't you suddenly come across something so unique and popular that you want to tell us all about it? Or, perhaps you've found a new way to make money at home. For the best letter on the subject "That Extra Dollar" there will be a cash prize of $2.50 and $1.00 for the five next best letters.

Send your letter to Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wives of the Master Farmers

Here are the wives of the 1931 Master Farmers of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland who received their medals at a dinner given in their honor in the Penn-Harris Hotel, Thursday evening, January 21st.

Back row, left to right: Mrs. J. Raymond Arnold, Mrs. Mark N. Witmer, Mrs. Lewis A. Zimmerman, Mrs. Charles E. Erdley, Mrs. Lloyd Balderston, Mrs. Harry R. Metzler and Mrs. Harry B. Shenk.

Front row, seated: Mrs. F. G. Mohring, Mrs. A. Welles Wood, Mrs. Ellis G. Lichtenwalner, Mrs. Michael Moffett, Mrs. Harry M. Anderson and Mrs. Ralph T. Crowell.

Mrs. T. M. Kresge and Mrs. Joseph Walter Parks were not present when this picture was taken at the reception given in honor of these new members of the Better Halves Club on Thursday afternoon.

Water for House Plants

Anna E. Sharpless

THERE is no question asked more often about house plants than "How often shall I water them?" I always think this is just a matter of commonsense. Plants are like people, the amount of water they want varies with the plant and the conditions. Plants are like children in another way also, they must be loved to do well.

When the sun is warm on the glass and the room is warm more water is needed than on a cold, damp day. They do not want water just before dark on a cold winter day nor in summer when the sun is hot and the ground is very warm. I killed some fine seedlings one summer because I wet them just after a very hot sun had moved a little off them. After a week or so the plants blackened and died.

Some plants must never get dry or they will die. Such plants as the umbrella plant will die back to the roots if let dry out. This plant wants to stand in water all the time, that is the way it grows at home. Plenty of water will soon start it into growth again. The heliotrope is another plant which must not get dry or the leaves will turn black and fall off.

So it comes down to the case if one loves their plants they learn to understand what they need and give it to them. No doubt, one point to remember is that it is well to be regular in the care of the plants. It is better to have rather set days and give a good drink till the water comes out the bottom of the pot, then you will not need to think of them for two or three days and when the top of the soil is dry you know they need more water.

For Tired Feet

A SOOTHING bath for the feet consists of a cup of baking soda in a foot tub of hot water. Soak feet one-half hour, if they are very tired from being on them all day. Dry and use a good foot powder.

If you are subject to cold feet, massage them with vaseline, alcohol or cold cream. Rinse in cold water, and rub vigorously with bath towel. Walking, dancing and general health building will improve the circulation.

Mrs. Hugo Gersten.

To Remove Mud

MY husband fell in some black mud, and got his new overcoat pretty well plastered. I let the mud dry on, then sprinkled it with a good coating of salt, and salt and mud brushed out easily. I then rubbed the faint spots that were left with slices of raw potato. When I was through the coat looked as good as new.

M. H. G.

That Extra Dollar

OUR library needed money for its upkeep, not for books, for we are fortunate in having two endowment funds for purchasing books. We discussed plans. One suggested a bake sale, only to be met with, "O, bake sales won't draw the crowd! We've tried that often enough and have been forced to have runners go from house to house, soliciting orders, and even then our profits were not satisfactory. One suggested having a 25-cent tea, and that was wafted into the distance as a financial venture. Then one bright head said, "Combine!" and to cut a long story short, that is just what we did.

We asked the frequenters of the library, the school children in particular, to bring, if possible, a cake, pie, doughnuts, in short any item listed on a bake table, which they did. The next move was providing small tables that would seat four or six. These were tastefully arranged in the library room which has considerable area. And now the tea! We furnished a salad, a close first cousin to a chicken salad, rolls, tea and coffee, home-made cake and home-made ice cream, all for twenty-five cents. It was surprising how many patronized the tea tables, exclaiming what a relief it was not to have to get the supper at home.

As all were generously donated, there was a profit of $45.44, and the time for preparation was negligible. Next we had a covered dish luncheon, now so common, and while there was a goodly number present, and delicious viands provided, we cleared but $17, charging but 25 cents.

Louise White Watson.

On Winter Evenings

NOW that the cold winter evenings are here, candy making is a popular pastime with both the old and the young, and it is much more economical than to buy candy, besides being more wholesome.

The addition of a little lemon juice, vinegar or cream of tartar will make your candies set nicer as these agents prevent the sugar from crystallizing, and make the candy smoother and creamier.

Hickory Nut Creams

One cup chopped hickory nut meats, two tablespoons butter, four cups white sugar, one and one-half cups condensed milk, one-eighth teaspoon salt.

Cook very slowly until it forms a soft ball in cold water. Remove from fire, and add one tablespoon vanilla and one-half teaspoon cream of tartar. Beat until candy is creamy. Stir in nuts and place in pans to cool.

Black Foam

Two cups brown sugar, three tablespoons cocoa, one tablespoon butter, one cup condensed milk, pinch of salt.

Place on fire and cook to soft ball in cold water. Beat into the stiffly-beaten whites of two eggs. Drop in spoonfuls on waxed paper. Nuts may be added if desired.

Marshmallow Fudge

Two cups granulated sugar, one cup condensed milk, three tablespoons cocoa, one teaspoon butter, one-half pound marshmallows.

Boil until it forms firm ball in cold water (without the marshmallows). Remove from fire and beat in the marshmallows. Pour out on square pans. When almost set cut into squares.

Raisin and Peanut Candy

One cup chopped peanuts, one cup raisins, one-half cup brown sugar, one-half cup butter, one-fourth cup water, one-fourth teaspoon salt.

Soak raisins in hot water. When they are plump, drain off water. Boil all the ingredients but the nuts and raisins. Cook to the hard ball in cold water stage, stirring constantly. Remove and add nuts and raisins, and pour into buttered pan. When cold break in pieces.

Date and Nut Delights

One cup stoned dates, one-half cup black walnut meats. Grind all through food chopper. One teaspoon salt, one-fourth cup confectioner's sugar.

Mix nuts and dates and salt, and roll into balls. Cover balls with sugar and place on plate to dry.

Flannel

FINE white flannels should be pressed on the wrong side, or a piece of muslin should be used over the right side. The flannel should be dry before pressing in order to prevent shrinkage. Any flannel worn next to the skin should not be ironed, but should be pulled into shape and folded evenly, and aired carefully.

* * *

IF soap is rubbed on flannels it will cause them to shrink. They should be washed in mild soap flakes. If they are washed or rinsed in water too hot or too cold they are also apt to shrink. Lukewarm water should be used. If they are allowed to lie about wet instead of being hung up to dry at once, they will shrink.

Mrs. Hugo Gersten.

To Promote the Omelet

TO make an egg omelet go further beat one-half cup of white sauce into the yolks of the eggs when beating them. Or add a cup of cracker crumbs mixed with two-thirds cup of sweet milk with the yolks of eggs before folding in the stiff whites.

M. H. G.

"I Have Made this NEW MAYTAG within the Reach of Every Farm Home"

"A power washing machine in every farm home in America" has long been the aim of The Maytag Company. Sixteen years ago we made the first big step by offering the first Multi-Motor Maytag. It was the first engine-powered washer. It has been a tremendous success—the farm favorite by an overwhelming preference.

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And the price is low enough to bring dependable washing machine service within reach of millions more farm homes.

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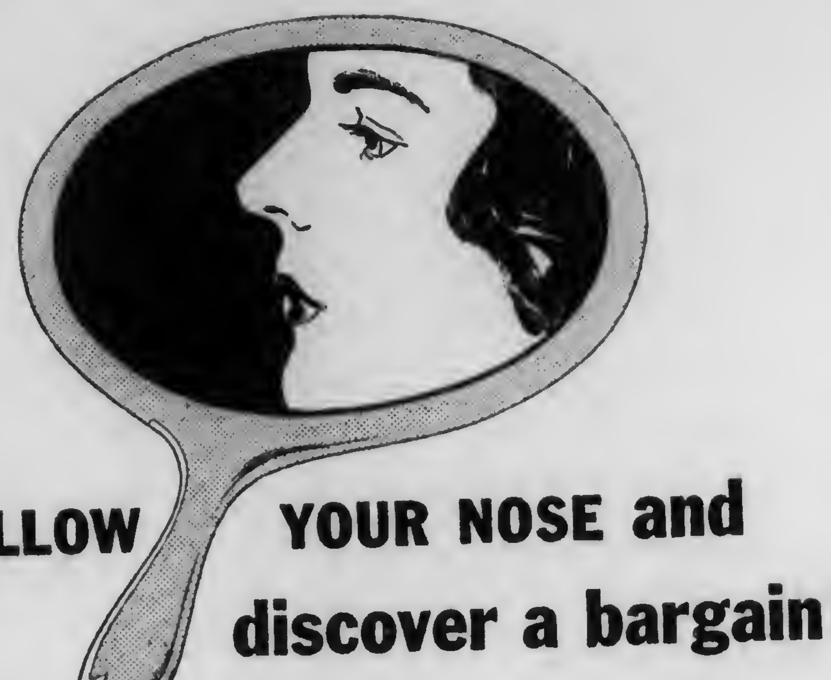

FOLLOW YOUR NOSE and discover a bargain!

Sniff! Sniff! Sniff! That's the wise way to make sure you're getting the thriftiest soap buy of all.

For the instant you smell Fels-Naptha, you'll know it brings you *plenty* of grease-dissolving naptha. Then look at the *clear* golden color of the generous bar—feel its smooth, velvety texture—and you'll know that in addition to naptha, Fels-Naptha brings you *unusually* good soap. Two cleaners instead of one working together to bring you *extra* help.

Side by side, this busy pair loosens dirt easily—bringing you sweet, clean clothes *without hard rubbing!* Try Fels-Naptha in tub or machine; in hot, lukewarm or cool water; for soaking or boiling. It's gentle to hands. Every golden bar contains bland, soothing glycerine. Get some Fels-Naptha at your grocer's.

Here's a Chipper for you!—We'll be glad to send every user of laundry soap a sample bar of Fels-Naptha and a Fels-Naptha Chipper. Many women who chip Fels-Naptha into their washing machines, tubs or basins find this chipper handier than a knife. Use the chipper and Fels-Naptha to make fresh, golden soap chips (that contain plenty of naptha!) just as you need them. Send only 4 cents in stamps to help cover postage, and we'll mail you the chipper and sample bar without further cost. Write to Fels & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Dept. [illegible]

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To quickly end stubborn coughs, due to colds, it is important to soothe and heal the inflamed membranes, get rid of the germs and also to aid the system inwardly to help throw off the trouble.

For these purposes, here is a home-made medicine, far better than anything you could buy at 3 times the cost. From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to fill up the pint. This takes but a moment, saves money, and makes a remedy so effective that you will never do without, once you have used it. Keeps perfectly, and children like it.

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Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined palatable form, and known as one of the greatest medicinal agents for severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

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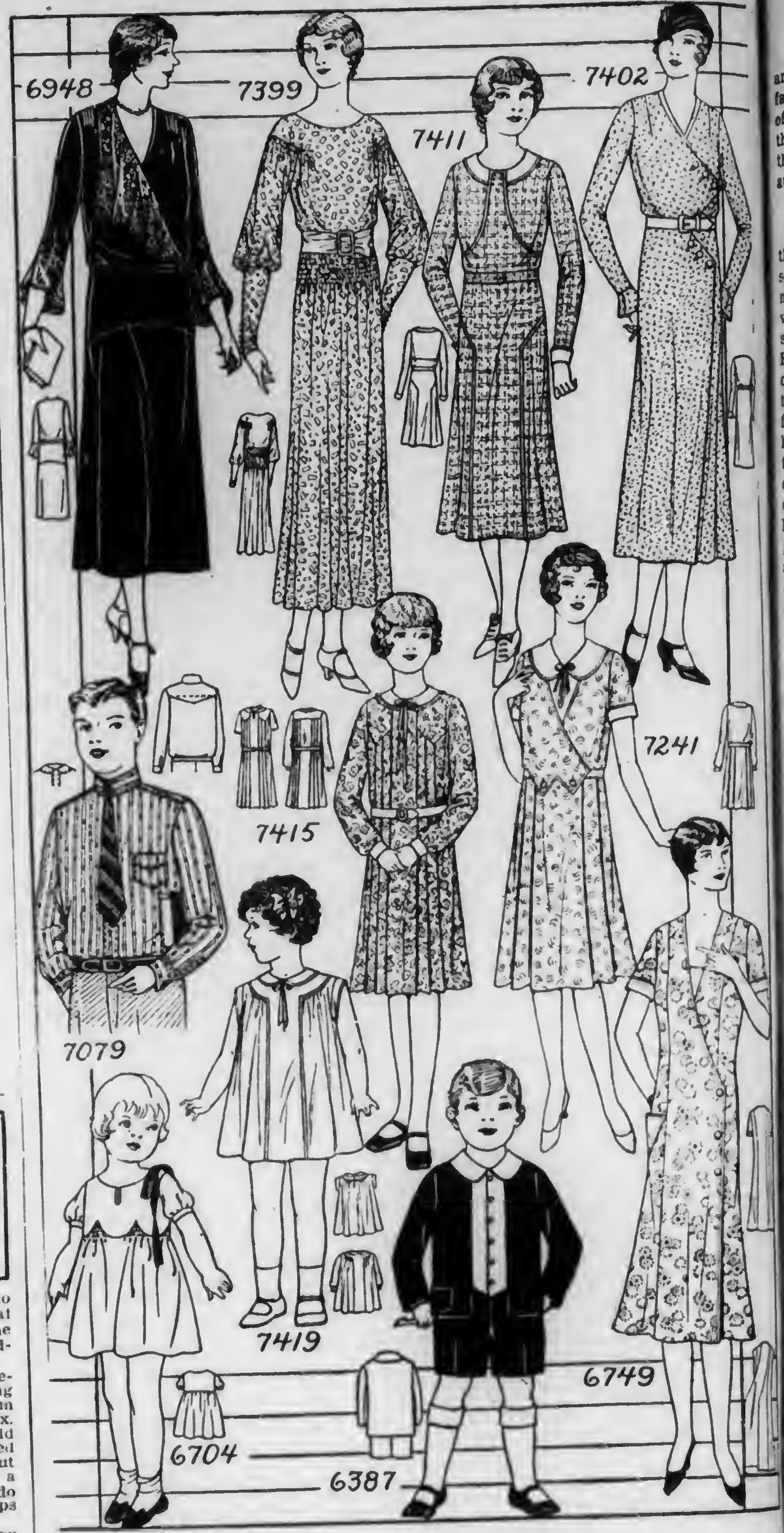

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No. 6948.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 4¾ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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No. 7079.—Boys' shirt. Designed in six sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 27-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7419.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1⅝ yards of 29-inch material if made with the rap facings. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7415.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2⅝ yards of 35-inch material if made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 2½ yards. For contrasting material [illegible] yard is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7241.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size with short sleeves requires 2⅝ yards of 35-inch material. With long sleeves [illegible] yards. For contrasting material ⅝ yard cut crosswise is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6704.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅞ yards of material 35 inches wide. The shoulder bow, will require [illegible] yard of ribbon. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6387.—Boys' suit. Cut in three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅝ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard of contrasting for collar and vest portions. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6749.—Ladies' house frock. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WINTER FASHION BOOK

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Winter Book of Fashions showing 16 color pages and containing designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns. Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

Farm Equipment

(Continued from page 9)

are especially designed for dairy farms. These heaters are economical of current because they are not on all the time, consequently do not have the thermal losses inherent in the automatic heaters.

Gas Engine Drive

This does not begin to do justice to the most unusual electric show sponsored by the Pennsylvania Joint Committee on Rural Electrification. One very new gas engine driven device shown was a refrigeration outfit. Electrically driven refrigerators are quite common and have, indeed, taken their place along with the necessary farm equipment. But the farmer who has not yet access to high line electric current desires and needs refrigeration just as much as he who has current. Now that two of the well-known refrigerator companies have gas engine driven devices, refrigeration is just as available to one man as to another without regard to location.

All-Purpose Tractors

Pennsylvania Farmer readers will remember the two articles which appeared, in the late winter, regarding the production of potatoes and corn with all-purpose tractors. It required 6.5 man hours per acre to produce the corn up to harvest. This included plowing, harrowing and rolling twice each, planting, spike-tooth harrowing and three cultivations. This is just about the time normally required to plow an acre of ground in the old way. In potato production 9.4 man hours per acre were required up to harvest. This is rather remarkable economy. In view of the fact that tractors have become so prominent in Pennsylvania agriculture a full line was shown.

Some new features were the ease with which the cultivators could be attached in several of these machines. Instead of bolting the cultivator in, it is attached with pins. Drive the tractor up to the cultivator and hook on. This is a vital feature because the tractor of the future is to be the cultivating type. The quick detachable feature is especially desirable in the East where farms are so diversified.

Power Take-Off

As the general-purpose or row crop tractor becomes increasingly used the power take-off drive will become more and more important for operation of such equipment as sprayers, dusters, mowers, spreaders, etc.

Before leaving all-purpose tractors, attention must be called to the large three-plow type which was for the first time shown at the Farm Show. This large capable cultivating tractor will satisfy the demands of the man whose requirements call for a 15-30 size power outfit.

Power Lift

Another new feature in cultivating tractors is the application of the "power lift." When a two, three or four-row corn planter or cultivator is attached to a tractor a problem immediately arises in handling this equipment. The manufacturer has been able to solve this factor by applying power to lift this equipment. At the end row all the operator has to do is step on a button and up the machine comes. In the same fashion the equipment is dropped into place after the tractor has been turned around. The fact is the operation of one of these multi-row power farming units is actually easier than the conventional method and, of course, vastly more rapid.

In conclusion, farm equipment was in the front rank in space required and attention by those who attended the Farm Show. It has always represented the most advanced ideas in American agriculture and contributed its share, as usual, to this year's pageant of progress. Every one was ardent in praise of the handsome building provided for the Show and complimented the fine way in which it was handled.

For a better yield of BUSHELS and DOLLARS

THE spring crop finds a mellow, weed-free seedbed here to make it thrive from the start. Watch this husky "Caterpillar" Tractor scamper over yielding plowed ground with the fast-working tandem hook-up — the broad tracks eliminate wasteful slip and keep generous power effective to pull the implements. Long and wide — those tracks stay on top of spongy footing like planks — no harmful soil-packing, even when they cross damp spots. Crops repay you for good work done on time — and for leaving their roots free range!

And prospects are fine for a better yield of dollars on the "Caterpillar" owner's farm. The positive traction that assures extra power for big-capacity loads — also saves days and drums of fuel. Its rugged stamina of heat-treated steels means amazing economy of up-keep. The sure-footedness on all soils in all seasons — extends the range of money-making jobs 'round the calendar. The farmer with a "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor commands these income-boosting advantages year after year!

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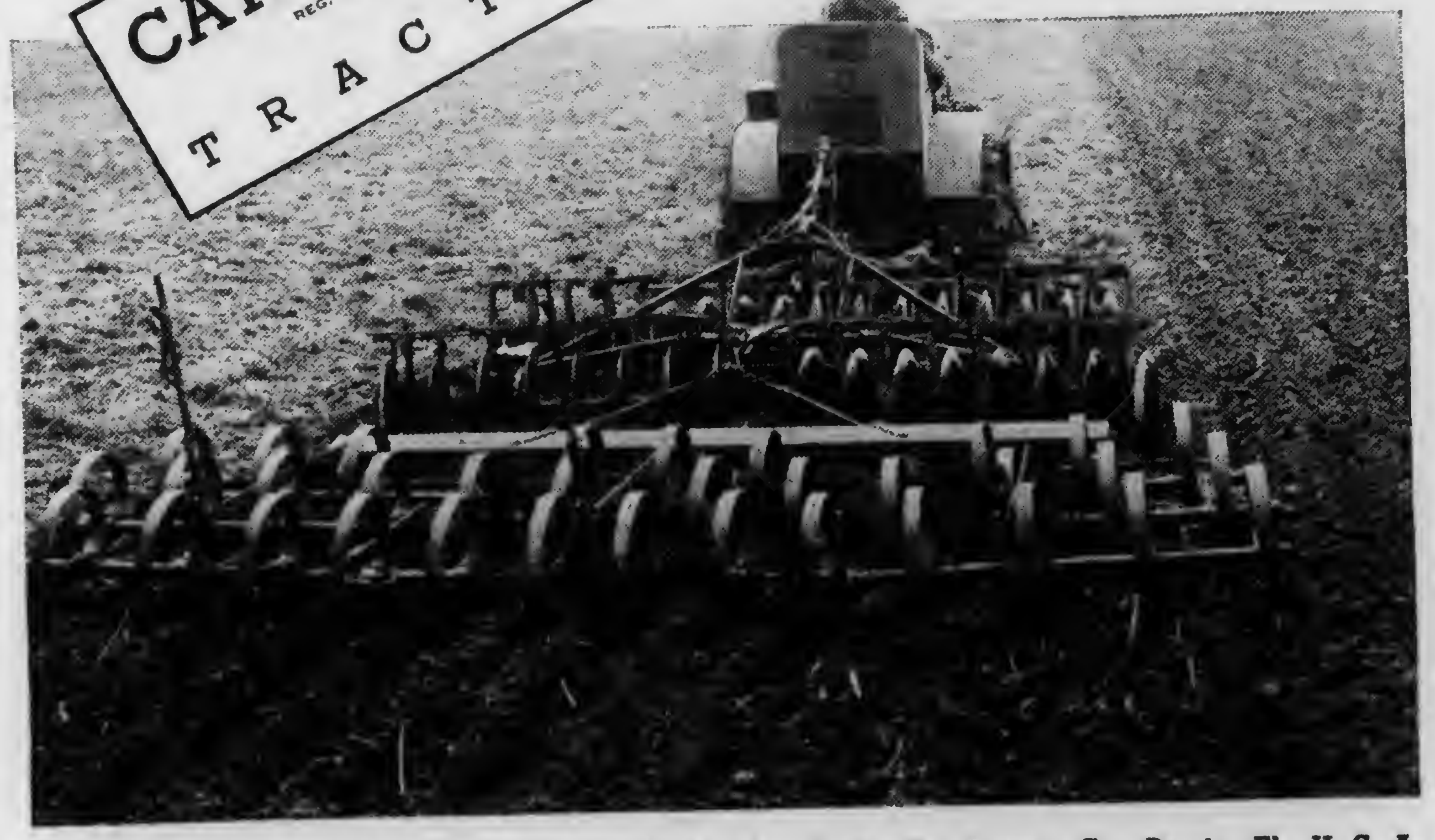

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Size of farm ____ *Chief crop* ____
Power now used ____
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Vegetable Growers Meet

By Gilbert S. Watts

SOMETHING of a public confessional on the difficulties of selling vegetables in 1931 marked the opening session. But, out of the heat of discussion came the proposition that Pennsylvania growers are adjacent to and have first chance on some of the largest markets in the country together with numbers of smaller centers. If we, without the expense and difficulties of long distance hauling or shipping, let our markets slip away, it would seem that the fault must lie at home.

The importance of attractiveness was strongly emphasized by several speakers. To this end there is room for better bunching, more thorough washing, closer grading and more uniform packaging. "Be abreast with every market development. Put up a dependable pack, and label every package," suggested a grower who is a very successful merchandiser.

Management

The necessity for thoroughgoing management on the vegetable farm came in for much attention. Thoughtful planning is the starting point. Elimination of unprofitable areas, crops and practices must be constant objectives. True economy must be sought. Thus excessive use of fertilizers will waste money in the form of plant food while niggardly applications are likely to result in higher costs per bushel on account of lowered yields.

It was pointed out that labor is much the most expensive item on the vegetable farm and that it is a time when each workman should be made definitely responsible for his part. It was advocated that in harvesting or packing each employe be required to sign his initials or pay number on the rim of the baskets he fills. Thus careless, negligent or dishonest packing can be traced to the source whether it is discovered at the moment or later.

Cover crops although they have been much in the limelight of late came in for attention by several speakers. So much has been said of them in this column that details will be omitted. Suffice it to say that there appears to be no substitute for cover crops as a means of economically maintaining and improving fertility on the truck farm.

Satisfactory new varieties and strains of vegetables tested at the Pennsylvania State College last year were announced at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association by Dr. W. B. Mack, in charge of the experiments.

Good Ones

Among the varieties appearing to advantage were Delicious, Progress, Walter Richards and Tangerine tomatoes; Mills Golden Sunrise sweet corn; Laxton's Progress peas; California Wonder, World Beater, Early Giant and Oshkosh peppers; Japanese radishes; Bloomsdale Reselected spinach; Tendergreen, Giant Stringless, Full Measure and Stringless Green Pod snapbeans, and Giant Summer Straightneck, Cocozelle and Zucchini summer pumpkins.

Desirable strains and varieties of vegetables were grown in 116 demonstrations conducted by Pennsylvania State College vegetable gardening extension specialists and county agents in 1931, J. M. Huffington, State College, said and records kept by coopserators enabled other growers to select the better varieties out of the more than 15,000 listed in various seed catalogs.

Sweet corn heads the list in popularity, and yellow varieties are being preferred more each year. Sixty demonstrations included choice early maturing varieties of high quality.

Bean and pea varieties were grown in three counties to show the most desirable types. Fordhook tops the list among the bunch Limas; while Giant Stringless Greenpod, Brittle Wax and Pencil Pod Black Wax are desirable varieties of snap beans. Laxton's Superb Pea finds a welcome place among market gardeners because of its large, green pods and dwarf habit of growth.

New York No. 12 Lettuce is the choice in the New York-Wonderful-Iceberg class. Grand Rapids and Black Seeded Simpson lead among the leafy varieties. Golden Phenomenal and Wonderful are preferred strains of Golden Plume Celery, planted for the early crop.

Insects take a toll of $400,000,000 annually in the United States, Professor L. B. Smith, entomology extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, said at the annual meeting. More than 250 species have been recorded as attacking vegetables and injuring their leaves, blossoms, roots and stems, or seeds and fruits.

With insects destroying 20 per cent of the value of Pennsylvania vegetables, the annual loss is $1,820,752 on a crop worth $9,103,762.

Use of the proper insecticides correctly applied to cover the foliage thoroughly at the proper time will control most of the insects and prevent crop losses, Professor Smith explained.

The final session was devoted to cultural questions. To conserve space we will quote points of especial interest.

Growers' Experience

Celery—"One ounce broadcast to ten or fifteen standard three-by-six foot sash is about the right rate of seeding."

"For the early crop sow in the hotbed about the middle of February and transplant about an inch apart. For fall and winter crop do not transplant. Sow in the coldframe about the second or third week in March and outdoors as early in April as possible."

"In addition to manure and green manure use one ton to the acre of 5-10-5 on celery. Then top-dress with nitrate if it doesn't grow fast enough."

Tomatoes—"Haven't made any money on early tomatoes for two years." Several growers said essentially this same thing. Apparently markets have been overstocked almost from the beginning by tomatoes from earlier regions within long hauling range. The situation presents a real challenge.

Sweet corn—"There is only one way to get money making corn. That is strong seed of a good strain. The best way is to field select and cure your own."

"Suckering does not pay."

"To have corn all the time plant every two weeks, April 15th to July 15th."

"Use weeder both before and after corn is up. Then cultivate shallow and only enough to kill weeds."

"For the early crop broadcast 500 pounds of 4-12-4 and use 200 pounds in the row."

"To avoid disease discard all ears that show dark or discolored shanks."

Spinach—"Use the Long Standing Bloomsdale for spring sowing; Virginia Blight Resistant Savoy for fall."

"Have a fine very firm seed bed."

"Plants should stand four inches apart in the rows to make the best spinach."

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ESSIG NURSERY, Box 8, Bridgman, Michigan

Readers' Views

EDITOR, Pennsylvania Farmer: If that overall carrot farmer was here I could show him some real carrots. I planted my fifty-acre farm all in the new Tax Budget carrot, and they surely lived up to the name. Now I have lost twenty-six cows, thirty-seven hogs and am defendant in sixteen lawsuits. It happened this way:

I saw it was impossible to pull the carrots, and so turned the cows and hogs in. I was not aware that some had rotted soft, but found it out when I went to get the cows in for milking. They had all fallen into the decayed carrots and drowned. Hogs ditto.

And the lawsuits? Those carrots just had to have room and soon crowded the outsiders up against the fence, then over, taking out the line fences, shoved the public road and township lines way back and I have just ninety-eight acres of solid carrots. The county and township officials and neighbors all jumped me, and I am in a fix.

The only blessing was that the county agent came out to look at them and fell in one, and has not showed up yet.

As to the length of the roots, we get flowing wells at ninety feet, and as many of the holes are spouting I figure they reach down to the water line. How much deeper they go I hope to find out when the county agent comes up to draw his salary.

Now, if I could get the whole United States and Pennsylvania Departments of Agriculture, the Farm Board and all Bureaus and commissions that are detrimental to us farmers along with our county agent, I would try and plow the whole smear under, and it would be a sure Happy New Year for farmers.

P.S.: Should you hear of an opening for a very reliable young man at some $3,600 salary with a blonde secretary (not over 20) and state or county auto and gas furnished, wire me. Yours without overalls, A. A. M.

Twin Cabbage

IN reply to R. J. W.'s article of January 2nd in regard to the twin cabbage, I wish to tell you what happened in my garden this past year. Like a lot of other sections the year of 1930 was an almost continuous drouth here. The cabbage I planted like all my garden truck did not amount to anything, so I did not gather it. This last spring the stalks were plowed under.

Along the last of May I was in the garden and saw some nice thrifty cabbage plants growing. On investigation I found that they were growing out of the old stalks that were plowed under, one plant to each stalk. I dug them all up except two which I left to see what they would make. They grew and looked just like any other transplanted stalk until time to head, then they forked and each bore two perfect twin heads of good size and fine quality.

In regard to the large beets, turnips, parsnips, etc., which readers have been telling about, I would like to tell you of the big rutabagas I raised last year. As I did not have anything available stronger than an 80-H.P. caterpillar tractor it failed to shake it. I did not get it pulled, but am in hopes that the freezing this winter will loosen it up so I can get it pulled early in the spring. If I do I will send the measurements then.

W. L. Warner.

Pendleton county, W. Va.

To Cure Meat

YOU can tell the man who asked that commercial smoke salt works. We are using it for the third season. Heard about it over the radio, dislike making smoke fire, and were able to buy it from a nearby dealer. Be sure to follow directions exactly. The first slice or two is a bit too salty, but after that—mmm!

Perry county, Pa. F. C. Hebel.

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Poultrymen Meet and Eat

THE Pennsylvania State Poultry Association held its annual meeting at the time of the annual State Farm Products Show on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, January 19th to 21st inclusive.

E. J. Lawless, Jr., of the Bureau of Markets in Harrisburg, and Dr. R. E. Lubbehusen of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, opened the meetings with a discussion of official culling and blood testing. Mr. Lawless gave in detail the present breed improvement program as now recommended by the Bureau of Markets. Since 1924, when the work was inaugurated, steady improvement has been made. More poultrymen are cooperating in the work and no doubt an improved type of fowl is being produced in Pennsylvania. He stated that there are 52 flocks in the state known as clean flocks and there are 30 accredited flocks.

Doctor Lubbehusen's discussion dealt primarily with the elimination of Pullorum disease. He stated that poultrymen should be careful about the introduction of new stock unless it is accredited. He urged those who are having their flocks tested to remove the reactors as soon as possible after the report is received, and to use great precaution in disinfecting incubators after each hatch. He claimed that Pullorum infection is most easily distributed through the incubator.

The Science of Service

A. G. Philips of Chicago gave a most inspiring address entitled "Your Poultry Business." "Business," according to Mr. Philips, "is the science of service. The honest desire to serve." He stated that a farmer must be a salesman and not a peddler. In summing up, he left this phrase with us, "The world's greatest frozen asset today is faith in God and man," or as Teddy Roosevelt used to say, "Do the best you can with what you have where you are."

J. R. Haswell of The Pennsylvania State College was again on hand to entertain poultrymen by giving them new improvements in burglar alarm systems. Mr. Haswell has given this matter very serious thought and consideration for the past few years and has developed many simple devices which poultrymen can well afford to adopt in sections where thieving is a real problem.

On Wednesday afternoon, H. C. Knandel of The Pennsylvania State College Poultry Department addressed the group relative to the factors which influence poultry profits. For the greatest net returns, it is essential that (1) Sufficient capital and hens are available in order to make the proposition worth while. (2) A high annual egg production should be secured. (3) There should be a good distribution of production. (4) A well diversified business should be maintained. (5) Low mortality and culling. (6) Low cost of pullet production. (7) A good price for the products to be sold. (8) Greater labor efficiency.

Constantly Changing

Dr. D. R. Marble of the Poultry Department of The Pennsylvania State College discussed "New Wrinkles in Marketing Poultry and Poultry Products." Among other things he stated that the marketing of poultry and its products is constantly changing. It is important that the poultryman knows where and when the product is produced and consumed. A study for the past six years shows that April is usually the high peak month and November the low month of receipts of eggs on our largest and most price influential market; namely, New York City. In this connection, it is also interesting to note that the consumption of eggs is lowest during the months of April to July inclusive. The consumption usually reaches its high peak in March. Doctor Marble urged the farmer to give consideration to the possibility of farm storage of eggs.

On Wednesday evening at 6:30, the Annual Poultrymen's Banquet was held. All those who desired to attend could not do so because of lack of accommodations. Since the Association is rapidly growing, another year larger quarters will have to be made available for this important function. John Schrope of Hegins, Schuylkill county, was the toastmaster. Let me assure you that any of those who were called upon to speak were properly introduced as only John Schrope can introduce one. We were fortunate this year in having as the principal speakers: E. S. Bayard of the Pennsylvania Farmer and Glenn Campbell of Cleveland, Ohio.

The operation of the Doylestown Egg Auction was discussed by E. J. Lawless, Jr.; W. F. Greenawalt, county agent, Bucks county; Professors H. N. Reist and C. O. Dossin of the Extension Service of The Pennsylvania State College. The Doylestown Egg Auction market is the first of such markets to be established in this state. To date it has given a very satisfactory account of itself.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry Hocker, Milanville; Vice-President, John Maitland, Hershey; Secretary-Treasurer, E .W. Callenbach, State College. H. C. K.

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Fairport "Profit Standard" Chicks. Smith-hatched weekly. Sturdy, vigorous, rapid growers. World's best strains—Tancred! Ferris! Fishel! Sheppard! Park's D-32! etc. Why take chances with ordinary chicks, when you can get these famous breeds at same price or even less? We ship C.O.D., guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks. Write for full colored Catalog and Economy Prices.
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Fairport Poultry Farm and Hatchery, R. D. 48, Fairport, N. Y.

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FOR MORE EGGS—BIGGER PROFITS
Why gamble with questionable stock? Our 12 years' experience and triple Guarantee protects you. World's best egg strain matings head our 14 varieties. Pedigreed, R.O.P. Blood-tested stock in our Star Matings. $1,000.00 Chick Growing Contest. Customers entered Free. 10 Free Chicks per 100 before March 1st. Our prices reasonable for actual results you get. New Catalog tells all. Write for it today.
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Outlet Always FOR LIVE POULTRY
Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House, Est. 1883
WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and instructions. Box F-2
KRAKAUR POULTRY Co. West Washington Market New York City

"TREXLAYERS" PAY!
SEND FOR PRICES
Big Leghorns—big eggs—big profits. Order Trexler chicks. Produced under Penna. State Sup.
TEXLER FARM, Box 16 ALLENTOWN, PA.

CHICKS BLOOD TESTED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Wyckoff, Tancred Strains, 10c each, $90.00 per 1,000. Barred Rocks, 12c each, Utility Leghorns, 8c each. Our 22nd year. Free Catalog.
The Keystone Hatchery, Box 29, Richfield, Pa.

Redbird Farm Baby Chicks
..GUARANTEED TO LIVE..
100% FREE from B.W.D.
Every one of our 16,000 breeders has been blood-tested by State authorities. So great has been the success of our customers that we
Guarantee 98% Livability up to 3 weeks
Twenty-one years of continuous breeding for production has developed a heavy-laying strain from trap-nested, pedigreed foundation stock. You must have good chicks to succeed. Get them direct from the largest breeder of S.C.R.I. Reds.
FREE CATALOG describes matings and gives feeding hints. Write today.
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MORE MONEY in "Just Right" Chicks
Ohio Accredited
Best Blood Strains Guaranteed Livability
If you want chicks that will grow faster to broiler age, start laying earlier and lay larger quantities of big eggs, depend on "Just Right" guaranteed quality.
Breeding stock from world's best, including Brown and Mann Leghorn foundation, winners in national egg contests. Bigger egg producers, pay three times as much profit. 14-day livability guaranteed. Prices moderate. Wonderful money makers.
Send for beautiful catalog showing breeds in actual colors . . . .
JUST RIGHT HATCHERY
BOX 50 NORTH BALTIMORE, OHIO
FREE Catalog in Colors ...

A FRAME AS LOW AS $10
Buy Direct, Lowest Factory Prices
Do Your Own Sawing. Make Money
HERTZLER and ZOOK PORTABLE WOOD SAWS
Lowest-priced, practical saw made. Saws firewood, posts, lumber, laths, etc. Many styles to select from. Write for our BIG CATALOG FREE. Money making opportunities on Concrete Mixers, Feed Grinders, Cider Mills, Ford and Fordson Attachments and best Farm Implements. All big bargains. Sold on a basis of Guaranteed Satisfaction or Money Back.
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Why put up with years of needless discomfort and worry? Try a Brooks Automatic Air Cushion. This marvelous appliance permits the opening to close, yet holds rupture securely, comfortably—day and night. Thousands report amazing results. Light, neat-fitting. No hard pads, metal girdle or parts to chafe or gouge. Patented in U. S. and 13 foreign countries. Try one 10 DAYS WITHOUT A PENNY'S RISK. You'll be delighted. Free book on Rupture and convincing facts mailed postpaid in plain sealed envelope. Address
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Navy Brand Super Solid Buttermilk
From Tuberculin Tested Cows
28 per cent milk solids, 6 per cent lactic acid, thick as custard with no foreign ingredients. Reduces toe-picking and lessens danger from coccidiosis. Increases egg production and promotes fertility and hatchability. Good for chicks, broilers and laying hens. Sold direct from the factory in barrels of about 485 lbs. Half barrels, about 300 lbs. Write for prices.
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39th & CHESTNUT STS. PHILADELPHIA
ROOM / BATH $2.50
New—Fireproof—Convenient. Nearest Hotel to Penna. R.R. Terminal.

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FUR DRESSERS and TAXIDERMISTS
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CHICKS S. C. Large Eng. White Leghorns, $8.00 100; $37.50-500; $70.00-1,000. Barred Rocks, $10.00-100; $47.50-500; $90.00-1,000. Mixed, $7.00-100 Heavy, $9.00-100. Order Direct from Adv. or Catalog Free. 100% Guaranteed.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box 4, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS From TRAPNESTED—BLOOD-TESTED Pure Barron White Leghorns. Prices Reasonable.
Catalog Free. Box F, WILLACKER LEGHORN FARM, New Washington, Ohio

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Greatest Development in chick feed since discovery of vitamins
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INGREDIENT X
-extra LIFE extra GROWTH

NEW wonders in chick life... new wonders in growth... 1932 pushes aside feeding traditions of long standing. Ingredient "X" is now in chick feed. It's the secret process of synchronizing proteins... the nicking together of the right protein ingredients in Purina Chick Startena and Purina Chick Growena. You cannot see it in the feed, nor is it listed on the analysis tag. Yet, Ingredient "X" clearly shows itself in one place.. the chicks themselves. You'll see it in added life and health... extra feathering... added strength in frames and extra ounces of flesh. These priceless extras you get from Ingredient "X" in Chick Startena and Chick Growena at no extra cost.

INGREDIENT "X" didn't just happen. No, indeed. Only after six long years of chick testing twenty-five protein ingredients singly and in combinations at the Purina laboratory and the Purina Experimental Farm did Ingredient "X" come to light. Exactly 308,502 weighings were made of 50,429 chicks on test. Blending of the proteins was the only difference in the feeds used. But what a difference in chicks! Some were big and healthy; others were scrawny. Some had good growth but poor feathering. Others had good feathering but small frames. Out of it all came the secret process of synchronizing protein ingredients for super-growth of chicks. This is Ingredient "X." It's in Chick Startena; it's in Chick Growena.

This year start your chicks on Chick Startena. Keep an eye on them. Note how quickly fluff changes to feathers, frames stretch out, and their bodies take on weight. You'll have a real sense of satisfaction with their size and health at six weeks. Then switch your chicks to Purina Chick Growena. Your chicks will be money-makers weeks earlier either as broilers at eight weeks or big-framed, fully-developed layers ready for laying when egg prices are highest. Surely in economy days like these, you can't afford to feed your chicks anything other than Purina Chick Startena and Purina Chick Growena with Ingredient "X." Purina Mills, 998 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

90 years of Farm Feeding

Eshelman
RED ROSE
Chick Starter
has consistently given 96% to 99% success

"Raised 1446 chicks out of 1500"—"149 out of 151"—"492 out of 500"—"369 out of 371"—these are typical Eshelman results. Not one year only, but year after year. For Eshelman have been in the feed business for four generations.

It *is* worth while to use the best ingredients, to proportion and mix carefully, to farm-test every single feed.

Profits are essential. And profits come from those extra chicks that grow to healthy maturity.

Since 1842 four generations of the Eshelman family have been in the feed business. The men who make Eshelman feed for you are most of them farm-raised. They bring a knowledge, interest and pride to their work—which produces better feed for you.

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LANCASTER, PA.
Send me your free book (76 pages) on hatching, care and feeding poultry.
PF 2-6

(NAME)

(ADDRESS)

JOHN W. Eshelman & SONS
(ESTABLISHED 1842)
LANCASTER, PA.

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Additional Profits with CAMBRIA FENCE

Good fence contributes to the economical operation of the farm. Cambria Fence, erected on Bethlehem Steel Fence Posts, greatly aids in the hogging down of corn, crop rotation, turning of stock, farm sanitation and increased crop production. All of these factors mean additional profits for the farmer, profits that can be gained only through the use of good, dependable fence.

Cambria Fence is a woven-wire, hinge-joint, cut-stay standard field fence. The full-gauge wire used in its manufacture has a heavy coating of zinc, which does not crack, flake or peel. The Flexo Joint and Tension Curve give Cambria Fence resilience, strength and flexibility.

Cambria Fence gives the farmer unusually long service at low cost. It is made by Bethlehem Steel Company, in a size and style for every farm purpose. Your dealer will show you how easy it is to erect Cambria Fence, using Bethlehem Fence Posts.

BETHLEHEM STEEL

BETHLEHEM
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, *General Offices:* Bethlehem, Pa.

The Market Place

By W. R. Whitacre

ANOTHER Farm Show has come and gone, and it was the greatest one of all. It was the largest in attendance and the best in quality and number of exhibits. There were so many things of interest that no one person could see or hear them all, but I want to tell you of some of the things that interested me.

First of all the crowds that thronged the great ten-acre building were of the most interest. For the most part, they were rural folks and they had come with the sincere desire to learn something that they could put into practice at home. I heard one exhibitor say that he had shown in most all of the large shows in all parts of the country but at none had the people displayed as much genuine interest.

Then there were the hundreds of boys and girls; healthy, intelligent, enthusiastic young folks. Their demonstrations and exhibits were a real inspiration and a credit to the excellent leadership which they have. Our boys watched these demonstrations and have been telling us about them ever since. There was a time when the rural education lacked much which the city schools gave, but it looks as though these deficiencies are passing and that the education offered in rural sections today is becoming fuller and richer in those things which make life worth while.

The selling of farm produce is a subject of greatest interest to me. It is the end of farming that has received the least attention and about which there is the greatest amount of misinformation. It is the branch that will show the greatest change in the next ten years. One lesson that the Farm Show brought me in this field was the fact that Pennsylvania farmers can produce products of such superior quality that the problems of marketing are greatly simplified.

Quality Spuds

I learned that on one Pennsylvania farm potatoes were grown of such quality that the U. S. No. 1 stock sold at the farm for 65c a bushel and that the No. 2 stock brought about 35c to 40c. At the same time growers in the neighborhood were averaging about 35c a bushel for their crops. It was a question of using the best seed, the best methods of culture, careful handling to prevent bruising and damage and strict and intelligent grading. There was nothing mysterious about it, only an application of facts, available to all.

I wish I knew and had the skill to tell the stories of the men and women, boys and girls who entered exhibits in competition. Their trials, disappointments, the problems they have solved and the inspiration that has kept them going would be of greater interest than stories of fiction. There was one exhibit that won first place in one of the tobacco classes that was entered by a man who has shown his tobacco in 16 consecutive Farm Shows. He is Jacob H. Hostetter of Lancaster county and he will be 91 years old this week.

The Pennsylvania Farm Show and all conventions and meetings of this kind are one of the best ways to broaden your viewpoint, to keep an open mind, to increase the knowledge of your business and to renew old friendships and gain new ones.

◆

Ducks Lay Well

IN a former issue we read where Hannah Warner asked if any one could beat the laying record of her brown and white ducks.

I hatched five White Pekin ducks April 19th, 1931, and on September 11th got two duck eggs. Soon all five were laying and did not stop until November 19th, 1931. Now, January 7th, they have begun laying again.

Mrs. Paul Williams.
Bradford county, Pa.

95 out of 100 live

KERR CHICKS are hatched out strong and vigorous. Reports from 60,000 sold to 72 farms last year showed a loss of less than five to the hundred at the end of three weeks.

They have the health and strength which enables them to live, and thrive, and grow.

Along with superb health goes heavy laying. That's an inherited quality in Kerr Chicks — bred into them for generations back.

Chicks from blood-tested stock available. Over 60,000 blood-tested breeders.

Send now for Free Chick Book with price list and all particulars.

Special discounts on early orders.

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Bethlehem, Pa.
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MOSS Farm R.I. Reds
Lead All Breeds at New York Contest
For the second year, our pen led all breeds during November and December at New York State [illegible] Contest
Trapnested—Blood-Tested
All Stock Our Own Strain
Result of 23 Years' Pedigreeing
Broiler Chicks, hardy, fast growing. Hatch every week
Breeding Cockerels, from high record dams, priced from $5 up.
Now is the time to order **Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks**. Our prices are substantially lower and the quality of our chicks is even better than last year.
Write for handsome new FREE Catalog.
MOSS FARM, Box H, Attleboro, Mass.

Buy C.M.L. Chicks
AT SAVINGS Strong, Healthy Chicks from money-making breeders. BARRON S. C. W., BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES and S. C. R. I. REDS. 16 years' experience breeding Leghorns. Special prices on early orders.
C.M.LONGENECKER Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$8.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100
Light Mixed	7.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAlisterville, Penna.

STRICKLER'S LARGE ENGLISH S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Money-making prolific layers at money-saving prices. Pedigreed quality matings. Electric-hatched. Extra Quality Baby Chicks. Free Catalog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box 55, Sheridan, Pa.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks from our 1,200 breeders. Our breeders are direct HOLLYWOOD STRAIN and are noted for their size & heavy production of chalky white eggs. Cir. free. Write for prices. Visitors welcome.
HOLLYWOOD STRAIN
HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN FARM, Box 6, Richfield, Pa.

White Leghorn Quality Chicks
FERRIS & HOLLYWOOD STRAINS
CHIX
Buy chicks from the old reliable farm, they never disappoint. We are breeders of Large Type Leghorns, Layers of large chalky white eggs. Write for our catalog. It's free.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 6, Richfield, Pa.

Big Husky Chicks at lower prices. Sent C. O. D. New Hampshire Reds, the universal breed. From accredited flocks. Also Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons, Large Type White Leghorns and Anconas. Large catalog free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Box 2, Washingtonville, Pa.

SPECIAL REDUCTION
Write for bargain prices on S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rox, Reds, White Wyandottes, and we will book your order ahead. 21 years a hatcher and breeder.
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Chestertown, Md.

Blood Tested Chicks

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barred Rocks (Aristocrats)	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57	$110
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens)	3.50	6.50	12.00	57	110
S.C.W. Leghorns (T.Bar.)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90

Above chicks are tested 5 years from flocks that average 200 eggs per bird annually. Best money can buy.

—HIGH GRADE UTILITY MATINGS BELOW—

Tancred or Wyckoff	25	50	100	500	1,000
Sr. S.C.W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37	$70
Bar. Rocks (Thompson)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90
Heavy Mixed Breeds	2.50	4.50	8.00	37	70
Light Mixed Breeds	2.25	4.00	7.00	32	60

From 2 & 3 year old breeders. 100% arrival postpaid. Coal Brooder stoves cheap. Cata. FREE. Write at once.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-F, The Dependable Plant. RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
From Selected and Blood-Tested Flocks

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan.	3.50	6.50	12.00
Broiler Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Catalog.
Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 107, Bellefonte, Pa.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Wyandottes	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Assorted Light Breeds	4.00	6.00	27.50	55.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.50	8.50	40.00	75.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

20TH CENTURY CHICKS
Light Mixed $6.50 per 100. Leghorns, Anconas $7.00 per 100. Extra Quality Barron Leghorns $8.00 per 100. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds $9.00 per 100. White Wyandottes, S. C. Buff Orpingtons $10.00 per 100. S. C. Buff Minorcas $11.00 per 100. White Pekin Ducklings $18.00 per 100. Our "Marvel" AA Quality Chicks of better quality are 2 cents higher. We ship C.O.D. Guaranteed live delivery. Get our cat.
20th CENTURY HATCHERY,
BOX Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Barron Leghorn CHICKS
From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at $11 per 100; $51 per 500; $[illegible] per 1,000. [illegible] Discount on early orders. 10% books orders. Chicks 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.
Robert L. Clauser, Box P, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Maple Lawn Chicks
For Quality and Profit
Wh. Wyand. & Wh. Rocks .... 10 per 100
Tanc. Strain W. Leghorns .... $8 per 100
Parks Barred Rocks (21632) .... 10 per 100
R. I. Reds, $10-100; Bl. Minorcas, $10-100; Light Mixed, $6-100; Heavy Mixed, $8-100. 100% live delivery. Free catalog.
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
Bar., Wh. & Buff Ply. Rks.	$2.75	$5.25	$10	$48.75	$95
R I Red & Wh. Wyandottes	2.75	5.25	10	48.75	95
S C Wh. Leg. Hollywood Str.	2.50	4.75	9	43.75	85
S C Brown & Blk. Leghorns	2.50	4.75	9	43.75	85
S.C. Mottled Anconas	2.50	4.75	9	43.75	85
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.75	9	43.75	85

Write for catalog & special offer. Best laying strains.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box P, Port Trevorton, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Stock.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
English Barron Str. S.C.W. Leg.	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $7.00-100. Heavy Mixed .. $8.00-100. 100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

PINECREST CHICKS
CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Bd. & White Rocks	$10.00	$47.50	$90
R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90
White Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.50	70
Light Mixed	6.50	31.50	60

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS—Will Ship C. O. D.
PRICES SMASHED FOR 1932
Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns ... $8.00 per 100
Parks Strain Br. Rocks (Per.6c32) ... 10.00 per 100
S. C. REDS ... 10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed, $8.00 per 100. Light Mixed, $6.50 per 100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$8
Barred Rocks	3.25	5.50	10
Light Mixed	2.00	3.75	7
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Special price on 500 and 1,000 lots. Free Catalog.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box P, Cocolamus, Pa.

BIG LEGHORN CHICKS
"Kerlin-Quality"—World's Great Money Makers—Trapnested breeders. Contest winners. Healthy—Mountain bred. Low 1932 Prices. Big discount on early orders. Free feed with chick order. Valuable 40 page Poultry Book free.
Kerlin's Poultry Farm, 219 Walnut Road, Centre Hall, Pa.

BABY CHICKS-Ohio Accredited
Best purebred stock. Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. Livability Guaranteed. If you want best quality chicks which have had more than usual attention write to me. Paul Groce,
SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 583, FINDLAY, OHIO

WALCK BABY CHICKS Barred & White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black & White Giants, Anconas & White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate. Male birds used of Pedigree Breeding. Before ordering Chicks get our Free Catalog.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. F, Greencastle, Pa.

CHICKS Tancred & Barron Str. White Leghorns $8.00 100; Barred Rocks $[illegible] 100; White Rocks & Reds, $10.00 100; Mixed, $8.00 100. [illegible] less 500 lots 1c less in 1,000 lots. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular free.
JACOB NIEMOND'S SONS, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Bar. S.C. Wh. Leg. $9.50 per 100; S.C. Barred Rocks 11.00 per 100; S. C. Reds 11.00 per 100; Mixed $8.00 per 100. All good chicks.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop., Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

GUARANTEED CHICKS
YOUR INVESTMENT INSURED
NO CHICK LOSSES — YOU CAN'T LOSE
OUR 47th YEAR 1885 to 1932

Here's a guarantee that is a guarantee—every chick bought from our Extra Select Matings is sold with a POSITIVE GUARANTEE for TWO FULL WEEKS against LOSS. We have had many years' experience in producing first-class chicks and we know you will be more than satisfied.

YOU TAKE NO GAMBLE WITH EAGLE NEST CHICKS

No chicks backed by better blood lines. No breeding flocks better culled. No eggs more scientifically incubated. All bloodtested. Choice of ten varieties. We have what you want in quantity, quality and price.

CATALOG FREE - - Fairly sparkles with color and pictures of pedigreed birds. It's FREE—send for it.

THE EAGLE NEST HATCHERY CO., Box 56, UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO

GUARANTEED LIVABILITY — LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED

Send for Beautiful Catalog in colors showing
"Wolf-Certified" Baby Chicks

The lowest prices ever quoted on "Wolf-Certified" Chicks. All pure bred flocks, finest blood strains, big egg producers and fast growers. Lots of vigor and guaranteed to live 14 days on our Utility and Quality grades only. Replace in 7 days at one-half the regular price, next 7 days at three-fourths the regular price. Order from this Ad and $1.00 per 100 books your order. We ship C. O. D. for the balance.

	Standard Grade 100	300	500	Utility Grade 100	300	500
S. C. White Leghorns, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$8.00	$23.00	$37.50	$10.00	$29.25	$47.50
Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks, S.C. and R.C. Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	$9.50	$27.50	$45.00	$11.50	$33.75	$55.00

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, Standard Grade $14.00 per 100, $41.50 per 300, $67.50 per 500. Utility Grade $16.00 per 100, $47.00 per 300, $75.00 per 500.
For less than 100 add one-half cent per chick. Standard grade assorted heavy breeds $8.00 per 100, assorted light breeds $7.00 per 100.
Wolf Hatching & Breeding Farms, Box 4 **Gibsonburg, Ohio**

Wene Chicks
Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes
CROSS-BREEDS: Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks, Rhodi-Rocks

Those EXTRA Profits Depend on Quality

A few EXTRA pennies on every dozen eggs sold and on every pound of poultry marketed, mean a big difference in net income for the year. You can get those EXTRA profits with Wene stock. Our Specialty Bred S. C. White Leghorns lay large chalk-white eggs, such as bring a premium on New Jersey Auction and other markets. Our Cross-Breeds were specially developed to produce superior broilers and roasters at lower cost per pound.

Seven years of State blood-testing give full protection against B. W. D.

Write for new Revised Price List and FREE illustrated Catalog.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

Supreme Quality BABY CHICKS
Just Like Hen Hatched Chicks
Hatched from high egg record parent stock of the highest quality obtainable. Every chick guaranteed healthy and strong. Every chick carefully selected.
Order Direct From This Ad At These Prices

	25	50	100	300	500
English Wh., Brown, Buff Legh.; Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$7.90	$23.10	$38.50
Bar., Wh. Rocks; Wh. Wyan.; Buff Orp.	2.50	4.75	8.50	26.40	43.50
Reds; Sil. Wyan.; B. Rocks; Blk. Min.	2.75	5.25	9.90	29.40	48.50
Light Assorted	2.10	4.00	6.90	20.25	32.50
Heavy Assorted	2.30	4.50	8.40	24.90	41.00
Black Giants & Light Brahmas	3.90	7.50	14.50	42.00	67.50
Down payment with order	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	5.00

6½c Up
Balance C.O.D.—100% live delivery Guaranteed post paid to your door.
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Attention Chick Buyers
FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS
are BIG CHICKS—HEAVY CHICKS—HARDY CHICKS—Dependable Chicks. They Live. Every Breeder Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea—They Lay. Breeders rigidly culled and mated to Superlative Males.
At Ulster County Fair—New York State—they won two firsts and a second. At the New York State Fair they won one first and one second, writes one customer from Accord, N.Y. Write today for our catalog and low price list. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
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10 Free Chicks with each 100 ordered before March 1st. Send $1 per 100 down with order. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with big, strong, Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as TANCRED, BARRON, MAHOOD, THOMPSON, FISHEL, etc. They are real money-makers. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid

	50	100	500	1,000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed	$4.75	$8.50	$42.50	$83.00
Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	5.75	11.00	55.00	110.00

Light Mixed, 7½c. PEERLESS HATCHERY, Box 197, LEIPSIC, OHIO

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Raise Earle's Pure-Bred Chicks, they make good wherever they go. Livability guaranteed, our assurance is the best insurance you can buy. Disease Free and extra quality chicks at these low prices:

Lots of	25	50	100	500	1,000
BARRED and WHITE ROCKS; REDS and BUFF ORPINGTONS	$3.00	$5.75	$11.00	$52.50	$100.00
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
GIANT BRAHMAS, BLACK GIANTS	3.50	6.75	13.00	62.50	120.00
S. C. White and Buff Leghorns	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	37.50	70.00

Can ship C.O.D. 10% Books order. 100% live arrival, with extra to [illegible]. P. P. Prepaid.
RICHLAND POULTRY FARM, P. O. Box 1, Richland, Pa. Free Literature.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS
BIG HATCHES FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL. EXTRA FULL COUNT. Can ship C. O. D
Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

	Per 50	100	500	1,000
Large Barron Eng. S.C.Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	$5.00	$9.50	$46.00	$90
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Extra choice for broilers	6.00	11.50	56.00	110
Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.50	66.00	130

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
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Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds .... $8.00 per 100
Heavy mixed .... 7.00 per 100
Low prices on started chicks. Cash or C. O. D. Prepaid 100% live arrival.
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IF YOU WANT EGGS, AND CASH
instead of fads try HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORNS. Buy old chicks. Circular free.
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THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box F, Richfield, Pa.

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[illegible] Winners New York & Ohio State Fairs. Large Type, Heavy Layers. Large Eggs. [illegible] Catalogue free.
Sherman Dowden & Son, Box 4, Mansfield, O.

R.O.P. ACCREDITED TRAPNESTED WHITE LEGHORNS
For 9 years our flocks have been mated with pedigreed males and for 11 years we have trapnested. Ohio Accredited. Chick prices lowest in years. Write for catalog.
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QUALITY CHICKS 25,000 weekly electrically hatched. White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, 9c; Heavy mixed 8c. Reduction in 500 or 1,000 lots.
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Popular breeds—low prices. Liberal guarantees. 22 years in the business enables us to give you a lot for your money. Write for full details. THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box H, New Washington, Ohio

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS
$9.00 per 100. Heavy mixed $7.00 per 100. Prompt service C.O.D. 100% live delivery guar.
CHAS. F. EWING, R. 2, McClure, Pa.

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LIVE-LAY-PAY CHICKS
Twelve varieties. White Leghorns a specialty. Hatched from 23 and 24-oz. eggs and over. Pedigreed males head Hi-Quality flocks. Rigid culling and supervision by poultry expert, careful selection of eggs and chicks, and proper incubation by experienced operator assure every customer LIVE, LAY and PAY CHICKS. Customers report less than extra chicks lost. April and May chicks producing over 60% eggs in November. Increase your 1932 profits with Rupp's Chicks.
THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY,
Archbold, Ohio, Box PL, Rupp Bros., Proprietors.

Save 1¢ Per Chick
WATCH ME GROW
Buy *Bucyrus* Chicks EARLY
Start early and profit more with Bucyrus Chicks at 1c per chick saving. White Leghorns our specialty; also Brown, Buff Leghorns; Barred, White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, S.C. and R.C. Reds; backed by 11 years' reliable service and skilled breeding. Free 1932 catalog.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO.,
Box 415, Bucyrus, Ohio

Good Luck Chicks
Good Luck Chicks bring Prosperity.
Customer reports income $5.20 per hen. Other [illegible] lay 230 eggs flock average. BIGGEST DIVIDEND-PAYING crop to farmers. NOW HATCHING 20 HIGH-PRODUCING WELL-BRED VARIETIES. CLOSELY CULLED and INSPECTED. Before ordering send for FREE BEAUTIFUL COLOR PICTURES of OUR BIRDS and LOW PRICES. LIVABILITY GUAR.
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CHERRY HILL CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	10.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	8.00

½c per chick less in 500 lots. 1c less per chick in 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Circular FREE.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop., Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS
Our 17th year. Buy the best at the lowest prices.

	Per 100
Barred Rocks	$12.00
R. I. Reds	12.00
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	10.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	10.00
Broilers	8.00

Also started chicks.
Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Box P, LIVERPOOL, PA.

NABOB EGG-A-DAA STRAINS
2,900,000 Chicks - Annually -
40 Breeds, bred by specialists. Greatest BIG egg laying strains. Pedigree bred. Tested, disease free. Guaranteed to live 14 days. Postpaid. 15 [illegible] test. A hatch every week all year. EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS LOWEST EVER PRICED. GET OUR GREAT $1,000 PRIZE OFFER. Also DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS and GOSLINGS. EGGS FOR HATCHING and MATURE BREEDERS. If you want the BEST in your community try Nabob's. Cat'l'g free.
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KLINE'S Big Type Chicks are Profit-Makers
10,000 Chicks Weekly
Barred Rocks $10.00-100
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Mixed or Ml. Pindes .. 8.00-[illegible]
Guarant'd quality. Shipped C.O.D. Folder FREE. S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

Richfield Hatchery's Quality Chicks 100% Del. Guar. Free Literature.

	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Leghorns, Barron & Tancred Str.	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
B. Rocks & Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	91
White Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	71
Light Mixed	2.00	3.25	6.00	30.00	58

Bred for egg production. Hatched from large healthy stock. Richfield Hatchery, Box 35, Richfield, Pa.

Best Quality CHICKS

From 2 & 3-yr.-old Breeders.	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70
S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70
S.C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90

Light Mix., $7.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $8.00 per 100. 100% live del. Post Paid. Write for free circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
Sired by Pedigreed Cockerels from Bloodtested R.O.P. Hens with official records up to 315 eggs. $10 per 100; $47.50 per 500; $90 per 1,000. 10% books order. Catalogue free. Prices on Rocks and Reds on request.
CRESTWOOD POULTRY FARMS,
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CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Legh.	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barron Strain S. C. Wh. Legh.	8.00	37.50	70.00
Barred Rox or R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed, $7.00—100; Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100. 100% live delivery. P.P. Write for new circular giving full details on all breeds. Clear Spring Hatchery,
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WHITE ROCK CHICKS EGGS
Ideal for broilers and heavy layers. Winners Georgia National and New York Egg Contests. Also Ohio State Fair. Official records up to 301 eggs. Accredited flocks headed by 200-289 egg pedigreed males. Bloodtested. Livability guaranteed. Circular free.
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Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred & White Rocks, Reds. From large type Barron & Tancred Breeds. Write for free list.
LEFFARD POULTRY FARM,
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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Bar. Rocks, Buff Orp. & Heavy Mixed. Also 2 & 3 wk. started chicks. Write for prices. 100% delivery guaranteed. Prepaid.
JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS—7 CENTS EACH AND UP.
[illegible] and Utility Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and Minorcas. [illegible] catalog free.
KEYSTONE HATCHERY, RICHFIELD, PA.

Young People's Forum

Character Training and Boy Scouts

BOY SCOUT WEEK, marking the 22nd anniversary of the Boy Scout Movement in America, is being celebrated throughout the United States by 883,695 Scouts and Scout Leaders, February 7th to 13th.

One of the most interesting developments in work among youth is the growth of the Cub Movement for younger boys, established only a little more than a year ago by the Boy Scouts of America. The Cub Movement was established for boys from nine to eleven years up to the beginning of Scout age at twelve. The Cub enters at nine as a Wolf Cub, a year later becomes a Bear Cub, and finally in the third year, before he is ready to graduate into the Tenderfoot rank of Scouting he becomes a Lion Cub. At the beginning of 1931 there were only a little over five thousand Cubs. So deep is the interest in this movement, however, that during the year Cubbing has grown at the high rate of fifteen hundred a month until there are almost twenty-five thousand Cubs and Cub Leaders registered.

BOY SCOUT LAW

1. A Scout is Trustworthy
2. A Scout is Loyal
3. A Scout is Helpful
4. A Scout is Friendly
5. A Scout is Courteous
6. A Scout is Kind
7. A Scout is Obedient
8. A Scout is Cheerful
9. A Scout is Thrifty
10. A Scout is Brave
11. A Scout is Clean
12. A Scout is Reverent.

Tribute to Washington

While the George Washington Bi-Centennial celebration does not officially begin until a few days after the end of Boy Scout Week, February 7th to 13th, 1932, when the Boy Scouts of America celebrate their twenty-second anniversary, nevertheless the boys will render their tributes to Washington as a great leader and statesman and also as a great Scout. History has told them how Washington pioneered into the wilderness as a surveyor and as a leader of armies against the French. He was a worthy wearer of the buckskin coat and boys honor him for his exploits as a woodsman, along with Boone, Crockett, Kit Carson and the other great ones of forest and trail.

Boy Scouts at Mt. Vernon last fall gathered many bushels of black walnuts which have been sent over the country to be planted as memorials of Washington. This is a part of a great nation-wide tree planting activity in which Scouts are participating as a part of the George Washington Bi-Centennial celebration. Boy Scouts will also make pilgrimages to every George Washington shrine and to all points associated with the public life and works of the "Father of His Country" as a part of their own Scout Week program.

Scouts in Many Lands

The Boy Scout movement is a world-wide movement. Scouting is carried on under the flags of forty-two different nations and in more than seventy lands. The program for boys in India or China or Africa is the Scout program for the boys of America, with only those very slight modifications which are made necessary by geological and ethnological differences. In all lands the basis of Scouting is the Scout Oath and the Scout Law. Scouts are Scouts everywhere; it is the one organization in which all boys, no matter how great their racial and religious differences, may meet upon the same platform It has been described, because of its common aims and purposes, as a potential factor for the peace of the world. In the great World Scout Jamboree of 1929 nearly 60,000 Boy Scouts met together from every corner of the earth. Sir Philip Gibbs greeted the occasion as a great step in the direction of wiping out old international hatreds. In 1933 again thousands of Boy Scouts of the world will meet in a World Jamboree in Hungary.

At a recent World Scout Conference at Vienna, Austria, where representatives of the various Scouting Nations met to consider world-wide Scouting problems, there was reported a world Scout population of 2,039,349 Scouts and Scout Leaders. This represents an approximate growth of 140,000 in two years. Of this great world total a little less than 900,000 boys and leaders are in the United States. The British Empire ranks as the second Scouting nation with nearly 760,000 Scouts and Leaders. Siam, Japan, Poland and Hungary are next in order named. The Boy Scout movement was established in the United States a year or two later than in Great Britain.

Are you a Scout?

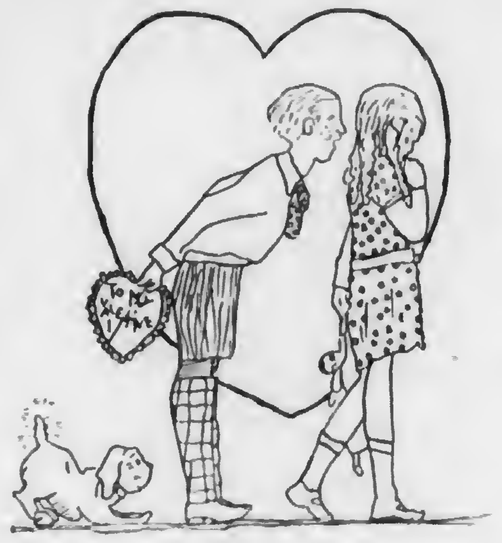
Historic Contest

LIST No. 4

The United States Constitution

1. Who framed the Constitution?
2. Its execution was due to a certain man who has been given the title "Father of the Constitution."
3. Does the word "God" appear in the Constitution?
4. What does the sixteenth amendment ratify?
5. Where did the Constitutional Convention meet?
6. Give the date.
7. Did Thomas Jefferson and John Adams take part?

Fill in these answers and keep the list until the final list appears. Fine prizes will be given to the boys and girls who return correct lists, accompanied by a story on "Why I'm Proud of America."



Drawn by
By Ruth M. Hannon

I'd Rather Be a Boy

I DO not like to argue; perhaps it is because I can't. But when one comes in contact with a subject that interests him, there is but one alternative, and that is to do your "darndest"

It was this "I'd rather be a boy or vice versa" question. I read rather casually former letters, but when a certain, pert little Mary Louise Fritz voices her opinion, I decided to act.

In the first place, let us consider. Isn't it a somewhat vain question to argue about. Modern times, customs and fashions have placed the girl on practically the same level as the boy, in almost every respect.

Yes, girls might be handy, when it comes to general farm work, but, ask them to harness a horse or how much corn is needed to plant an acre and she is lost. Like a real boy would be lost with the technical problems of the modern kitchen.

I think the marriage paragraph should be eliminated. Mary Louise, did you ever see a girl getting married by herself? And here again, modern custom prevails and,—well, this is leap year.

She is wrong about athletics. There are 100 boys' baseball teams to one girls' team. They are almost equal in basketball and hockey as well as track. But you never see any girls' professional clubs, neither have I ever seen a girls' football or soccer team.

So, aside from a few minor points, boys and girls are equal. I am glad I am a boy, because fate so ruled, had I been a girl, I would have been a constant and loyal supporter for our cause. But that is human nature, it is natural with us.

And now, Mary Louise, aren't boys fair?

Charles L. Lott.

The Lost Pocketbook

By Mildred Allen

By Mary Sage

LITTLE FOLKS' CORNER

A Valentine Secret

NELLIE WHEATON, thought Bayville, "the commuters Paradise" a very lonely place indeed and confided as much to Tabiatha, the big Maltese cat, who was her only playmate. Puss refrained from contradiction, ran away every day for a frolic with Ginger who lived next door and purred delightedly whenever Bobby Mitchell passed the house.

The two children met one Monday when the little girl was more lonely than usual. "Good morning," said Bobby, his mother having taught him to be polite to strangers.

"You're Bobbie," replied the little girl. "I've seen you with your goats," and joining him she asked questions innumerable, until he quite forgot that he was walking to school with a girl—a thing certain to lead to comments by his pals, were the fact brought to their notice.

As they neared the schoolhouse Bobby so far forgot as to tell her of his anxieties as well as his pride. The goats had been bought when a doctor has advised goat's milk for his mother, but now that she was quite well again there was a question as to whether the Mitchell back yard was large enough for goat raising.

"I'd love to have a goat," the little girl sighed, "and we have such a big, big back yard it could have all the room it wanted."

"I've seen you with your cat, and she's fine," the boy admitted. "I'd like to have a cat if I could have one like yours. I have pigeons in the loft over in the barn and the rats get in and steal the eggs and sometimes the young squabs, but they wouldn't dare come if I had a cat."

"You can borrow Tabiatha," the girl offered and that was the beginning of a friendship that lasted until early February.

One morning Bobby sought his playmate ,to tell her the sad news that his mother was going away for a long visit, an aunt who did not like goats was coming to keep the house and so his father had definitely decided to dispose of Peggy and Bess and wee little Midget to any one who would buy them; but she seemed to think his grief of little importance and interrupted him to tell him that she had a secret—a real secret at last and although he coaxed and coaxed she would not even hint as to what it was.

Bobby grew angry and for two days the two passed without speaking. Then Bobby broke silence to tell her he, too, had a secret, one that was all his very own, but their truce was only temporary, and even the children called as they passed: "Nellie and Bob had a tiff and we don't care."

When it came time for the distribution of school valentines, Nellie slipped into the cloak room and returned with a small box carefully tied with pink ribbon and having holes along one side, while Bobby came from the vestibule at the same time leading a little white kid by a fine new rope.

On the kid's collar was a valentine greeting for Nellie Wheaton and when the valentines were given out the little box went to Bobby the card on it reading:

"You wanted a kitten to catch your mice,
so this is your valentine. Isn't it nie?"

The two walked home from school together, Nellie explaining eagerly: "That was my secret and I thought maybe you wouldn't miss your goats so much if you had her.' And Bobby told about finding the little white kid down under the current bushes after his goats were sold and that his father had helped him feed it from a bottle and save it for her valentine."

"We'll never be cross again" they both vowed "Whichever has the first secret."

L. M. Thornton.

For You to Do

Write a four-line poem on "My Valentine" and hurry it back to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be some very fine prizes.

Low-Cost Crops are High-Profit Crops

RAISE crops more cheaply—and you'll make money, even if farm prices stay down. Sulphate of Ammonia will help you—use it liberally.

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NITROGEN
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As essential to growing crops as sunshine and rain.

Dairymen Meet

By A. A. Borland

THE meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association attracted a large audience. President R. F. Brinton, Chester county, presided.

"Dry Sterilization of Dairy Utensils" was discussed by R. U. Blasingame of State College. The investigations made by the Departments of Agricultural Engineering and Dairy Husbandry at State College show that there are excellent possibilities in sterilizing dairy utensils by the dry method through the heat generated by an electric current.

"New Developments in Dairy Cattle Feeding and Management" was presented by T. E. Woodward, U. S. Government Experiment Farm, Beltsville, Md. Many dairymen have the idea that cottonseed meal is dangerous. To determine the facts cows have been fed cottonseed meal at the Dairy Bureau Farm in amounts ranging from ten to 16 pounds daily for three to 16 months without any harmful effects. Mr. Woodward reports that there has never been a case of cottonseed meal injury reported by investigators when the roughage consisted of grass or any other green forage or when hay of at least reasonably good color was fed.

Pasture Tests

For calves, cottonseed meal was found unsatisfactory when fed in liberal amounts. It is recommended that the feeding of cottonseed meal to calves under three months of age be avoided, although it may be possible to get by with the feeding of very small quantities.

Pasture experiments have been in progress at Beltsville to determine the advantage, if any, of rotating the cattle on a series of pasture plots as compared to continuous grazing. One field was divided into six plots and the cattle rotated from one plot to another every four days. The field was fertilized with 400 pounds superphosphate, 100 pounds muriate of potash and 400 pounds nitrate of soda per acre each year. The nitrate was put on in four applications. Another field was fertilized similarly but the cattle were on the pasture continuously. Another field was unfertilized but was grazed continuously.

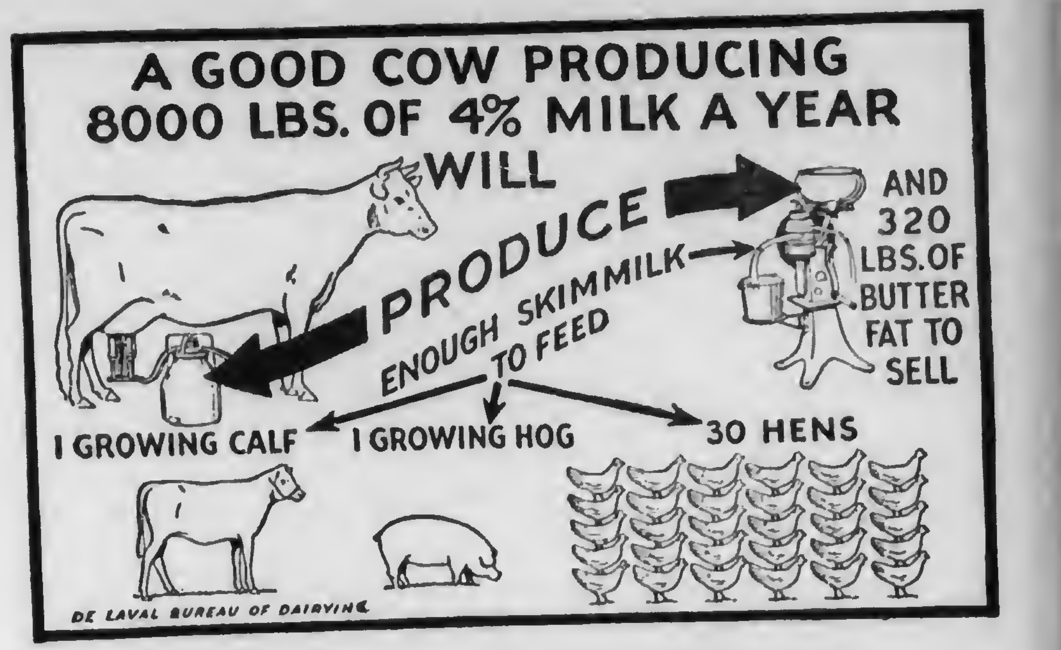
The rotation plots yielded the equivalent of 934 pounds alfalfa hay per acre in additional pasturage than the continuously grazed plots. Will 934 pounds of alfalfa hay per acre pay for the expense of dividing the pasture into plots? The speaker was of the opinion that in most cases it would.

The Future

"The Dairy Situation. What Is the Future Outlook" was graphically illustrated by Professor F. P. Weaver, State College, in an interesting address. There is the largest number of milk cows now that there has been for years. There is plenty of feed and the price of milk is high as compared with the price of other agricultural products. The production of milk per cow is also higher than ever before. The consumption of milk and cream is below normal. So long as the price of grain is low as compared with the price of milk there is likely to be considerable surplus milk.

Since the prices of hay and grain are low as compared with milk the dairyman can keep more cows and feed more grain temporarily, if he desires, until the readjustment comes, with a view to culling out low producers quickly when it does come. However, this is a short-sighted policy and will simply aggravate rather than correct the situation. The wiser course from a broad-minded viewpoint would be to cull out the low producers now and thus relieve the market of surplus milk with a view to stabilizing the dairy situation.

"Udder Diseases, Special Emphasis on Mammitis" as discussed by Dr.


A GOOD COW PRODUCING
8000 LBS. OF 4% MILK A YEAR
WILL
PRODUCE
ENOUGH SKIMMILK
TO FEED
AND 320 LBS. OF BUTTER FAT TO SELL
1 GROWING CALF
1 GROWING HOG
30 HENS
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SEPARATING milk on the farm with a De Laval Cream Separator, selling the cream for a cash income, and feeding the skim-milk to calves, hogs, growing chickens and laying hens, is the surest and safest of all systems of farming.

Experience has proven that the dairy farms with the most live stock make the most profit in the long run. Skim-milk is the best feed for young stock.

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No matter whether you want to separate the milk from one or 1000 cows, there is a De Laval which will do this work better and at less cost than any other separator. Each De Laval, regardless of price, is the best in its class and the best money can buy. They are:

"3,000,000" GOLDEN SERIES—The world's best separators. The most completely and conveniently equipped, cleanest in skimming, easiest running and most durable. Equipped with ball bearings protected against rust and corrosion. Finished in beautiful and durable gold and black. Four sizes, from 350 to 1000 lbs. capacity. Hand, belt or motor drive.

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JUNIOR SERIES—A new quality line of smaller separators for the one to three cow owner. Most efficient and durable. Finished in royal blue. Three sizes: 150, 225 and 300 lbs. capacity.

EUROPA SERIES—Another line of still lower priced small, European-made De Laval Separators. Excellent skimmers. Finished in red. Four sizes: 150 to 400 lbs. capacity.

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Danger Month (calving time) brings physical shock, hazarding health and productive vigor if cows are allowed to shift for themselves.

Mr. George Blanchard, Cumberland Centre, Maine, writes: "I used your KOW-KARE three different times on cows that did not clean, with the result that the cleaning came away inside of a week. After that I used KOW-KARE for five years without a cow getting sick or ailment of any kind. I have the oldest registered Jersey herd in America, 55 years."

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Free Cow Book

Send today for useful 36-page illustrated treatise on diseases and handling of dairy cows.

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KOW-KARE
Concentrated medicinal regulator

PRACTICAL FEEDS FOR PRACTICAL FEEDERS
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THEY PRODUCE MORE

. . . when you feed your cows, horses, hogs, and poultry on D & G Feeds. And the cost is less. These rightly-balanced, healthful feeds are scientifically-prepared and laboratory-tested for healthful purity.

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Before You Remodel Build-Equip or Ventilate Any Farm Building Get These

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If you will fill out coupon below telling us what kind of a building you are planning to build, remodel, ventilate or equip we will send these two books.

They tell you how to save money on material and construction costs—How to plan your buildings to make them convenient and practical—what is the best wall construction—what is best floor material, etc. These and many other vital questions are answered in these two books. These books also tell you about labor-saving Jamesway equipment—Stalls, Stanchions, Drinking Cups, Litter Carriers, etc., for the cow barn; Troughs, Waterers, etc., for hog houses; Feeders, Nests, Waterers, Incubators, Brooders, Heaters, for the poultryhouse—a complete line of every kind of labor-saving, money-making equipment for any farm building.

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Find out why your cows lose calves—why they retain the afterbirth—why they fail to breed—why they have garget—why your calves have scours and goiters—why you have a shortage of milk. Veterinary Advice FREE. Write to

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Send for free Melotte catalog new low prices, 30 days free trial and $5.00 per month terms offers. Use the Melotte 30 days FREE. Compare it side by side with ANY separator. See how much MORE cream the New Melotte will put in your cream can. Liberal trade-in. New low prices. Write for full details TODAY—before special new price offer is withdrawn.

THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR, H. B. Babson, U. S. Mgr.
2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 31-22 Chicago, Ill.

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

The ONLY soft surface Teat Dilators

A safe and dependable treatment for Spider, Obstructions, Cut and Bruised Teats, Hard Milkers. Deep yielding surface of soft absorbent texture—fits large or small teats and carries medicated ointment INTO teat canal to seat of trouble.

Heals the teat—Keeps it open

Small rounded end, easy to insert. Stays in the teat until removed. Large jar of 36 Dilators in Medicated Ointment mailed postpaid for $1.00. If your dealer cannot supply you, or we will send free samples.

H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Dept. 7 Morris, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor Dilators

—SINCE 1884—

use... BICKMORE GALL SALVE on cows HEALING!

Sore teats mean less milk. Rub ointment into the teat and wipe away all excess with a cloth. Teats healed and softened overnight. Excellent for caked udder, wire cuts, cracked hoof, etc. If you prefer a Powder, use Bickmorine Healing Powder.

FOR SALE BY YOUR DEALER

FREE Samples
Write the
BICKMORE COMPANY
Dept: F
Old Town, Maine

D. H. Udall, School of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, brought out many valuable suggestions for handling this troublesome complaint, more commonly known as garget, caked udder, etc. Prevention is better than cure. When a cow once gets the infection it is really a case for the veterinarian. However, the infection may to a large extent be kept from spreading by the simple precaution of putting the affected cow or cows at one end of the row and milking them last.

"What This Dairy Business Needs" was the subject of an instructive address by C. T. Conklin, secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Brandon, Vt. Mr. Conklin stressed the need of a greater appreciation of the mobility of the dairy business. With present-day transportation facilities both milk and cows can quickly be moved from one section of the country to another or from one country to another, so that no one section or one country can afford to ignore the situation in another. Emphasis was placed on the importance of breeding more efficient animal machines for the conversion of hay and grain into milk and its products.

Resolutions

The Dairymen's Association passed resolutions requesting: (1) That the Secretary of Agriculture take all the necessary steps to protect Pennsylvania dairymen against the importation from other states of cattle suffering from Bang's disease;

(2) That the President of the Association appoint a committee to assist in harmonizing as far as possible the activities of the different milk marketing organizations in the state;

(3) That the State Show Committee give consideration to providing other space for activities that have taken place in the arena at the time of judging and showing livestock.

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The Cattle Show

THE big arena seating 4,500 people was packed to the limit during the dairy cattle judging, and hundreds, for whom there were no seats, crowded the railing around the ring. So great was the interest on Wednesday when Holsteins and Ayrshires were being judged that the crowd never left their seats during the noon hour, but subsisted on "hot dogs", peanuts, popcorn, milk, etc., sold by vendors, so as not to lose a seat at the ringside. One of the dairy cattle judges who has a national reputation, and who usually officiates at the National Dairy Show, remarked that he had never in his life seen such intense interest in the placing of cattle.

The dairy cattle exhibit in itself was most creditable. During the past year additional space had been provided, but the 375 stalls had all been taken and many exhibitors had to be turned away. It is safe to say that had room been available there would have been two or three times as many cattle on exhibit as were shown.

Jerseys

Jerseys were shown Monday with Professor G. C. White of Storrs, Connecticut, as judge. Professor White is a capable and experienced judge and his work was very satisfactory. The exhibit included 56 animals shown by 12 exhibitors. The ribbons were well distributed among the breeders, Falklands Stock Farm, Schellsburg, Bedford county, capturing a majority of the blues on individual animals and Many Springs Farm, New Centerville, Montgomery county, a majority in the group classes. The junior champion bull was Golden Blonde Volunteer, a stylish growthy senior yearling owned by Falklands Stock Farm. The senior and grand champion bull was Fauvics Ruler, a mature bull owned by Stanley A. Koontz, Bedford. He won similar honors last year.

The junior champion female was Florena Bell, owned by Falklands.

(Continued on page 28.)

FAMOUS FOR SAFETY

UNADILLA SILOS are noted for ease and safety of use. Door fasteners form a permanent ladder up the front—safe and easy to climb. Raising the fastener releases the door. Shove door up and *push* out the silage. No other Silo makes the chore of silage removal so easy.

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CLIP HORSES COWS FOR MORE PROFIT

Clean cows...clean milk. Make as high as a dollar more per cow per month.

Clipped horses work better—look better, feel better.

STEWART ELECTRIC Clipmaster

Is world's finest, fastest clipper, at world's lowest price for an electric. Easy, natural grip; perfect balance any position. Quality throughout. Plugs in any light socket; or attaches to your auto battery. 100% reserve power. Ball-bearing tension keeps plates sharp longer. Guaranteed by world's largest and oldest established makers of clipping and shearing machines. At any dealer's or send direct—$2 with order; balance on arrival. (In ordering, describe current available.) Catalog of full line on request. Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 5632 Roosevelt Rd., Chicago.

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With 110-120 Volt Universal Motor with Built-on Aluminum Handle
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Special Voltages Slightly Higher

Satisfaction or Your Money Back

Don't Butcher That Cow

On my farm, at Renton, Wash., "the best known farm in America," I manufacture a live stock remedy that has become favorably known and extensively used in every state in the Union, Canada, Mexico, Bahamas, Porto Rico and China, and as a result more than 100,000 good dairy cows are milked today on farms and dairies of the U. S. and other countries that would be on the butcher's block if it were not for the use of "Cowco" formerly known as "Cow Catch."

If you have any cows or mares that do not breed or come in heat, write me today and make use of my recently established bureau of free information that will be of material help to farmers and dairymen.

Read my ad in the classified columns of this paper, in which I have advertised for the past six years, and order some "Cowco" today.

W. O. PETERSON, WOODSTOCK FARM.
Route 2, Box 49 O. Renton, Wash.

FREE MEDICATED DILATORS

Send your name for free supply of Moore Bros. Purpul Medicated Teat Dilators *Improved Construction*—Contain no metal or wire core. Needlepoint makes them easy to insert—arrowhead prevents them going in too far. Sore teats heal quicker with Moore Bros. Dilators. Use them for Spiders, Obstructions, Sores and Scabs on tips, Hard Milkers, after operating. 1½ Dozen 25c, 7 Dozen $1 at your dealer or direct from us postpaid. Write today for FREE supply and big FREE catalog of dairymen's supplies at money saving prices.

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Plows Seeds Cultivates Mows Hay and Lawns

A Powerful Tractor for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Nurseries, Fruit Growers and Poultrymen.

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NEW LOW MILKER PRICES

Rite-Way latest and best single pipeline Standard Principle milker, at nearly half former price. Write for literature and prices. Rubber, Sterilizing Racks and Equipment for all makes milkers at about half price.

Rite Way Products Co., Dept. 6, 4007 N. Tripp Av., Chicago

Farm Conditions

Somerset Co., S. W. Pa.

Jan. 28: Pomona Grange No. 39 met on January 16th with an attendance of 250. One of the main topics was the reduction of land tax. A lot of farmers of Somerset county attended the Farm Show at Harrisburg. Mrs. Walter Boose of our county was elected president of the Society of Farm Women. One of our boys to be proud of, who reached the age of 95 January 20th, is John J. Livingood. He is younger in spirit than some boys of 25.

Mrs. Harry Brant.

Snyder Co., Central Pa.

Jan. 26: We are having real warm weather for this time of year. The people through here are done butchering. Farm products are still low. Wheat 50c, potatoes 50c, corn 30c, oats 25c, beef 13c, eggs 16c, butter 30c.

Henry S. Martin.

Upshur Co. Central W. Va.

Jan. 24: Warm and spring-like. Not enough snow to cover ground yet. Plenty of rain. Not much freezing. Grass, wheat and rye growing like spring. Fruit buds large and in danger. Strawberries in bloom. Feed plentiful. Stock in fair condition. Prices low. Eggs 13c, butter 20c. Business very dull; health good.

A. S. Gum.

Wirt Co., Western W. Va.

Jan. 25: Weather damp and cloudy. Lots of rain. Every day so far this month has been above normal. Lots of plowing being done. Will be more plowing done this year than for several years. Corn is hard to sell at 50c a bushel. Potatoes 75c, cream 21c, butter 15c, eggs 12c, dressed hogs 7c. Dirt roads good for time of year.

E. N. B.

Frederick Co., Northern Md.

Jan 24: Weather unusually mild, only about two days so far this year cold enough to freeze the ground. Winter wheat looking good. Some farmers plowing. Ground just about right. Quite a few farmers from this section attended the Farm Show in Harrisburg. Wheat 56c, corn about $1.60 per bbl, eggs 16c.

Roy J. Wivell.

Prince George Co., S. E. Va.

Jan. 30: January 13th and 14th were the warmest days ever recorded in January in Virginia, the mercury registering from 76 to 82 degrees in most all sections of the Old Dominion for three days in succession. Dandelions and other spring flowers are in bloom, trees budding and even butterflies are flying around like in early spring. A hive of bees took to the air on the farm of Mr. H. Towsen. Bees were even fooled by the warm weather, thinking swarming time had arrived.

W. H. H.

Lucas Co., . W. Ohio

Jan. 21: Having a real open winter. Has never frozen the ground to hold up a horse. Has been above freezing most of the time. Have had quite a little rain, however. Some farmers have quite a little plowing done. Wheat looks good. Very few farm sales.

F. H. S.

Ontario Co., Western N. Y.

Jan. 21: Our winter weather seems more like spring. We had but very light snows, enough for a white Christmas. Our wells have been replenished by recent rains, which is very much appreciated by those who have to draw water for stock. Some are plowing yet. Some flowers in the garden are sprouting. E. T. Brizzee.

York Co., S. E. Pa.

Jan. 28: Weather very mild. Folks cutting Brussels sprouts, cabbage, etc., pulling turnips and carrots in January. A good deal of plowing done during December and January. Wells replenished by the recent rains. Very little snow. Flowering shrubs reported opening. Epidemic of colds and sore throat among school children. Sale for farm products slow and prices low. Several prize winners among York countians at State Farm Show last week. Lots of traveling on improved roads.

Minnie B. Yost.

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All who appreciate the scenic beauties of West Virginia or who are interested in the history, industry and customs of the state will enjoy "West Virginia," an illustrated booklet published by the State Department of Agriculture. It contains much of special interest to tourists and can be obtained by writing to the State Department of Agriculture at Charleston, W. Va.

◆

An illustrated booklet "The Story of Cheese" giving instructions for making some of the most popular types of cheese on the market is available to interested farm cheese makers. Likewise, step by step directions for churning butter on the farm are incorporated in another pamphlet "The Story of Butter." Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, Inc., Little Falls, N. Y., will gladly send these handy booklets, without cost.

◆

PITTSBURGH MILK PRICES

Basic buying prices for January milk in the Pittsburgh district are $1.10 per cwt. at country plant for Class I and $1.05 for Class II. For direct shipped the prices are $1.70 and $1.44 for Class I and II respectively.

Hoffman's CLOVER is *proved* before you ever get it

The same seed you plant must pass a germination test at Hoffman's before it is shipped you. Above is a photo of this year's "Extra" clover—taken just two weeks ago. Note the strong, vigorous growth. It is U. S. Verified Origin Seed—each bag has a tag on it telling exactly where it was grown.

Besides being seed of absolutely known source, it is also the choicest quality. Free of foul weeds, soundest growth, highest germination, average tests for years over 99.50%.

Hoffman's seeds have properly been known as quality seeds. This season they are also unusually low in price—giving you an exceptional chance to strengthen your crops without paying a premium for it.

If you haven't a copy of the 1932 Hoffman catalog, you should. It's the best we've ever had. Mail in the coupon or a postcard today.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
Box 11, LANDISVILLE, LANCASTER COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

CLEAN HARDY TESTED SOUND

Hoffman's SEEDS PAY

33rd YEAR
Hoffman's seeds pay

CLOVER

Red, Alsike and Sweet Clovers. Ten different varieties. All of tested and proved quality. The surest protection backs up every bag of Hoffman Clover.

ALFALFA

The past two years has proved Alfalfa's value. Hoffman's is the genuine U. S. Govt. Verified Origin seed. Four splendid types. Hardiest strains known.

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This is a year when most pastures are badly in need of reseeding. Luckily for the farmer, prices re low. Hoffman quality in all strains.

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Landisville, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Please send catalog and prices.

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SEED OATS SENSATION

One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upwards per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 42-44 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. The secret of its immense yield lies in its great vigor of plant. You can tell them from any other oats from the time they first appear through the ground. It has a broad blade with a rich deep green color and its wonderful vigor enables it to withstand the cold of early spring, insect pests, wet and dry weather, better than any other variety we have ever tried. You should by all means try these oats. Write for sample and our exceptional low prices. Also Seed Corn, Barley, Soy Beans, Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Sweet Clover, Timothy Seed and Binder Twine. Write for catalogue today.

THEO. BURT & SONS
Box 50 Melrose, Ohio

LAMENESS SLOW UP HORSES? Reach for ABSORBINE

Quick-acting Absorbine gets results when heavy work threatens lameness, lay-ups, costly delays. Brings speedy relief for stiff, sore, swollen muscles and tendons. Prompt healing aid for cuts, bruises. No blisters, no lost hair. Horses can work. A little goes far. At all druggists'—$2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., 354 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

CUSTOM TANNER

All kinds of animal hides and skins tanned and made into scarfs, ladies' and men's coats or jackets. Beef, horse, calf hair for rugs. Deer heads mounted. Expert workmanship and reasonable prices on other single skins or quantity lots.

W. W. WEAVER,
Tanner & Dresser
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Business Cows

are cows that average 10,000 pounds of 4% milk, year after year, under practical farm conditions, milked twice daily and fed a reasonable and efficient ration.

AYRSHIRES

are also noted for being hardy and rugged, good grazers, with ideal udders and very useful and beautiful type.

Write for booklets or help in locating stock

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YOU NEED A BELGIAN SIRE IN YOUR COMMUNITY

One of the big problems facing the farmers who wish to raise colts is that there is no horse in his community to which he cares to breed his mares. Now is the time to buy your Belgian stallion. If you do not wish to buy individually, a good plan is to get a few of your neighbors to join with you, and by so doing, divide the cost among you, which reduces your individual outlay and to which you can breed your mares and raise colts sired by a Belgian horse. The rugged kind with plenty of style, action, feet and bone. The kind the market is demanding and is bringing the highest prices. Time is getting short, so get together and purchase a Belgian stallion for your community to which to breed your mares and thus increase not only your wealth, but the wealth of your County horse industry.

The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses.

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Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY. Mortonville, Penna.

Hereford Cattle Pure-bred breeding stock at very reasonable prices. Unusual bargains in bulls ready for service. GEO. G. COCHRAN. Dawson, Pa.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams. Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices. Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

Angus Bull Calves 6 to 8 mos. old, good ones. Cheap. M. V. CALDWELL. Lisbon, Ohio

REGISTERED MILKING SHORTHORNS. 3 heifers, two bull calves, 1 bull, 1 cow, registered and tuberculin tested, prices low. CHARTER OAK FARMS, R. 8, Crafton, Pa.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE Vaccinated and certified. Berkshire & O. I. C., Chester & Yorkshire crossed, 7-8 weeks old, $4.00 each, express prepaid to your station. On orders of 6 pigs or more, $3.75 each prepaid. Ship any number, C. O. D. Old Homestead Farm, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

BRED DUROC GILTS
Winning Durocs. We have the largest and best herd in the country. Won all the blue ribbons at Penna. Farm Show. Bred Spring Gilts, $35 to $50; open fall Gilts, $15 to $25. LAUXMONT FARMS, WRIGHTSVILLE, PA.

Duroc Gilts April farrow. Bred to farrow in March and April, $20.00 each. Reg. B. H. Johnson, West Liberty, Ohio

Big Type Pedigreed Durocs. Pigs, bred gilts, sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

FOR SALE.—25 pure-bred Hampshire Sows, bred for March and April farrow. Also 2 registered Hampshire Boars. Reas. prices. L. O. McKinney & Son, Monroeville Road, Turtle Creek, Pa.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS. Fall pigs, few bred sows and service boars. Write wants. A. M. KENNEL, R. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

POLAND-CHINAS of constructive breeding. Service boars, pigs, bred sows, prices reasonable. C. S. EPPLEY, R. 6, Zanesville, Ohio

O.I.C's Prolific, easy feeders, quick maturing type. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants. C. B. BELL, Millersburg, Ohio.

O.I.C. Oct. pigs, reasonable. Best quality, pedigree furnished. Shipped on approval. HOLLIS CALVIN, R.2, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars. GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

LARGE BERKSHIRES all ages of both sex usually for sale. Dilts & German, Roseville, Ohio

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

DAIRY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times. FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

GUERNSEYS Several young bulls near serviceable age, two foundation cows near freshening. Accredited — Blood Tested. FAIRACRES FARM, Sewickley, Pa.

For Sale Pure-bred Guernsey Cows & heifers. T.B. & blood tested. Farm 11 miles from Indiana, 11 miles from Apollo, on Indiana & Apollo cement road. Come and see what I have to offer. W. L. GEORGE, Apollo, Pa.

Jersey Bulls ready for service. Younger Bulls and Bull Calves. Eligible to registry. Accredited herd. Prices in Keeping with the Times. C.P. & M.W.Bigham, Gettysburg, Pa.

CLOVERKNOLL REGISTERED GUERNSEY female calves. "Repression" Prices. CLOVERKNOLL FARM, Newtown, Pa.

WASHINGTON COUNTY HOLSTEINS
Reg. Holsteins, bred in Wash. County over 50 years. All ages, at all times. County Accredited. J. B. HENDERSON, Hickory, Pa. Pres. Wash. Co. Holstein Club.

JERSEYS--For Sale
Two young bulls, ready for service and few heifers, some bred. Registered stock, priced right for quick sale. John K. Huston, Manager, Shrum's Meadowbrook Farm, Jeannette, Pa.

JERSEY BULLS of serviceable age, from A. M. dams. ELMWOOD FARM, EMLENTON, PA.

Farmer's Business Letter

THE latter part of January has seen little change in conditions as they affect the farmer. Markets have continued weak and low and at times lifeless. Bank failures have continued in many sections. State as well as city treasuries are running low and with taxes in a good many instances either uncollectable or their collection delayed legally by special legislation both institutions and employes have reason to feel discouraged about their income. There is a bit of hope, based on the belief that conditions are so bad that they can't get much worse, or on the government move to ease the credit situation, or, sadly, on the possibility that developments in the Far East will create abnormal demands.

The one bright spot is to be found in the automobile industry. In their New York show the car makers had a larger business than a year ago and they are hoping for the same in the Chicago show which opens today. They are at least aggressive in going after business, which is something these days when so many other industries are showing little fight.

Cattle Trend Lower

It has taken rather moderate receipts to keep the cattle market from becoming completely demoralized. There was even a little gain in the average price of steers this week, compared with last week. This week's figure was $6.65, 20 cents above last week but 15 cents under two weeks ago. The market trend has been lower during the month of January, the average at the opening of the month being $7.15. Then tops were bringing $11.50, while the best price paid this week was $10.25.

A few feeders come in with cattle that show a fair margin of profit, counting feeds at their present low prices, but no one can possibly make much. A distressing feature of the market is the liberal proportion of cattle that are only half fat and that have to be sent in because of the need for cash, or the shortage of feed and inability to buy more.

According to the government estimate there were 62,407,000 cattle on farms January 1st. This number compares with 60,915,000 a year ago and 59,730,000 two years ago. The increase, however, is largely in dairy stock. O. E. Reed, of the Department of Agriculture, estimates that about four per cent more cows are being milked than a year ago and six to seven per cent more than two years ago, and dairymen are warned that overproduction of dairy products is in prospect. On the other hand, marketing figures indicate that the production of beef cattle is not so large. Thus, on the basis of the combined offerings at twenty points, it is shown that each year since 1926 receipts have been lighter than the preceding year. The 1926 total was 14,642,000 head, and the 1931 total 10,728,000. And judging by the first month of this year, and the estimates of cattle now on feed, there appears to be a good chance that the 1932 supply will be still smaller.

New Low in Hogs

Hogs reached a new low point this week when on Friday, with large supplies at all points, the average here dropped to $3.80, the previous low having been $3.85. The January run has been quite liberal and confidence is lacking. For this entire week the hog price average here was down to $3.85, 15 cents under last week and 20 cents under two weeks ago. At the beginning of the year the average was $4.35.

Fresh pork is cheaper than most people can remember, present quotations being 6½ to 9 cents wholesale for loins in this market against 7½ to 11 cents a month ago. Even at that at times the product has been hard to move on account not only of unemployment but more perhaps on account of the mild weather.

The general impression is that the number of hogs to be marketed is very large. Yet the figures show that the January run this year has been smaller by eight per cent than the run a year ago in January. Usually there is a marked decrease in marketing from this time of year on, and no doubt there will be this year, but whether or not it will be enough of a decrease to move prices up much remains to be seen. The government estimated that on the first of the year the hog population of the country was 59,511,000 head, comparing with 54,374,000 a year ago and 55,301,000 two years ago. Even if the estimate for this year proves sound it is not a large number as compared with some recent years.

TRI-STATE MEETING

The annual meeting of the Tri-State Sheep and Wool Growers' Association will be held in Washington, Pa., March 10th and 11th.

Lambs Continue to Gain

The trend of the lamb market has been moderately upward this month. At the opening of the month the weekly average was down to $5.60. Now it is up to $6, and the advance has been almost uninterrupted. A good many who are marketing lambs are coming out quite well, and feeders have done better on lambs than on most anything else. Muddy lots, however, have been a serious handicap to feeders. For the month a few more lambs have been marketed than during January last year, and that is to be expected in view of the known increase in feeding. According to the government estimate sheep production is still on the increase. On January 1st it is figured that there were 53,912,000 sheep and lambs on farms, this comparing with 52,745,000 a year ago and 51,383,000 two years ago. The increase that started about seven years ago is apparently still under way.

The point is made that low prices of meats are bound to have the effect of tremendously broadening the demand for meats, a factor that will stand in the producers' favor when conditions get better. More farm butchering than usual is reported, with many farmers doing some peddling of meats in nearby towns.

Grain Inactive

Grain markets have shown little change during the past few weeks, and prices are in nearly the same notch as two weeks ago. There is no activity and no incentive to trade. Possibility of dumping the government supply of wheat is still a weight that hangs over the market, and that is one reason why traders are inclined to stay away from it. That low prices are likely to result in government interference of one kind or another is indicated in a story about conditions in the Argentine. Growers are getting only about 25 cents a bushel for wheat in that country, and government there has taken a step in the direction of supervision of the grain trade, and it is indicated that some effort toward supporting price is contemplated. The disposition there is to force selling for export, even at prevailing low prices, fearing that Farm Board stocks in this country may have to be dumped later in the year. Watson.

Chicago, January 30, 1932.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Feb. 1.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, 59½c; No. 2 yellow corn, new, 39½c; No. 3 yellow corn, new, 35@38c; No. 2 white oats, 25½@27¾c; No. 2 rye, 51¾c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

There is no general tendency either way in the cattle market. Light receipts have been the rule but they have not brought great improvement in price, as the public is buying on a small scale and it is hard to move the beef. The cheaper classes of cattle are in more demand than the right good but not prime kinds. Killers are out to get cheap beef because their customers demand that kind. Monday's supply was light, only 20 carloads. The ordinary or lower priced steers moved fairly well but the better and heavier kinds were slow. A pair of good steers of 1,150 lbs. went at $7.50, one choice light steer at $8, and good 1,270-pound steers at $7. Bulk of business was at $6 or less, though some good 1,160-pound steers brought $6.75 and a load of 1,070 lbs. $6.25. Useful light butcher steers could be had at $5.50@5.75 and fair kind at $5@5.25. Common light steers sold around $4.50, lacking both flesh and breeding, and inferior stuff would not fetch $4.50. Heifers show little change, good ones going at $5.25@5.50 and a few if extra quality at $5.75@6. One bunch of 1,195-pound Hereford heifers, very good, brought $6, but handy and light weights are preferred. Fat cows were dull, few bringing $4 or over but an occasional choice cow a little more. Canners sold largely at $2@2.25. Bulls were dull but firmly held, few good enough to command over $4 per cwt. An occasional lot of feeders has gone out lately, good ones around $5 per cwt.

Choice weighty steers	$7 25@ 7 50
Good to choice, do.	6 75@ 7 25
Fair to good, do.	6 25@ 6 75
Ordinary to fair	5 50@ 6 00
Plain heavy steers	5 00@ 5 50
Good to choice yearlings	6 50@ 7 50
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	5 75@ 6 00
Fair to good light steers	5 25@ 5 75
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 50@ 5 75
Good to choice heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Fair to good heifers	4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 25
Good to choice fat cows	3 50@ 4 00
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 75@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 25@ 4 50
Fair to good handy bulls	3 50@ 4 00
Common to fair bulls	3 25@ 3 50
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

The hog market has not shown the expected tendency toward a higher level. With 37 carloads on sale Monday prices did not vary much from last week's close. Heavy hogs were taken at $4.25@4.40, largely 4.25@4.30. Heavy mixed sold around $4.50, some lots with few heavies in at $4.60. Handy weights brought $4.70 as a rule, the good 150-pound hogs going in. Light Yorkers of good quality sold up to $4.25, but western light went around $4. Western pigs sold at $4 or less, the best of the others up to $4.25.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 25@ 4 40
Heavy mixed	4 40@ 4 50
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 65@ 4 70
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 65@ 4 70
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 00@ 4 25
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	3 75@ 4 25
Roughs	3 25@ 3 50
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

No sheep are coming to market and none expected before shearing time. Owners figure that clipped sheep will sell for as much per pound as wooled, so they might as well have the wool plus the wether. Orders are in for sheep but they are nothing to get excited about, not high enough to attract the sheep. Sheep quotations are merely estimates based on the sale of a small number. Probably good wethers would bring $4 per cwt. if here. Lambs were not numerous, about seven double-deck carloads, but the quality was right good. One double-deck carload sold without a lamb out, and the throw-out was not heavy in several other loads. The tops brought $6.50 per cwt, the others $5.50 downward, the better culls selling comparatively well because not very numerous. A few early lambs have come in of late, selling at $10 mainly, but one lot brought $11. Some of these are too heavy, the trade liking them best around 50 lbs. at this season.

Good to best wethers	$3 75@ 4 00
Good mixed	3 25@ 3 75
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 25
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 25
Good to best lambs	6 00@ 6 50
Medium lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Culls and common	3 00@ 5 00
Heavy lambs	5 00@ 5 75

Calves

About 400 calves were offered on Monday. Good veal calves brought $9.50, seconds $7@8 and others $4@6, the medium calves selling well.

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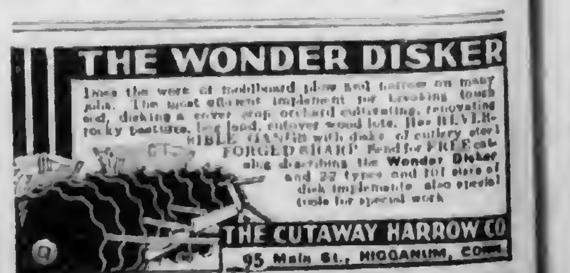
LANCASTER

Lancaster, Feb. 1.—With 675 head on sale the cattle market was draggy. Beef steers were steady to weak. Top was $6.50 on 1,300-lb. average weights. Bulk of steers sold at $5@5.75. Bulls were a quarter lower; she-stock and cutters steady.

About 125 calves were on sale. The market was firm with choice vealers selling at $10.50.

Hog receipts amounted to 1,625 head. The market was steady. Good hogs in the 200 to 250-lb. class went at $5.50.



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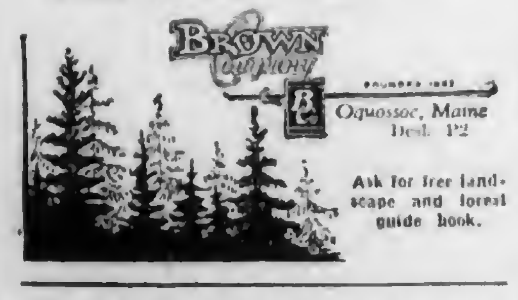

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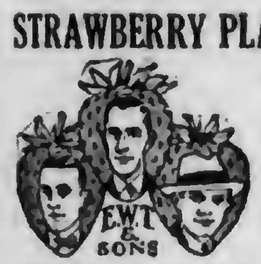

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Philadelphia Produce Review

THE egg market has followed an irregular trend during the past few weeks. Fancy nearby whites and ungraded current receipts were weak with supplies in excess of trade requirements. Graded stock held fairly steady and the moderate receipts of this class of stock cleared fairly well.

The total receipts in Philadelphia have been materially smaller than during the corresponding period last year but the receipts at the four principal markets were much larger than a week ago and only slightly smaller than during the corresponding week a year ago. The consumptive demand has been only fair but the majority of dealers believe that the lower retail prices have helped to some extent.

Production is expected to show the usual seasonal increase but this should be offset by low prices resulting in increased consumption. Pacific Coast white eggs have been in lighter demand recently, due to the plentiful supply of nearby whites. The outlook for the storage egg situation continues uncertain. In general prices have tended lower and at present do not exceed 14c with sales as low as 11c. In fact there are some retail stores selling at 12c. There still remains a fairly large volume of storage eggs to be sold and the outlets are being restricted materially due to the ample supplies of fresh eggs.

Quotations

Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted in Philadelphia at 21@22c per dozen, white and brown extras at 20@21c, nearby mixed colors 17@20c and Pacific Coast whites 21½@23c. Prices of eggs in New York tended lower. Nearby closely selected white eggs sold at 20½@22½c, while other grades of white eggs brought 15@20c. Brown eggs sold at 18½@23½c and mixed colors at 14½@20½c.

The butter markets were weak with declining prices. Supplies were more than ample for the demand and stocks accumulated. At the close of the week 92-score butter was quoted in Philadelphia at 23c per pound and at 22c in New York. The receipts of butter at Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Chicago were heavier than last week and considerably larger than the corresponding week a year ago. Consumption as reported by chain stores and other retail outlets is unusually light and this combined with the liberal receipts is the chief cause for the weakness.

The live poultry market in New York has been irregular with moderate receipts from the nearby states. Late in the week nearby Leghorn fowl sold at 15@17c per pound, colored fowl 16@18c, Leghorn chickens 14@15c, Reds 15@17c and Rocks 16@18c. Pullets ranged 17@24c according to breed and quality, while broilers brought 12@20c. Capons sold at 25@28c. There was a slow demand for domestic rabbits and prices ranged from 8c to 13c per pound.

Receipts of dressed poultry from nearby sections were rather light and the market was steady with a slow demand. Broilers sold at 15@23c, chickens 15@23c, capons 27@34c and fryers 15@23c.

Potatoes

The potato market has tended lower during the past few weeks. Price advances earlier in the month resulted in increased supplies and a large part of this surplus is still unsold. In Philadelphia the large arrivals by boat from Maine have been the chief weakening factor and the price of Maine stock has been forced down to 95c to $1 per 100-pound sack. When the trade can buy well-graded Maine's for around 95c it is hard to move Pennsylvania stock at this figure. In fact the bulk of the Pennsylvania potatoes sold around 70@85c. The chief complaint against the Pennsylvania potatoes seems to be stem end rot and poor grading. There are some lots of well-graded Pennsylvania potatoes that have sold at 90c@$1 and even higher, but these are the exceptions. Unsold stocks in Maine are reported much heavier than a year ago and prices are around 45c per 100 pounds f.o.b. In western New York the price to the grower is about 25c per bushel.

"Sweets" and Apples

The sweet potato market suffers from poor consumption. It seems that the consumer is not buying sweet potatoes and this is probably influenced by the low level at which other vegetables, especially white potatoes, are selling. New Jersey sweets have ranged from 65c to $1 per bushel in eastern cities, but the level in Philadelphia is below the general average, and there were very few lots that exceeded 65c.

The apple market continues quiet with a gradual trend toward lower prices. In many cases the chief complaint is the slow movement, rather than the price. Supplies are accumulating in Philadelphia and dealers have been forced to lower prices to some extent. A spell of colder weather may stimulate trading and increase the demand.

There have been large lots of oranges and other citrus fruits coming out of Florida by motor truck and selling at quite low prices. They are cheap enough for hucksters to handle and this may have cut down the outlet for apples. The general price range on eastern varieties is 75c to $1 per bushel with Stayman, Delicious and Golden Delicious reaching $1.40 on large sizes. On the other hand considerable stock has sold around 40@50c.

W. R. W.

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Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 24½@27½c; 92 score, 23½c; 90 score, 22½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 22@23c; nearby white, extras, 20½@21½c; nearby brown extras, 20½@21½c; nearby mixed colors, 17@20c; nearby current receipts, 16½@17c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 16@21c; old roosters, 12c; pigeons, pr., 25@30c; turkeys, 26@27c; ducks, 17@19c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅞ bskts., various varieties, 30@50c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl. boxes, $1.50@2.25.

Vegetables.—BRUSSELS SPROUTS, L. I., 10@15c per qt. BEETS, N. J. & Pa., cut ⅝ bskts., 20@30c. CARROTS, N. J. & Pa., cut ⅝ bskt., 50@75c. CELERY, Pa. & N. cut ⅝ bskt., 50@75c. CELERY, Pa. & N.J., 5@10c bnch. LEEKS, Pa.& N.J., 1@2c bnch. MUSHROOMS, Pa., 3-lb. bskts., white, 50@65c. OYSTER PLANT, Pa., 2@3c bnch. POT HERBS, 1½@3c bnch. RADISHES, N. J., hothouse, 2@2½c bnch. RUTABAGAS, Pa. & N. J., 20@35c, ⅝ bskt. PARSNIPS, Pa., 15@35c ⅝ bskt. TURNIPS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., white, 15@25c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., reds & yellows, No. 1's, 30@45c. POTATOES, Pa. & N. J., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1's, various varieties, 70@85c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 22½@23c; extras, 22c; firsts, 20¾@21¾c; 90 score, 22c; 89 score, 21½c.

Eggs.—White, nearby and nearby western, selected extras, 20½@22½c; extra firsts, 19½c; average extras, 20c; mediums, 17½@18c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, western, 15@22c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 15@22c; old cocks, 12 to box, 10@14c; pigeons, prime, doz., 40@50c.

Butter.—Country butter, 31@40c; creamery butter, 32@38c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 20@25c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@2.25 each; springers, 75c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2.50; squabs, 25@50c each; rabbits, 75c@$1.25, each.

Fruits.—APPLES, 12@20c ¼ peck. PEARS, 20@25c qt. CRANBERRIES, 12@15c per lb.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, 25c bunch. BEANS, (string), 20@25c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 35@40c pint box. BEETS, 8@10c bunch. CABBAGE, 8@15c head. CARROTS, 8@10c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 20@30c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 10@15c each. EGGPLANTS, 20@25c each. ENDIVE, 10@15c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. MUSHROOMS, 15@20c pt. box. ONIONS, 15@20c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 5@8c ¼ pk.; 60@75c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 20@25c ¼ pk. PEAS, 30@35c ¼ pk. PEPPERS, 3@5c each. PARSLEY, 2@5c bunch. RADISHES, 5@8c bunch. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 20@25c pt. box. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 35@40c; creamery, 30@34c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 20@22c; pullet, 16@18c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 18@22c; dressed, 90c@$1.25; Rocks & Reds, 20@24c; dressed, $1.25@1.75.

Fruit.—APPLES, 10@25c ½ pk.; 50@$1 bus.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ½ pk.; 70@80c bus. CABBAGE, 6@15c head. LETTUCE, 10@20c head. SPINACH, 10@13c ¼ pk. TURNIPS, 10c ¼ pk. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CARROTS, 10@12c bunch. SAUER KRAUT, 15@20c qt. ENDIVE, 8@10c head. ONIONS, 8@10c qt.

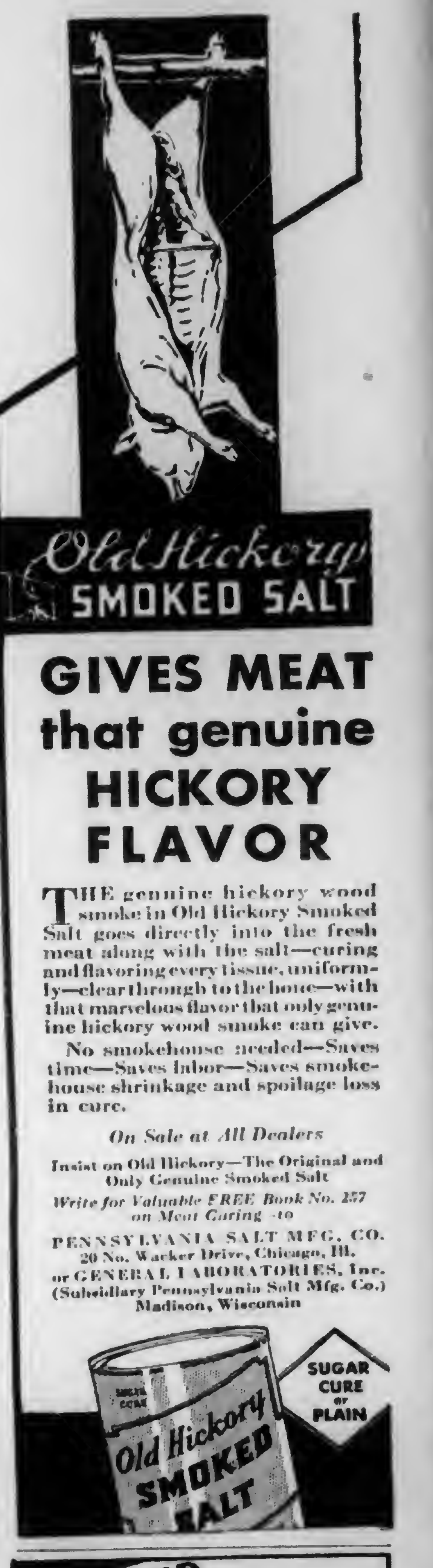
PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, and standards, 23c; 89 score, 22c; 88 score, 21½c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 15@15½c; fresh, extra firsts, 16@17c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 19@20c.

Poultry.—Live colored hens, 17@20c; Leghorns, 13@15c; springers, 12@14c; colored springers, 15@18c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 18@20c; geese, 12@16c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 33c; hog dressed, 28c.



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Mr. Arthur Eshenbaugh of W. D. Eshenbaugh & Sons, West Sunbury, Butler Co., Pa., who says, "We actually stumbled onto AGRICO and got a 25 per cent better crop." Read his letter below.

WE never know our luck. Here's a potato story with a happy ending. Last year W. D. Eshenbaugh & Sons of West Sunbury, Butler County, wanted some high-analysis fertilizer for potatoes. The dealer didn't have enough and recommended they buy AGRICO. Now let Mr. Eshenbaugh tell the rest of this story. He writes:

"We didn't want to use Agrico for Potatoes because we were told by growers that a higher analysis was necessary to produce a maximum crop; but since the dealer didn't have enough of the high-analysis goods we decided to use some Agrico.

"Using it side-by-side with the other brand we could see no difference during the growing season but when we dug the potatoes the piece fertilized with Agrico yielded 25 per cent more than that where the higher-analysis fertilizer was used and the Agrico potatoes were smoother, more uniform in size and consequently more saleable. We wish now we had used all Agrico."

That was real luck, wasn't it? Another booster for AGRICO is Claude E. Stibitz of Tamaqua, Schuylkill Co. He top-dressed his hay field with AGRICO. He writes:

"I had the largest and best quality crop of hay I ever had—2½ tons per acre. Nearby crops averaged 1¼ tons. I have used nothing but Agrico for the last six years and I recommend all Agrico Brands to every farmer for better yields."

Satisfy yourself that AGRICO is a better fertilizer. Use AGRICO on your crops this year and see the difference! Remember there's a brand of AGRICO especially made for each crop.

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BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES
Box U, Princess Anne, Maryland

The Cattle Show

(Continued from page 25.)

Eminents Raleigh Bess, senior and grand champion cow, was also owned by Falklands.

The county herds of eight animals each in which much interest was manifest ranked in order: Bedford, Montgomery and Tioga. Wilma Demming of Millerton, Tioga county, won first place in Four-H Jersey calf club exhibits on her two-year-old, Wonder Boy Duchlene.

Judge White stated that "the jersey exhibit was extremely creditable; the quality was especially satisfactory; there was a pleasing animal to head every class, and keen competition in each class. The animals were well fitted as a rule and only a few were overfat."

Brown Swiss

The Brown Swiss were judged by J. Frank Zoller, Schenectady, N. Y. The exhibit included 21 head by five breeders. Mr. Zoller stated that "the Pennsylvania breeders were to be commended for the splendid progress they are making in breeding for type."

H. J. and James H. Handley, Delta, York county, captured both junior and senior champion ribbons in the male classes on Jubilee Wilson and Mollie's King of Sures Meadow, respectively. The H. L. Grazier Estate, Warriors Mark, Centre county, won the junior female champion ribbon on Emma Marshall's Nell of Overbrook, a nice straight junior yearling calf. K. S. Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, won the senior and grand champion awards on June's Lily of Cloverdale.

Guernseys

The Guernsey breeders exhibited an attractive array of cattle in considerable numbers, there being 100 head shown by 31 exhibitors. Professor H. H. Kildee, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the Iowa State College, Ames, Ia., placed the ribbons and did a good job of it.

Fritzlyn Favorite, a junior yearling bull exhibited by Wm. F. Fretz, Pipersville, Bucks county, won junior championship. Classic Sam of Fellowship Farms, owned by Thomas F. Branson, Anselma, Chester county, won the senior and grand champion ribbons.

Raiders Leda of Bolton, a senior yearling heifer, shown by Bolton Farms, Bristol, Bucks county, was made junior champion female. Irene of Pennbrook, an eight-year-old cow, owned by W. S. Sheehan, Kennett Square, Chester county, was outstanding for senior and grand champion. This beautiful cow was also grand champion a year ago. This cow with three of her sisters made up a get of sire group entered by Mr Sheehan on the get of Wardman of Wasteland that was unbeatable. And sad to relate this bull went to the butcher before his great value as a breeder was discovered. More bull associations by which sires will be retained until proven are "a consummation devoutly to be wished" in Pennsylvania dairying.

Chester county took first on county herd and Bucks, second. George Brian, Brockway, Jefferson county, exhibited the grand champion Four-H Guernsey calf club heifer, Mapleshade's Patsy, a straight stylish calf with a good big middle and a strong back.

Ayrshires

Ayrshires were placed by the veteran Ayrshire judge John Cochrane, Bernardsville, N. J., who has been the official Ayrshire judge at the National Dairy Exposition for several years. Nineteen exhibitors showed 44 head. Sycamore Farms, Douglassville, Berks county, garnered in all the championships. This was no great surprise, however, for the same farms won three out of the four championships at the National Dairy Show last fall. Sycamore Reformer was

junior champion bull, while Strathglass Dalbar was senior and grand champion.

Sycamore Lorado was junior champion female and Betty's Son Sevilla of O. F. was senior and grand champion cow. The get of sire award also went to Sycamore Farms on four outstanding heifers sired by Penshurst Advancer. It is interesting to note that Sycamore Farm cows are producers as well as show cattle, 38 cows in herd work last year having averaged 10,082 pounds of milk and 417 pounds of butterfat, equal to 453 pounds of butterfat on a mature basis.

Milton Linninger, Douglassville, Berks county, won the grand champion award in Ayrshire Four-H calf club work with Best Man's Elizabeth, a stylish heifer with a shapely udder.

Holsteins

Holsteins were exhibited in greatest numbers, there being 160 animals shown by 67 breeders. Professor H. H. Kildee also judged the Holsteins. Junior male championship was awarded King Piebe of York 57th, owned by H. E. Robertson, York. The senior and grand champion bull was King Hardyston Segis Fan, owned by J. H. Kerr and Son, Hartstown, Crawford county.

The county herds of eight animals each placed in the following order: York, Montgomery, Crawford, Lancaster, Union and Bucks.

The Four-H Club grand champion Holstein cow was shown by F. Clay Erdley, Lewisburg, Union county.

Professor E. B. Fitts, dairy extension specialist, State College, was superintendent of the dairy cattle department and under his able supervision, the showing and judging was conducted in a way that was satisfactory to exhibitors and visitors alike.

◆

Newly Elected Officers

The Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association: Dr. E. S. Deubler, Narberth, president; Geo. W. Slocum, Milton, vice-president; A. B. Craig, 808 Columbia Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, vice-president; J. A. Poorbaugh, York, vice-president; C. R. Gearhart, State College, secretary-treasurer; T. M. Twining, Flint Building, Philadelphia, assistant secretary-treasurer.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association: A. H. Hershey, Masonic Homes, Elizabethtown, president; E. S. Deubler, Narberth, vice-president; Mrs. E. R. Fritsche, Douglassville, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association: K. S. Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg, president; H. E. Grazier, Warriors Mark, vice-president; Irma C. Wohlwend, Salina, secretary and treasurer; and J. M. Delozier, Hollidaysburg, and F. S. Goldman, Penn Run, directors.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders' Association: Walter Smedley, Media, president; Ralph E. Flinn, Pittsburgh, vice-president; Charles R. Meyer, Philadelphia, secretary-treasurer. Directors: Robert Kinross, Honesdale; A. W. Wood, Bradford county; William H. Hutchinson, Fayette county; Chester A. Lyon, Franklin county. Guernsey Field Man, Emil Oleson, Harrisburg.

* * *

Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs: H. E. Robertson, R. F. D. 5, York, Pa., president; Charles A. Rowe, Yardley, Pa., vice-president; Raymond B. Arnold, Milan, Pa., secretary-treasurer.

* * *

Holstein-Friesian Registry Association: Eugene B. Bennett, Allamuchy, New Jersey, president; Clyde S. Paine, Edison, Neb., first vice-president; W. L. Martin, Manheim, Pa., second vice-president; Henry Hey, Dixon, Ill., third vice-president; Howard C. Reynolds, Harrisburg, secretary-treasurer, and Justus Johnson, Elm Creek, Neb., director.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club: W. K. Moffett, Downingtown; secretary and treasurer, H. O. Beck, McDonald Washington county; regional vice-presidents, W. B. Flory, Stroudsburg; J. S. Campbell, Butler, and E. S. Reichard, Transfer, Mercer county.

The Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors: E. E. Romberger, Reading, president; C. R. Hostetter, Palmerton, first vice-president; M. P. Soponis, Pottsville, second vice-president; George C. Morris Penn'a Department of Health, Harrisburg, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

The Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association elected the following officers at

No. 1 POTATOES at *low cost*

THIS year progressive potato growers realize they must produce profitable yields, with a high percentage of No. 1's, at low cost per bushel. In line with the slogan: "More potatoes per acre —fewer acres per farm" leading Pennsylvania growers plan to use 800 to 1,000 pounds of 4-10-10 fertilizer per acre.

Potatoes remove from your soil more potash than both nitrogen and phosphoric acid combined. Potash keeps potato plants at work in all kinds of weather, transferring starch into chunky tubers. Potash gives the extra vigor needed to produce large yields of the No. 1's that are prized on all markets. Potash is as cheap as it was 20 years ago!

Your potatoes need extra help this year. Give them fertilizer with 10% potash. It pays in extra bushels of No. 1's at low cost per bushel.

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of Amsterdam, Holland
Baltimore Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

POTASH PAYS

ALBA MARL

Nature's Soil Remedy

Guaranteed 90% Lime Carbonate

Sweetens Sour Soils. Aids humus decomposition. Increases crop yields. Not injurious to handle. Quick acting. Low in cost.

Write for Guaranteed Delivered Prices to

ALBA MARL LIME CO.
Charles Town, Jefferson Co., W.Va.

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Your Garden will produce better quality vegetables and finer flowers—at no greater cost—when you plant **ISBELL'S Northern Grown Seeds.** Write today for a copy of **Isbell's Seed Annual**—it is brimful of useful information—over 400 true-to-nature illustrations – 28 pages in natural colors. Tells how and when to plant. Quotes direct-from-grower prices on flower vegetable and field seeds. It's Free. Write today

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HARDY ALFALFA

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and hardy ordinary Alfalfa. Cheapest in years. Our prices especially low. Write for quotations on it and all other field seeds. Ask for a free copy of Scott's Seed Guide which tells "How to Know Good Seed."

O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO.
Dept. 507 We Pay the Freight Marysville, Ohio

Mr. Immel Certainly Likes His New Milker!

Gentlemen:

Your dealer, Mr. Nick Schneider of Fond du Lac, sold me on the idea of trying out the new McCormick-Deering Milker. I was doubtful from the start due to my previous experience with three different makes of milkers, but the McCormick-Deering has sold itself to me.

I am milking 23 young thoroughbred Holstein cows all of which have been raised on my farm. This herd had never passed the 1000-pound mark for one day's production but in the first three weeks I used the milker, this mark was passed ten times. This proves to me that my McCormick-Deering Milker will soon pay for itself by increasing my milk production and reducing my labor costs. The clean milking done by my machine is another feature which appeals to me. I do very little stripping and the cows seem very contented while being milked. The machine appeals to my wife because it is so easily cleaned. It has fewer parts to keep clean than any of the other machines which I tried.

As you can no doubt tell by this letter, I am well pleased with my new McCormick-Deering Milker and am glad to recommend it to my friends.

Yours very truly,
Signed: ALBERT IMMEL
R. F. D. 7, Fond du Lac, Wis.

THE McCormick-Deering Milker has been given a high standing by dairy farmers in every section. There are thousands of these milkers now installed on farms, and they are regularly milking many of the finest herds in the country. We are constantly receiving enthusiastic letters about them. They all sound very much like Mr. Immel's letter, printed above.

The McCormick-Deering is saving time and labor wherever it is installed. In many cases, owners report that they save the wages of an extra man. All of them like the simplicity of the McCormick-Deering, and the ease with which it can be taken apart and cleaned. They like the natural way it milks their cows—many have reported an increase in milk production since the McCormick-Deering got on the job. Many owners say they are producing milk with a much lower bacteria count than was ever possible before.

McCormick-Deering owners, themselves, recommend this milker as the most efficient milker on the market today. We recommend it to you on the strength of its daily performance. It is an International Harvester product, backed by 100 years of manufacturing experience. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer, now, for a demonstration on your own herd. Write us for information.

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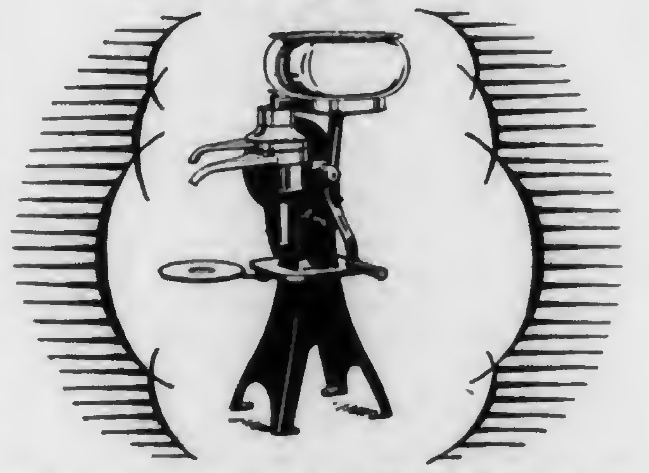

The McCormick-Deering Cream Separator is the best insurance you can get against loss of butterfat produced by your herd. Babcock tests prove it to be the *closest-skimming cream separator* on the market. It saves all the cream, regardless of the temperature of the milk. The McCormick-Deering is the *easiest-running cream separator* due to the ball bearings at all high-speed points, and it is easy to take apart and to clean.

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The great farm belt lacing used by millions of farmers and recommended by agricultural schools and makers of belting and farm implements everywhere. A smooth joint of great strength and long life. Easiest to apply. Protects belt ends. Ask for Alligator Steel Belt Lacing.

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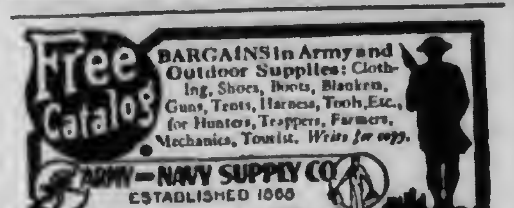

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Why let insects climb your trees or grapevines and destroy buds, foliage and fruit. Stop them with Tree Tanglefoot. This sticky compound is easy to apply with a wooden paddle—outlasts substitutes 10 to 20 times—is effective three to four months. Better than wax for grafting operations. Good too for sealing tree cuts, wounds and cavities. Keep Tree Tanglefoot on hand. Sold at seed, hardware and drug stores. Buy now!

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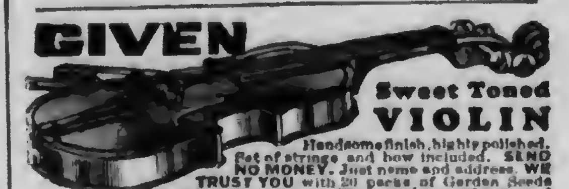

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Handsome finish, highly polished. Set of strings and bow included. SEND NO MONEY. Just name and address. WE TRUST YOU with 20 packs of Garden Seeds to sell at 10c a packet. When sold send $2 collected and we will send Violin Outfit and Instruction Book. Learn to play in 5 minutes. No more money to pay. . . . EXTRA--$1500 in BIG PRIZES. You may win. *Write for seeds today.*

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Crops enclosed with fence can quickly and profitably be turned into beef, pork, butter, eggs and mutton.

In Pittsburgh Farm Fence whether Hinge-Joint or Stiff-Stay you get a strong, durable fence at the lowest possible cost per year of service . . . Made of heavy, full-gauge wire of rust-resisting *copper-bearing* steel, heavily Super-Zinced as a further protection from rust, Pittsburgh Fence represents the maximum in fence value, and will far outlast cheaper brands. Your nearest dealer will gladly furnish you an estimate of cost.

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For best quality, look for the "Pittsburgh" brand on farm, poultry and lawn fence, barbed wire, posts, nails, etc.

Send for free Farm Engineering Chart to help you lay out your fields for profitable crop and stock rotation.

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Make $75 to $125 A WEEK WITH A Fords Portable Hammer Mill

We'll start you in the Feed Grinding Business right in your own neighborhood. We supply this high grade FORDS Portable Hammer Mill—you make a small investment and have a business that will pay profits of $75 to $125 a week.

Don't buy a Portable Hammer Mill until you get our proposition — you make more money with a FORDS because it grinds more feed in less time than any other hammer mill. It grinds corn, oats, wheat, small grain, alfalfa, hay, straw, soy beans, corn stalks—anything that can be used as feed.

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Every farmer has feed and roughage to grind—they gladly give you their grinding—they pay you regular mill prices and save time and trouble of hauling to and from the mill.

Write for full particulars of our Money Making proposition. Free Folder explains all and gives complete description of Fords Portable and Fords Stationary Hammer Mills—the best and therefore the cheapest.

SALESMEN WANTED

We have an attractive proposition to offer a few good men in this state to close sales with prospective buyers of Hammer Mills. The work offers a wonderful opportunity. Big demand for Fords Hammer Mills this season. Exclusive territory—every assistance given to help you succeed and make good money. Write for full particulars giving full details of your age, experience, etc.

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CONSOLIDATED BY-PRODUCT COMPANY
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their annual meeting: Harry B. Kirk, Harrisburg, president; Harry W. Beaver, vice-president, and Charles N. Greene, Troy, secretary.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association: Officers elected for the coming year are: President, John B. Campbell, Blair county; vice-president, John Shrope, Schuylkill county; secretary and treasurer; Miles Horst, Lebanon county; assistant secretary and treasurer, L. T. Denniston, State College.

* * *

Five state swine breeders' associations elected officers for the ensuing year at their annual meetings at the Farm Show Building. They are as follows:

Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders' Association: D. B. Harvey, Douglassville, president; Alex Cooper, Reynoldsville, secretary-treasurer.

Pennsylvania Chester White Breeders' Association: R. L. Munce, Washington, president; C. E. Cassel, Hershey, secretary-treasurer.

Pennsylvania Duroc-Jersey Breeders' Association: M. C. Ahts, Wrightsville, president; Roy Shenk, Hershey, secretary-treasurer.

Pennsylvania Hampshire Breeders' Association: J. B. Hershey, Manheim, president; Ross B. Witmer, Lampeter, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association elected W. G. Wenker, Bustleton, president, in a meeting attended by more than a hundred members from all parts of Pennsylvania. Other officials elected were C. M. Smith, Lewistown, vice-president, and Dr. W. B. Mack, Pennsylvania State College, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors elected E. E. Romberger, Reading, president; C. R. Hostetter, Palmerton, first vice-president; M. P. Soponis, Pottsville, second vice-president, and G. C. Morris, Department of Health, Harrisburg, secretary-treasurer.

* * *

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Sheep and Wool Growers' Association R. L. Munce, Washington, Pa., was reelected president; J. B. Henderson was reelected vice-president, and W. B. Connell, Pennsylvania State College, was reelected secretary. More than 50 prominent sheepmen attended the meeting.

* * *

R. T. Criswell, Chambersburg, was reelected president of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania. Other officers reelected were: Vice-president, S. G. Reiter, Mars; secretary, R. H. Sudds, State College, and treasurer, C. B. Snyder, Ephrata.

* * *

H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Pa., was elected president of the State Council of Agricultural Associations. Miles Horst was reelected secretary. F. P. Willits, former Secretary of Agriculture, Ward, Pa., and C. J. Tyson, Floradale, Pa., will serve as directors.

* * *

Members of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association elected G. Henry Hocker, Milanville, Pa., president of the organization. John Martland of Hershey, Pa., was elected vice-president; S. W. Callenbach, State College, secretary, and C. R. Hesner, Williamsport, and Ben W. Jacobs, Waynesburg, directors.

* * *

Mrs. Walter Boose of Garrett, Somerset county, was elected president of the Society of Farm Women of Pennsylvania at the annual convention of the organization. Mrs. Norman Rishel of York, R. D. 7, was elected vice-president, and Mrs. H. S. Nolt of Columbia, R. F. D. 1, was reelected secretary for the third term. Mrs. Samuel Mohler of Ephrata was reelected treasurer for the fourth term.

Resolutions were passed by the organization favoring the cooperation of the Society with other groups in the observance of Washington's bi-centennial celebration. (2) Re-affirming favor of the members of the Society in prohibition and declaring in favor of the enforcement of all laws. (3) Opposing daylight saving time. Resolutions favoring universal disarmament submitted by the resolutions' committee was voted down by the convention.

* * *

H. L. Shank of Lancaster was reelected president of the Pennsylvania State Association of Markets. Charles E. Walmer, Harrisburg, was reelected vice-president, and H. A. Hanemann of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Markets was reelected secretary-treasurer. Charles K. Dick of Reading and George H. Ettien, Philadelphia, were reelected to the executive committee.

* * *

The Pennsylvania Tobacco Growers' Association elected officers as follows: President, L. C. Creamer, Lancaster, R. D. 1; first vice-president, Charles Dunn, Lock Haven; second vice-president, L. Ruppin, Akron, and secretary-treasurer, Cyrus H. Good, Manheim.

The Pennsylvania Farmers' Protective Association elected J. E. Kershner, Greencastle, president of the Association. The other officers are: Vice-president, Clarence B. Hope, Pomeroy; secretary, Joseph Cope, West Chester, and treasurer, Christ Musselman, Greencastle.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

87 ACRES, $2,655 INCOME.—In money-making fruit, poultry and general farming section; 1½ miles RR town; good 7-room house, lights, good 40x60 basement barn, garage, etc., etc.; 40 acres tillage, stream, woodlot, variety fruit, $1,500 includes 3 horses, 8 cattle, sow, 9 pigs, machinery, hay, corn, oats, wheat, potatoes; terms arranged. C. A. Helges, Bonded Strout Agent, 127 Buford Ave., Gettysburg, Pa.

HOMESTEADS. Irrigated lands on the Willwood Division of Shoshone Federal Irrigation project open to homestead entry. For information write Val Kuska, Colonization Agent, Burlington Route, Room D-1508, Omaha, Neb.

FARMS WANTED.—To sell or exchange any property try Exchange Agency. No commission, small expense. Address A. L. Eccleston, 329 Blandina St., Utica, N. Y.

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MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 57 ACRES.—30 miles Philadelphia, mile depot; good colonial 8-room stone house, dandy 40x80 basement barn, 2-car garage, etc., insurance $5,300; spring & stream water, 50 acres productive tillage. $4,200 is sacrifice price, part cash. If taken now lot farming implements, crops included. Picture pg 81 Free catalog. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS at New Lower Prices. Townsends 20th Century Money saving Catalogue mailed on request. It will pay you to get this free book before placing any orders for plants. Special Offer Send the names of six friends who grow strawberries and we will mail coupon entitling you to $1.00 worth of plants with your order. Townsend Nurseries, Box 75, Salisbury, Maryland.

10 DIFFERENT LARGE GLADIOLUS BULBS Postpaid for 10c (coin) and list of fruit growers' names and addresses. 25 Genuine Mastodon 43c; 1,000, $9.00; 25 Premier Strawberry 28c; 1,000, $4.00; 25 Cumberland Black Raspberry 55c; 1,000, $10.10; 25 Latham Red Raspberry 71c; 1,000, $16.80. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices good for February only. Plants not prepaid. Complete berry, tree, shrub, bulb, seed price list free. Zilke Brothers' Nursery, Baroda, Mich.

SOW HOYT'S HARDY OHIO GROWN Clovers. Don't take chances. Buy from a concern who for 37 years has consistently featured Hardy, Vigorous, Disease Resistant Domestic Seeds, Clovers, Timothy, Alfalfa, Soy Beans and Seed Grains. Let us tell you how you can buy better field seeds cheaper and on the part payment plan. Offer good for short time only. Write today, Now. The A. C. Hoyt Seed Co., Est. 1895, Box 55, Fostoria, Ohio.

100 GENUINE MASTODON EVERBEARING and 50 Blakemore, Washington, or 100 Red Gold Strawberry plants $2.00. All worthwhile Strawberries $3.00, 1,000 and up. Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, etc. 50 Varieties. Reduced Prices. Hardy Northern Quality guaranteed. Catalog free. Westhauser Nurseries, R. 11, Sawyer, Michigan.

NEW LOGAN, best early black cap, Black Beauty, a better variety of the Cumberland season. Both are very resistant to mosaic. Chief—Latham, most profitable reds; Alfred Blackberry, Blakemore Strawberry. Prices lowest in years. Catalog free. W. N. Scarff's Sons, Box 22, New Carlisle, Ohio.

IF YOU WANT a larger yield, try our selected Lancaster County Sure Crop Seed Corn, $2.50 per bushel. Maple Lawn Farms, Box 73, Gordonville, Pa.

WE OFFER HIGH-GRADE CLOVER, alfalfa, timothy and soy beans. Free of noxious weeds; prepaid to your station. Ask for circulars and prices. M. G. Stoller, Paulding, Ohio.

CLOVER SEED, Illinois grown, $8.50 bu. Timothy $1.85, Soy beans 65c. All kinds farm and garden seeds. Send for new catalogue. Kelly Seed Co., Peoria, Ill.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES, 5c and up. Yellow and Blood Red Delicious, Grapevines, 3c. Plums, pears, cherries, nuts, berries, pecans. Ornamentals. Free catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED, $5.00; Grimm Alfalfa, $8.00; White Sweet Clover, $3.00; Red Clover, $8.50; Alsike, $8.00. All 60-lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

MASTODON STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Order now. Great demand for Mastodon. Sent when needed. $1.50 per 100 postpaid. $12.00 per 1,000 by express. Warren Shinn, Woodbury, New Jersey.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Irish Cobblers, Green Mountains, Carman No. 3. Write today for reasonable prices. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES, hundred 60c, Mastodon, $1.25. Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, $2.00. Depression prices. Investigate. Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

PRIZED DAHLIA ROOTS, 10 named Chrysanthemums. Plants pink, white, yellow, flower seed, $1.00. Mrs. Anna Orlschlager, 520 Barbadoes Street, Norristown, Pa.

SEED POTATOES, Certified, White Rurals, Russets. One dollar bushel delivered. Cambria Co. Seed Growers, Bradley Junction, Pa., J. Farnbaugh, Sales Manager.

COMPLETE LINE FARM SEEDS including Hybrid Corn. New low prices—Interesting, instructive catalog Free. Funk Bros. Seed Company, Department L, Bloomington, Illinois.

RED CLOVER, ALFALFA SEEDS, state tested, sack or carlot. Watch for wholesale retail delivered prices. United Seed Growers, Caldwell, Idaho.

NURSERY STOCK, 100 Acres, Evergreens, ornamental shrubs and trees. Prices reasonable. Catalogue on request. Fairview Evergreen Nurseries, Fairview, Erie County, Pa.

BUY CERTIFIED RUSSETS from a region so cool that stem-end browning does not occur. Paul B. Smith, Ulysses, Pa.

CHERRY TREES.—Budded on Mazzard Roots. Also full line of Nursery Stock. Write for catalog. Enterprise Nurseries, Wrightsville, Penna.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $7.00 to $9.00 per 1,000 prepaid. Gunser Willow Farms, Holland, Mich.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI, 24 inches high, 12 $1.00; other shrubs 15c. Elberta trees, 10c. Catalog free. Malta Nursery, Malta, Ohio.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR of all kinds of Vegetable plants. Schroer Plant Farms, Valdosta, Ga.

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BIG OPPORTUNITY.—Part or full time. Book orders now for spring delivery for first quality Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Berry Bushes, Roses, Shrubs, 2-Year Free Replacement Guarantee. Experience unnecessary. Free training and equipment. Big pay weekly. Allen Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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February 20, 1932

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PULLFORD COMPANY 2872 Lind St., Quincy, Ill.

Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

HERE is a rule for estimating the farm manure supply: "If manure is composed of seventy per cent moisture and twenty-five per cent dry matter and if it is assumed that one-third of the produce grown is sold and two-thirds is fed and that one-fifth of the resulting manure is lost before it can be returned to the land, then for every ton of produce grown, one ton of manure can be returned to the farm."

This rule of the Illinois station helps one to a somewhat definite estimate of the amount of manure, with normal moisture content and with normal loss, the farm is providing for the maintenance of its fertility. If one feeds less than two tons of produce for each one ton sold off the farm, he reduces correspondingly his estimate of amount of manure made. If he feeds more, it is the other way round.

Livestock Farming

It is a pretty fair approach to livestock farming that one can feel he is doing even when one-third of all the produce by weight is sold from the farm. That includes some small grain, it may be, some potatoes, fruit, etc. And yet in this rather conservative type of farming we have only one ton of manure per acre for keeping up soil fertility. That is good as far as it goes, but doesn't go far. I am trying to emphasize the fact that manure in this sort of farming cannot be expected to contribute any great part in keeping a farm fertile.

Legumes do a big share of the work. A soil has a way of helping itself when covered with a grass sod. Commercial fertilizers are a necessity. These things decrease our dependence upon manure, and specially in the case of land already fertile. But nothing starts a poor soil upward like good stable manure. The Illinois station finds a ton of manure, applied to a poor soil, two and a half times as effective as a ton on a good soil. Lime and manure are dependable soil builders, and the man who has used them freely is pretty apt to be found sitting tight and safe right now.

Buying Potash

The early years of some of our country's most important fertilizer tests did not indicate much necessity for the purchase of potash for a crop rotation of corn, wheat and clover. An investment in phosphoric acid was very sure to bring good returns, and where clover was not dependable there was a lack of nitrogen, but potash was a poor third in the race. Later tests showed that the stock of potash in the soil, whose freeing by tillage we used to talk about, does not meet the full need of plants as time comes along. This has been farm experience in our eastern states for a long time even in the case of soils naturally rich in potash, but it is becoming more and more true of the central states. This need of potash has become more apparent in connection with the use of sweet clover as a soil-builder.

Surveys

When an organization or an individual wants to be actively engaged, a "survey" offers opportunities that are widely grasped. Rural life and conditions are a fruitful field. There is "human interest" in the undertaking and its results. If one were to collect all the questionnaires sent out in one year by all the public agencies, the assemblage of questions would be remarkable in volume and even more so in the revelation of a freedom of inquiry comparable to that in a coroner's inquest.

I appreciate the immense value of many survey results, and wish even more strength to the surveyors, but it is the misuse of public funds by some who have access to them that irritates. The Congress often criticizes unfairly, but it is easy to appreciate the feelings of a United States Senator who recently paid his respects to those responsible for the policy permitting the spending of a lot of public money on questionnaires he mentioned. Rural life has had to adjust itself to its conditions, and certainly has been fully as successful in the adjustment as city life. It has pretty good reasons for most things being as they are, even though the reasons may not be apparent to some on the sidelines.

Independent Folks

There are hundreds of thousands of farms that have small market value. If one were sold, the proceeds would not maintain the former owner and his family in ordinary town comforts for any long time. As it is, the owner and his family live and ask no help when millions are helpless. His own home does not have modern conveniences, but neither did the home of his father. He would have them if he dared spend the money. He pays his way, and of such is the backbone of this country. Sound and sensible, he and his wife come near knowing what is best for themselves and their children. The person who criticizes might be in the bread-line if he lost his job; the very conservative farmer simply prefers that he stay out of it. That seems sensible, it may be, but the only important thing is that it seems sensible to him.

Over-Taxed

Some cities are defaulting in payment of running expenses. Their citizens are in a position to protest against added taxation to meet the emergency. The good that comes out of such a mess is the centering of attention upon extravagance and waste. There will be a scaling down of budgets. Farmers are scattered and politicians are not accustomed to regard their protests as alarming. Again I remind you that the fundamental evil is the present taxing system, and it could be changed if the farmers were deadly in earnest about securing the change. They would not be so much disturbed about public extravagances if the burden of government costs rested upon every one according to net income. Others would then see to the extravagance evil.

Danger of inadequate revenue if chief dependence were upon income? Yes, the public might have to borrow until it scaled expenditure, but why sell some farms to meet the deficit? Why take a farmer's capital because there is no net income from the farm? There is just one cure for rural districts: Get away from the ancient idea that a farmer's savings in the form of a farm home should be sold to meet public deficits, and interest everybody in public economy by causing the cost of government to rest chiefly upon every one who has net income above a low minimum.

Twin Cabbage

I READ in your paper about the Siamese twin heads of cabbage. In our garden we had several just such heads of cabbage, two perfect heads on one stalk. They were solid and were of good size.

I would like a little information about how to grow sweet potatoes. We grew some last summer but didn't have extra good success with them, but I hope to do better next season.

C. E. B.

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5.00-19	6.65	12.90
5.25-18	7.53	14.60
5.25-21	8.15	15.82
6.00-19 H.D.	10.85	21.04
6.50-19 H.D.	12.30	23.86
7.00-20 H.D.	14.65	28.42

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4.50-21	4.37	8.46
4.75-19	5.12	9.94
5.00-19	5.39	10.46
5.25-21	6.63	12.86

Other sizes proportionately low.

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32x6 H.D.	26.50	51.00
34x7 H.D.	36.40	70.60
6.00-20 H.D.	14.50	28.14
6.50-20 H.D.	16.30	31.62
7.50-20 H.D.	26.45	51.60
9.00-20 H.D.	46.50	90.40
9.75-20 H.D.	61.65	120.00

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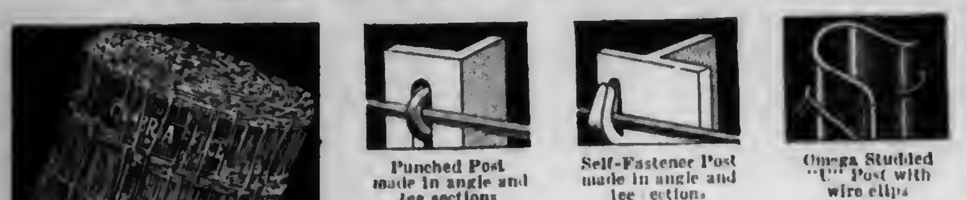
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Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

HOPE, ideas and ambition all begin to sprout in the gardener's and fruit grower's heart in February. The longer days, warmer weather and the appearance of seed catalogues are no doubt the cause. Practically, it is time to get things in readiness for the early sowing of seeds—such as fixing up the hotbeds, cold frames, making plant boxes, etc., and most of all for making plans for the season.

* * *

Hot beds and cold frames are invaluable if early plants are wanted, and early plants are best and most productive, especially tomatoes, egg plants, peppers, etc. All these plants should be transplanted two or three times, and celery plants three or four times, if good, stocky plants are to be secured. Of course, millions of plants are grown and planted right from the seed bed every year, but they are much slower in getting under way after being set in the field or garden.

* * *

A hotbed to be of most service should have plenty of depth. In planning a new one, figure something like this: For the top frame, allow for a plank six or eight inches wide for the front or south side, and eighteen or twenty inches for the back or north side. Now, dig the pit so that you can put in manure sufficient to make it two feet deep after it is thoroughly tramped down. Also allow for four inches of soil on top of the manure. The space between the soil and the glass should be at least ten inches at the lowest side.

* * *

Only good, fresh horse manure is any good for putting in a hotbed, and it should contain plenty of straw. About a week before the plants are to be set in, pile the manure close to the pit to allow it time to heat. After it begins to heat up, fork it over so that the outside of the pile will have a chance to heat up also. The heat is caused by the bacteria at work making over the nitrogen into nitrate.

* * *

Manure which has been once used and allowed to lie in the hotbed since last year has little fertilizing value. However, it is valuable as humus and may be utilized in preparing soil for cold frames and seed boxes. It should be thoroughly fined and mixed with the soil. One of the troubles which bothers the amateur gardener who raises his own plants is damping off. But there are soil treatments easily and cheaply applied which prevent this trouble. Send to State College, or any experiment station for bulletin on this subject.

* * *

The questions of varieties and planting are important to study up now, and I may take up those subjects briefly in a later article. Also, while it is wise to stick by well-known, proved varieties for the main plantings, it is a good idea to try out some of the newer things offered by seedsmen and nurserymen. If you can get the jump on your neighbors by finding first an improved article, so much to your credit and satisfaction.

* * *

I am afraid most of us are going to have plenty of trouble with quack grass in our lawns next season, and from then on forever unless drastic action is taken. I noticed last summer, and especially late last fall, that our back lawn and the lawn of others everywhere, were brown and apparently dead. Examination showed that the brownish appearance was caused by dead quack grass and the absence of all other grass. That is, the quack grass was dead on top only. The roots and buds were very much alive, ready to grow next summer. Why this unusual development of quack grass?

In studying over the matter, I came to the conclusion that the nature of the past two seasons was the answer. The season of 1930 was noted for its extreme drouth. Last season, also, there was a scarcity of rain throughout the East. Because of the lack of sufficient rainfall the natural grasses gave up and died, leaving a clear field for the growth of the quack (or crab) grass, which seems not to mind so little a thing as scarcity of water.

* * *

What to do about it is an unsolved problem. Aside from plowing up the ground and spending a whole summer in cultivating it to kill the roots, about the only method is to smother it out—if you can find a practical way to do it. Where other grass grows thick and vigorously, little trouble is experienced with crab grass because it is crowded out. I notice this year that where there were spots that received some moisture, or even where the ground was shaded, the lawn grass has lived and there is no crab grass. But where it was exposed to the hot frying sun for two seasons, there is nothing but pesky quack grass.

Has any one a sure-fire remedy? If so, send it on.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

"I'M going to leave the farm." Before you do this, let me ask you whether you know what you are going to do down-town? Are you sure you are going to better your condition? These are vital points that should be considered before taking such a radical step.

I know the stress of present circumstances, and I speak from the experience of one who has lived in the country and in the city. I have seen the great world-wheel move round. Today the top is at the bottom; tomorrow the conditions are reversed. I have taken my turn on the wheel and I know what it does to a man. Sometimes the shifting brings a hurt hard to bear. Again things are better and life seems like a holiday.

But on the whole with all my heart I believe it is no mistake to cling to the farm, unless we are sure we are going to improve our lot. I do not deny that farm life calls for hard work and many sacrifices. So does the life of the city. I am sure that few men ever lay up any great sum of money on the farm, but the rank and file of men in the city must live from hand to mouth, and often it is a good ways from hand to mouth.

Now, let me say a few things you know are true. No one ever had better things to eat, no man ever had truer friends, no person ever lived more near to the good, the true and the beautiful than right out in the wide open country. Good food, good neighbors, opportunities to serve one's fellow men to the limit of his ability, these are what makes life worth living.

The distant always looks most charming. When we get where it is, how often we wish we were back home again! And many times it is not possible to make the change back. We have lost the old home and lost it forever.

So I say, unless you are sure you are going to improve your condition, stick to the farm. Make it the most beautiful possible. Be the best man you can. Hold your light high in the community. Love everybody, especially those nearest to you, and trust and work for the better days that are surely coming.

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How to Burn Lime in Stack

By J. B. R. Dickey

BUILDING a lime stack seems to be more of an art than a science. Although the general methods are very similar, the details vary widely, and there are few definite rules to follow. One must not only know the burning qualities of the stone, but also the coal used as fuel. If insufficient coal is used the burned stack will contain a great deal of core, or unburned stone, which will not slake. If too much coal is used, the lime may melt or fuse and come out as glassy chunks or clinkers which are worthless. In the western two-thirds of the state, soft coal is used, largely the fine, or "slack," coal not so good for other purposes. Wood is used in Fulton county in a different type of stack which will be described in a later article. The smaller sizes of hard coal and even river coal are used in regular kilns in eastern Pennsylvania. As to whether such grades could be used in open stacks we have no records, but with proper handling, there is no apparent reason why they could not be used, if sufficiently lower in price than soft coal.

Rather than to attempt explicit directions for setting up a stack which would burn well under all conditions, the best plan is to secure the services or advice of some one who has had ample, practical experience with the coal and stone to be utilized.

A 1,000-Bushel Stack

Most of the following information was secured from Mr. Charles Schenck of Howard, who has had considerable experience burning Bald Eagle Valley limestone with coal, which would be classed as low volatile, from nearby mines.

To start a stack which will make about 1,000 bushels, or 40 tons, of lime select a level spot and lay a foundation of wood about 28 feet in diameter. Some good-sized logs should be used, arranged like the spokes of a wheel and filled in between with smaller material such as old rails. The wood should be at least fairly well seasoned. Build the wood base up 18 to 24 inches high. The centre, or hub of the wheel, should be filled with split kindling which will burn readily and on it should be erected a flue, or box without ends, made of six or eight-inch boards, extending as high as the stack is to be. This flue can be braced with a few strips nailed to the base logs.

Next cover the wood with a layer of coal thick enough so that the wood does not show. Then put on a single layer of limestone broken to about four-inch size. Cover this with coal so that the stone does not show and add a layer of stone six inches thick. This again is covered with coal and another course of stone about ten inches thick added. The upper courses of stone may be a foot thick and the size of the stone here may be increased to eight inches in diameter. Each course of stone is covered with coal until it is level and black all over. Much of the fine coal will, of course, work down among the stones. If the stone is inclined to be flat it should be set on edge so as not to be packed too solid.

The Finishing Touches

In starting with the first courses of coal and stone, these should be drawn in about six inches from the edge of the wood base and the sides of the stack should be gradually drawn in, giving them a slope on which the dirt cover will lie. The upper courses should be drawn in more rapidly and the top rounded off at about eight or ten feet in height.

When the stack is completed the sides and top are covered with fine coal, about all that will stick on the sides. Next, starting at the top of the wood base, cover the coal and stone closely with six to ten inches of earth, which can be got by plowing a few furrows around the stack.

The stack is now ready to fire. This can be done by pouring kerosene down the flue and dropping a match in to ignite the kindling. The fire will gradually spread to the entire stack. After it is going well, the flue hole at the top should be closed with a flat stone. It will also be necessary later to bank up the bottom with earth to prevent too rapid burning which would cause clinkering.

A stack may burn for two or three weeks. To burn limestone a temperature of around 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit is required for a considerable period. During the first week or more the stack should be inspected twice every day and cracks or crevices which will appear in the earth covering must be carefully filled up with dirt. Less frequent inspections will be needed later.

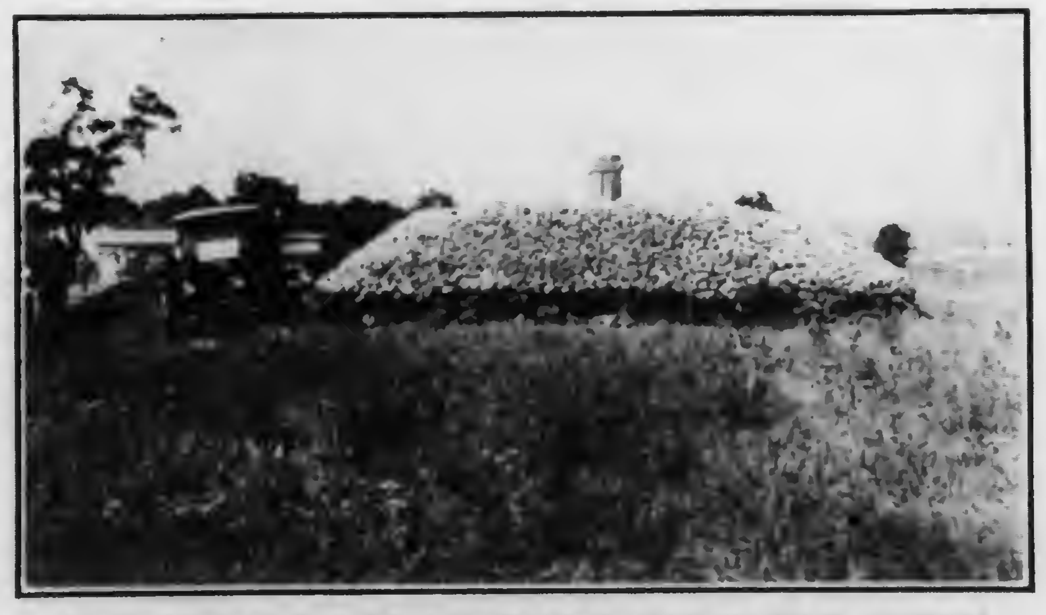
After cooling the earth cover may be removed and the lime hauled out and put in small piles for spreading, or allowed to slake in the heap and spread later. A manure spreader, especially if equipped with a lime-spreading attachment, will do good work on this slaked lime and save much labor.

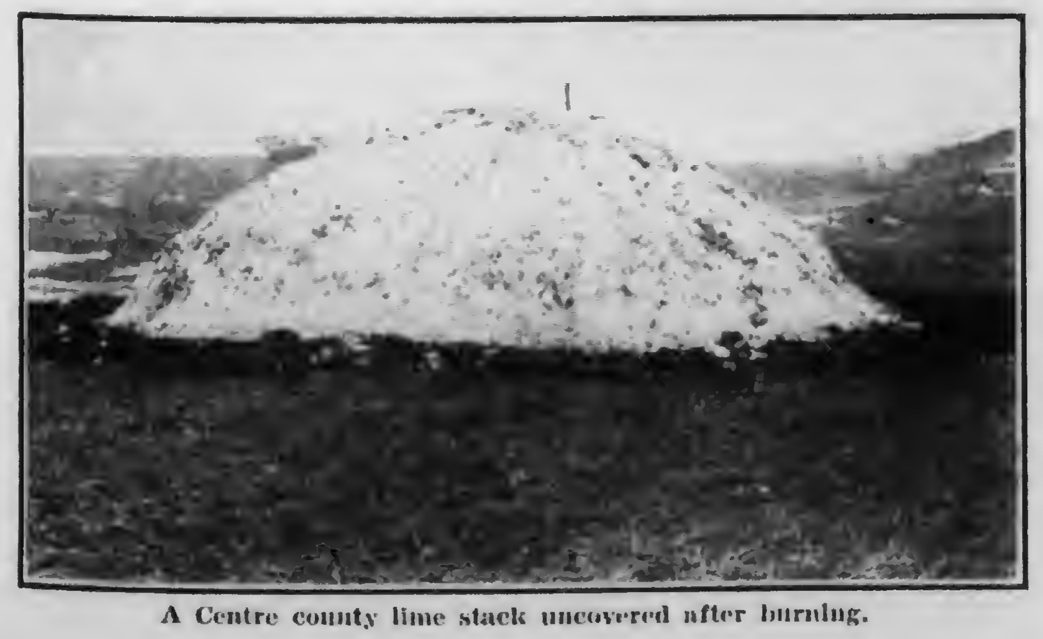
In western Pennsylvania for some reason lime stacks are always built in rectangular form with the four sides sloping inward. It is easier to get the stone and coal on to such stacks without a wheelbarrow as they are seldom built as high as described above. In such stacks a flue is always provided passing through the bottom of the base the long way and connecting with an upright flue in the center. The horizontal flue is filled with kindling which is lighted at the windward end when the stack is fired. The sides are often completely covered with dirt before firing, and the draft controlled by the flue openings at the bottom.

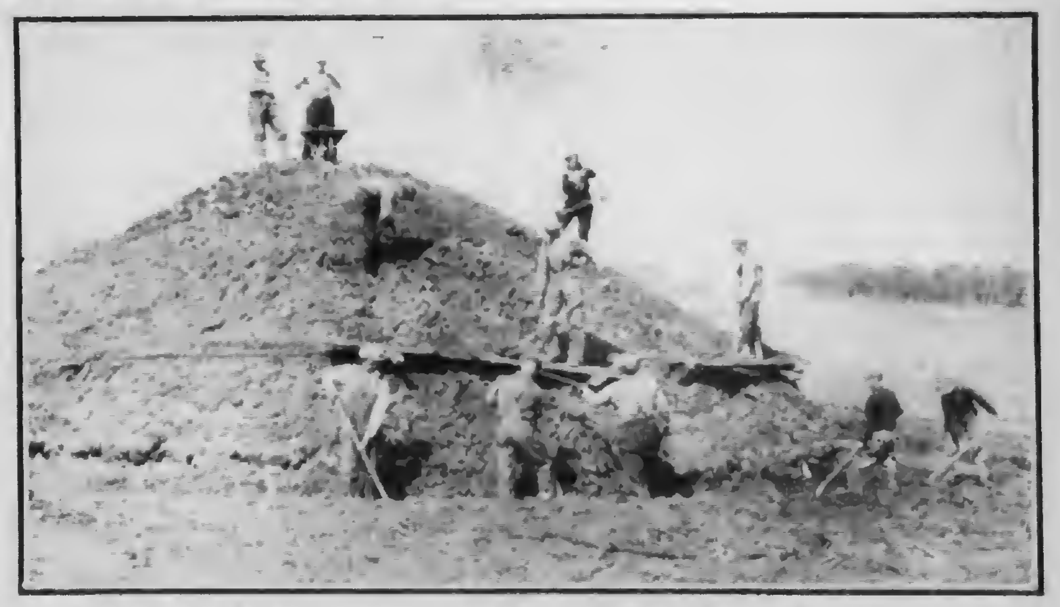
Requirements for a 40-ton or 1,000-bushel kiln: approximately 60 tons, 50 perch or ten cords of stone; ten or twelve tons of coal and about three loads of wood

For Good Crops

One of the objectionable features of home-burned lime is the spreading. On the other hand, one of the good features of the shovel method of application is that in order to get over the ground at all evenly it is necessary to give the land a good liming and not one of the homeopathic doses of 1,000 pounds per acre that are such a temptation. Such light applications are much better than none and may give a pretty good crop of clover. However, where several tons per acre are required to correct the acidity, it is much better to do the job properly by applying somewhere near the required amount. Immediate results will be surer and better and there will be lasting improvement. The approximate amount of lime needed to correct the acidity of a field can be determined by testing the soil. County agents are equipped to do this.


A rectangular western Pennsylvania stack about two-thirds completed.


A Centre county lime stack uncovered after burning.


Covering a large lime stack on State College Farm, Centre county.

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IMPORTANT HEARING

A PUBLIC hearing will be held February 25th at the George Washington Hotel, Washington, Pa., by the Commission on Taxation of Mineral and Forest Lands. There are many farmers who can neither use nor sell the coal under their land but are compelled to pay taxes on it. Some better plan must be devised than that which makes unmined and unsalable coal a liability to a farm. We expect to attend this hearing and hope to see farmers well represented there.

TRI-STATE MEETING

THE fiftieth annual meeting of the Tri-State Sheep and Wool Growers' Association will be held at Washington, Pa., March 10th and 11th. This fine old organization has seen several booms and depressions in the sheep business. It has learned that sheep always reward those who stick to them. And so its annual meeting is a good place to get the helpful experience of the veterans as well as some of their courage and confidence in their business.

A POWERFUL ARGUMENT

THE state of North Dakota has recently sold its flour mill at less than one-tenth of its cost. This after losses each year of its operation. The same state has another and larger grain and milling enterprise which is also operating at a loss. Yet in the face of such experience as this, in defiance of our government's costly experiments in the grain, cotton, shipping, railroad and other businesses, many persons still advocate legislation to put it into the business of producing and selling light, power, water and fertilizers. The record of government in business may not be the best argument against government in business but it is a mighty good one.

A FAITHFUL DOG

RECENTLY Mr. A. L. Scott of Cheshire, Ohio, was attacked by his bull, which had him down and was continuing the assault when his faithful dog came to the rescue. A few days later the same bull made another attempt to kill—and then became bologna. Herman Blattgerste of Storm Lake, Iowa, had a similar experience the first week of this month. His bull had knocked him down and was trying to kill him when his dog arrived and saved his life. He was able to crawl to safety and will recover, though painfully injured. A good dog is the best protection against a bull which is in position to murder; but a pen which allows the bull no such opportunity is best of all.

NO MORE PROPHECY

IN years past we have had more than a little fun out of our official outlookers. At first they ventured rather freely into prophecy, but later they learned caution by experience, for somebody was always at hand to remind them of the differences between their forecasts and the subsequent facts. But our fun is over, for official prophecies are forbidden and the official outlook can no longer carry them to the public. Our last chance is to call attention to the official outlook for 1931, which predicted that the worst of the depression would be over by last summer! We accept this last opportunity and promise to let the outlookers look in peace as long as they obey the law and avoid prophecy.

REPRESENTATIVES?

THE official representatives of the three principal organizations of farmers recently appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to support Senate bill 3133, introduced by Senator Thomas of Oklahoma. The essence of this bill was given here some time ago. It provides for the licensing of purchasers of all major farm products, the license to be issued by the Department of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture is required to proclaim the cost of production, then the licensed dealers are forbidden to purchase or sell any of the commodities at a price less than that which he designates as cost. In supporting such an economic absurdity do these three organizations represent or misrepresent the real farmers of this country?

BAD BUSINESS

RECENTLY a farmer sold on the Chicago market a load of hogs which averaged 584 pounds and brought $3.40 per cwt. He said that he had two more carloads of the same kind at home. Within a few months we have seen a carload of cattle that were comparable to these hogs—too aged, coarse and lumpy fat to be good sellers. We have known similar cases in other lines—a man who held more than fifty clips of wool, for example, and one who built extra bins to hold his wheat crops for many years. No doubt all of these men knew that they were departing from sound business practice in doing such things but they felt that it was their privilege to do them. So it was, and we have no right to censure them, but such examples may properly be used to direct attention to the right course. That is to cash things according to one's best judgment and let the money accumulate instead of keeping the products to deteriorate.

LOWER TAXES

ELSEWHERE in this issue is a brief article by Mr. S. S. Lehman showing what the farmers of Erie county, Pa., have accomplished in the reduction of public expenses and the prevention of further increase in the county's debt. Mr. Lehman, formerly county agent and now one of Pennsylvania's Master Farmers, is probably too modest in his account of what was done. But it shows that an expert analysis of the county's financial situation was made, that public opinion was aroused, that the cooperation of other citizens and of the county officials themselves was sought and secured, and that results were obtained. The careful reader will not miss one highly significant sentence which with all its implications deserves to be pondered: "It was the first committee of taxpayers that did not ask the commissioners for jobs or for an appropriation."

TWO TENDENCIES

THERE are two tendencies in the marketing of livestock the extent of which is not generally realized. One of them is the increasing movement by truck instead of by rail. Last year the 17 principal markets received 21,162,430 animals by truck and many more went to slaughterers not located at these market points. Truck shipments have increased steadily from 5,231,511 in 1924 and are still growing. The other tendency is the increasing shipments direct to slaughterers. In 1929 the 268 packers who receive direct shipments reported that they took 963,308 cattle, 821,310 calves, 22,400,860 hogs, 2,230,948 sheep and lambs and 53,857 other animals, or 15 per cent of their cattle, 24 per cent of their calves, 57 per cent of their hogs and 19 per cent of their sheep and lambs were not bought on the market but were direct shipments. It is hard to say whether this movement has attained its peak, and it is hard to say also what its effect has been on the whole livestock industry, for nobody knows what might have been conditions with greater or lesser percentages of their supplies going to the open market.

A NEEDED STUDY

THERE is much more to be said about our national transportation problem than is being said by the different elements of it, though they are busy presenting their respective causes to the public. The railroads complain of unfair competition of trucks and buses operating on highways provided and maintained by taxpayers, of undue restriction as to rates and inflexibility of the same which prevents the railroads from competing. The truck owners direct attention to the high license fees they must pay, to the taxes they pay on their fuel and to the restrictions on their size and their speed. All these things and many others are brought out, each of them only a partial view of a great problem which concerns the public. For the public needs both forms of transportation service and cannot do without either. Nor can the public get service out of weak, inefficient or unduly restricted transportation agencies of any kind. Each of the interests concerned is studying the problem from its own standpoint, but that is not enough. A broad study from the standpoint of the public should be made before legislation is attempted, particularly legislation that deals with only one phase of the question. We are not in favor of more commissions, particularly those not composed of experts, but a careful study of this matter in the interest of the public is in order.

THOSE CROP LOANS

LAST week the Secretary of Agriculture published the regulations under which crop production loans will be made under the provisions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. These regulations apply to all except two states, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, which have no provision for crop mortgages or liens. The interest rate everywhere is to be five and one-half per cent. The limit of any loan to an individual is $400, and to the tenants of any land-owner in one county $1,600. Restrictions are made as to the use of the money borrowed. These are intended to limit its use to defray the necessary expenses of growing a crop and to prevent its use for the purchase of things not essential thereto or for the payment of taxes, debt or interest on debt. Tobacco and cotton growers will not be financed to produce in excess of 65 per cent of the acreage they had in 1931, and we wonder why wheat or other producers are not included in this restriction. Those who didn't farm in 1931 cannot borrow from this fund, nor can those who have other means of livelihood, nor can minors. The above answers some of the questions asked about these loans. For full information consult U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. Harris

THE New Jersey Fish and Game Conservation League recognizes the necessity of working out a practical plan of cooperation between the farmers and the sportsmen of New Jersey and have outlined a workable plan of merit.

The suggested plan provides that a landowner interested in having his land leased for public shooting grounds will receive from the sportsmen through the Commission the following:

1. His land will be posted with a special state poster which will indicate to the sportsmen that said land is open to them for hunting and fishing provided that each individual desiring to go on such land will first go to the owner or other designated person and register his name, address and license button number, display his hunting and fishing license and obtain permission to hunt and fish for that day only. Permission will be granted for hunting on the basis of one person to each ten acres. It will be understood that no shooting will be allowed within a radius of 100 yards of the farmers' house and outbuildings, stacks or barracks.

2. On each cooperating farm or group of cooperating farms where it is practical to do so, there will be one or more sections designated as game refuges on which all trespassing will be prohibited except for the purpose of catching vermin and feeding game. These sections will be posted with a special state game refuge poster.

3. The farmer also will receive fair compensation from the Commission for the use of his land for public shooting and fishing, said compensation not to exceed 50 cents per acre per year.

The proposed plan also makes it possible for land owners to raise game if they so desire. The Commission will cooperate with the owner in such an enterprise.

The success of this proposed program at present depends largely upon the outcome of two bills before the legislature which call for changes in the set-up of the State Fish and Game Commission.

* * *

A TWO-WEEKS course in ice cream making is being offered at Rutgers University beginning Monday, February 22nd.

* * *

THE retail price of milk in Philadelphia and surrounding territory was reduced one cent per quart, the reduction becoming effective on February 16th. The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, in announcing the cut in price, issued the following statement:

"The price of milk will be reduced to the producers 30c per hundred at all receiving stations in the territory. The milk received at these points is about three-quarters of all the milk handled through the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. We are allowing the distributors, who are handling direct shipped milk, an additional reduction of 6c per hundred as handling charge at their terminal markets.

"This will still leave the price to the producers in this territory as high as the price to producers in other territories and will enable the distributors to retail milk in Philadelphia for 10c per quart and 6c per pint. This will become effective on Tuesday, February 16th.

"The retail price of 10c per quart will be from 1c to 2c per quart lower than most large cities in the East at present."

* * *

"CHIEF SPUD," champion potato grower of New Jersey in 1931, is George Hand of Middlesex county. In winning this title Mr. Hand averaged a yield of 429.6 bushels of U. S. No. 1 grade potatoes to the acre.

The Vineland State Home, which placed second, obtained an even larger yield, using an irrigation system, and growing 557 bushels of potatoes to the acre. It could not receive first place, however, because rules of the contest stipulate that the honor shall not be given to any grower or any institution that has had the additional advantage of irrigation.

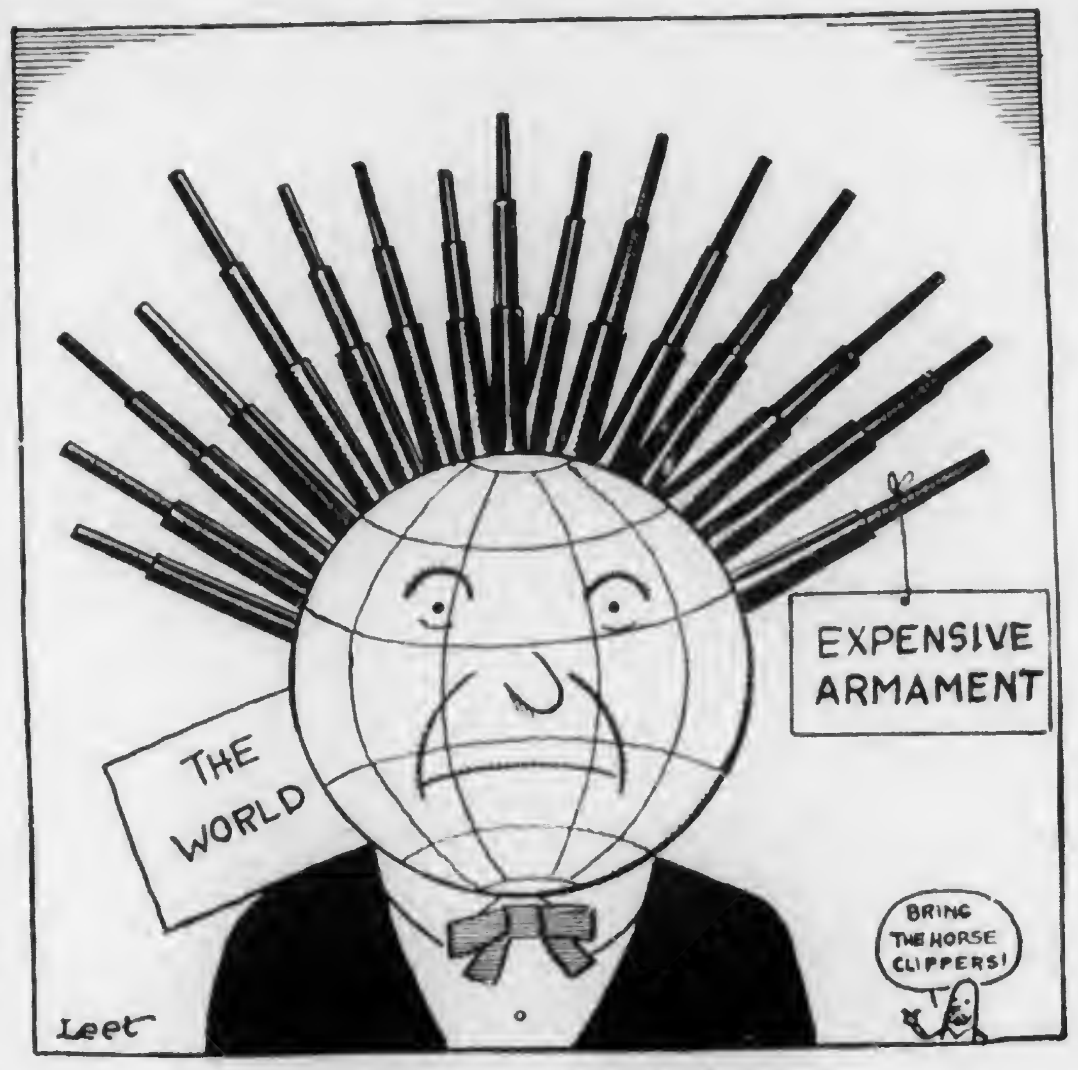
Clendon Danser of Cranbury received third place, scoring 415.1 bushels to the acre, while Jill Brothers, Woodstown, who also used irrigation, placed fourth with 405 bushels.

The 13 growers, including those already mentioned, who produced 350 or more bushels to the acre last year have been named "Big Spuds" for 1931 and will receive gold medals in recognition of their accomplishments. The 300-bushel requirement of the 1931 contest was raised to 350 bushels for 1931 because the association believed the rulings of the contest should be made more stringent to keep up with the advancement of agricultural methods throughout the state. There were 30 winners in the 1930 contest.

The yield in bushels of the other "Big Spuds" are J. Russell Britton, Plainsboro, 392.5; James Eward, Cranbury, 388; Joseph Rogers, Wrightstown, 378.5; Franklin G. Rue, Imlaystown, 376.2; J. Hansell Lippincott and Son, Moorestown, 352.1; Bennett and Thomas, Belvidere, 359; R. W. Dilatush, Jr., Trenton, 357.9; Clifford Stultz, Cranbury, 357.5; N. J. State Prison Farm, Bordentown, 351.28.

* * *

ALL those who are sincerely interested in means of reducing the costs of rural government should not fail to secure a copy of "A Survey of Rural Townships" just published by the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. This survey covers 77 rural townships generally distributed throughout the state.



The World Needs a Hair Cut.

This circular points out two deficiencies in New Jersey's present rural township governments as being costly multiplicity of units to the state and for the most part operate without definite plans or programs.

The survey reveals that the average rural township expenditures per year are $64,746 for education, $7,749 for roads, $2,641 for police protection, $1,708 for fire protection and a negligible amount for health.

"There is a wide variation in the annual cost of education per pupil in various townships, the range being from $61.67 in one township to $147.49 per pupil in another, according to the survey. The average cost of education in rural schools is $97.24 per pupil. In most cases where consolidation of schools has been effected, better service has been brought about, but not necessarily a reduction in per pupil cost."

* * *

ANOTHER bulletin of particular interest to all rural tax payers has been compiled by Harry B. Weiss of the Department of Agriculture and Professor A. G. Waller, economist at the Experiment Station. They show how taxes on New Jersey farms since 1915 have risen from 82 cents an acre to $2.61 in 1930.

The increase in acre tax from 82 cents to $2.61 over the 16-year period reported is based on records from nearly 1,000 farms in 16 counties and 75 townships. All counties were included in the study except Hudson, Bergen, Passaic, Essex and Union.

The bulletin states, "It seems perfectly clear that the fundamental tax question is one of system or source of tax money. It may be true that expenditures of public funds have been as carefully expended as possible, or may not have been financed in the best way, and it is true that under present economic conditions the greatest economy in expenditure of tax money is necessary.

"However, even after expenditures have been economized to the best of our ability, it is well to recognize that the same system of taxation would still be with us; namely, one that rests very largely on the general property source. It ought to be a generally accepted principle that under this system, too great a tax burden falls on the real estate owner, whether the land is rural or urban. Other sources of tax money are needed if land and home ownership is to be encouraged."

This bulletin may be secured by writing to the New Jersey Experiment Station.

* * *

A NEW barn is being constructed by the Experiment Station to replace the one that burned at Beemerville, Sussex county, and it will be complete in June. Insurance money for the destroyed barn will cover the building costs of the new barn. Plans provide for two one-story units of hollow tile construction, each housing 120 cows. There will be four huge silos, two for 500 tons of corn silage and the other two for 250 tons of artificially dried hay.

New equipment includes a mechanical hay drier, heated by oil burners, capable of drying 40 tons of hay a day, and a milking parlor equipped with a combine machine milker.

Here the Experiment Station plans to conduct various experiments to determine more fully the feeding value of artificially dried hay, and also its effect on the vitamin content of milk. The long-time experiment planned in the hope of breeding a family of Holstein cows producing a four per cent milk is already under way.

* * *

ETHEL GORSUCH of Carroll county and Charles Clark of Harford county received the $100 scholarships awarded by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in recognition of outstanding Four-H Club work in Maryland during the past year.

Charles Clark was a member of the dairy cattle judging team from Maryland which represented the United States at the International judging contests held in Warwick, England, last summer.

* * *

A RECENT summary of the New Jersey potato season for 1931 issued by the state bureau of markets shows Pennsylvania as being the leading market for New Jersey potatoes. Ohio and Michigan hold second and third places, and New York, fourth.

* * *

AT the chick show held in Trenton during Agricultural Week, only four points separated the five winning entries in the certified Leghorn group. First place scored 96½ points out of a possible 100, while the 5th pen made 92½. With Rocks and Reds in the certified class, the variation was a little greater, but in the hatchery class less than seven points separated the first five pens to place, the highest scoring 95 and the 5th 88½. Out of fifty entries the lowest score was 75½, this entry having been cut for standard disqualifications which the exhibitor had failed to notice, rather than for health or vigor. The general high average of the exhibits in the chick show speaks well for the high quality of chicks produced by New Jersey breeders.

* * *

POTATO and fertilizer dealers, realizing the need for greater efficiency in potato production in New Jersey, have scheduled a series of meetings through the cooperation of the State Potato Association and the Experiment Station to discuss production with the growers. They realize that the growers who produce potatoes economically will be able to stay in the game and make money while others, whose production costs are excessive will be unable to meet the competition from other sections.

What Our Readers Say

Louise Buck and calf which won first prize for her in the Holstein Club class for animals under one year at the Pennsylvania Farm Show.

WINTER is here. Farmers have leisure. Time is passing: Nothing is doing. Time to discuss public questions of interest to us. Why not a school district campaign of meetings, to discuss farm relief, taxation, the school question, etc.? The Grange should take the lead in this matter. It is the most vital, pressing and important matter affecting agriculture. We earn what we get but by no means do we get what we earn. There are some mysterious forces at work that transfer a large portion of what we earn to those who give little in return in goods or service. We are short-changed.

Physical hard work won't help us. It calls for intellectual hard work, which seems to be the hardest work of all. We'll have to take the editor's recent suggestion and use our "heads for thinking purposes." Strange that so many of us have failed to find out what our heads were designed for.

Grange halls everywhere should be thrown open to the discussion of economic questions of interest to farmers. There should be the greatest tolerance and liberty in these discussions. No matter if the Grange plan or what plan falls under criticism.

Farmers have the wit and speech to discuss these matters themselves. The idea of calling in lawyers, political leaders, reputed wise men, is all nonsense and childish. All you will be likely to get will be "old stuff" anyhow. These fellows have had their day and say. What have they made of it? Look at the Federal Farm Relief Act and the doings of the Federal Farm Board. We may not know so much, but Heaven help us if we know less!

After full and free discussion among ourselves we'll find, of course, that neither do we know it all and that we can't agree. But no matter, we must have the wisdom to keep our tempers and to continue our conscientious search for the truth.

The Other Side

Then it will be time to call in outside help; to hear some reputed authorities. But we must not make the mistake of getting those who merely believe in the main as we do and who will only help to confirm us in our errors and mistakes and make us cling the closer to our prejudices. They can add little to our wisdom if they give us nothing new or different. Let us get able dissenters, even a radical dissenter like socialists, free traders or even a single taxer. They will give you new ideas, enlarge your vision, waken you up, antagonize you and make you think, which is the greatest service they could render you. If you want to be informed on any subject "hear the other side." If you are afraid of being thrown out of your mental balance by hearing something different adjourn "sine die" to some institution for the feeble-minded for treatment and care till your minds get stronger.

Get a good book on economics. Let a dozen or more in a neighborhood each get a different book. Pass them around and meet occasionally to discuss them. You will be surprised how it will interest you, quicken your thinking faculties and how much you will learn. Farmers as a class are not readers. How many buy a new book a year and of those who do how many buy merely a book of popular fiction? I do not decry fiction. It covers a wide field and conveys a great variety of interesting and useful knowledge. Edward Bellamy carried an economic message in his popular novel "Looking Backward," a best seller and translated into all leading foreign languages. There are others. But also get serious books dealing with some live economic subject.

We must do something to raise our income that we may maintain a fit and decent standard of living and have a little leisure and the means to enrich and enjoy it. We must have a larger share of our earnings or a very sharp reduction of taxes. We must do something to abate the power of special privilege which is laying such unjust and heavy burdens upon us. We must curb the dangerous and unwholesome growth and wild extravagance of our school system and put a little reason and common sense into it. These things must be done and at once and we must do them ourselves. R. W. Stiffey.

◆

The School Term

I DO not agree with some of our readers about the teachers' salary, work and a six-month term.

I wonder of they realize that if we had six-month terms, we would still have more people ignorant of the fact that Lincoln freed the slaves? In this short term what are the children of the city going to do in the other six months? This is just a period to cultivate idleness and laziness, yes, and even vice and crime. Well, you say give the city schools a longer term. Yes, let the city folks put another one over on us!

Also, I have yet to see the teacher whose work ends at 3:30 p. m. I have as much work after school as I have during school hours.

I agree with M. C. L. about the length and cost of preparation. It takes four years in high school, and two years in a training school or college, and in that six years what is the laborer doing? He is earning money while the teacher is away at school spending it. The teacher's wages need to be increased to even make up for this lost time of six years.

Nevertheless the teachers have always been knocked and they are becoming accustomed to it by this time, but one thing we teachers need to be thankful for is that the state sets the minimum wage and not some of our readers. T. T. Wimer.

Butler county, Pa.

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Tax Money

I AM with Mrs. Harry Deardorff and Zinn. We are living in slavery again. We help to elect officers every election and they will tell us before they go in office they will do everything in their power to bring the taxes down. But when they get into office it is the same old grind, raising wages and making unnecessary expenses for the taxpayers. Just at the time this depression was coming on, what did those in office do but raise wages for our county offices, then hire assistants, clerks and assistant clerks and pay them large wages to boot?

We pay big wages to teacher who keeps house when hubby is working or could be. No person can teach school and keep house. Some travel for miles night and morning to make a success of both jobs.

I have nothing against education, but I think in this time of need, if some of the foolishness that is taught in schools were thrown in the waste basket and the child taught what it should know it would be better for all concerned.

M. L. C. says teachers' education costs a lot of money. Of course, but no more than the farmer has to put up until he has his farm, implements and stock to begin farming. The farmer and his whole family work long hours. Teachers put in short days and some of them expect the parents to do the teaching. In my opinion people are school crazy when a child gets one-half of its knowledge from experience anyway. J. G.

On the steep hills of Amwell township, Washington county, Pa., a sled is safer than a wheeled vehicle. Scene on the farm of J. A. Hufford.

◆

Election Called Off

FOR the first time in the history of Pennsylvania an election was called off in Erie county. A bond issue for $800,000 was to be voted on January 19th. Representatives of taxpayers told the county commissioners it would be voted down five to one. There are no laws in Pennsylvania to call off elections so it was easily done. And a saving of approximately $8,000 was effected thereby. The farmers were active in the movement.

At the Annual Extension Association meeting a committee was appointed, first, to investigate the county's predicament and whether the report of $800,000 was or was not necessary and, second, to demand reduction of costs of county government and cooperate with county officials in bringing about economies.

The rural committee, cooperating with some representatives from the city of Erie, secured a consulting engineer to prepare a study of the county's financial condition. It showed that the bonded debt ($3,800,000) plus interest would cost the county $8,000,000 by 1952; that the commissioners had bonding power without vote of the people of $600,000, and that this bonding power, with one mill and proper economy, would be sufficient. The commissioners said three mills would be necessary if the voters turned down the issue. Meetings were held; public sentiment crystallized, and the bond issue election was called off.

The committee called on the county commissioners and asked for a reduction of expenses and offered its help in bringing it about. It was the first committee of taxpayers that did not ask the commissioners for jobs or for an appropriation. All elected officials of the county were met in a body and acquainted with our demands. Each was asked to state what could be done in their office. As a result a saving of approximately $25,000 annually has been assured. But that is not enough. Elected officials have not taken a cut in their own salaries. Neither have all reductions been made that can be made. The committee will insist that further measures be taken to cut expense and increase income.

Taxpayers have allowed a system to develop in county government which has permitted the winners to pay off political debts with jobs. This is expensive to the taxpayer. Only the active interest of taxpayers can correct this abuse. Resolutions and complaints are not enough. Constant and vigorous action coupled with cooperation will help. Most of our county officials are willing and ready to help but they need strong support from the taxpayers themselves. Extravagance in public spending has developed the germ which can cure our governmental troubles. The interest of the taxpayer has been aroused. S. S. Lehman.

◆

Local Officials

THOSE who propose to reduce taxes by shortening the school term are in a "blind alley." However, I think Mr. Zinn only tried to start something. Lack of education has brought us into our present predicament.

A commission to study the distribution of state

subsidies to school districts in Pennsylvania found that average of 5.4 mills on the true valuations of property throughout the state would not only suffice for the present needs of the state's schools, but would enable a minimum program of $1,500 per school to be established. On page 15 of their report they locate the chief trouble with the spending end of our machinery. "By permitting a type of local organization fitted to a simpler era to continue to a time when it is no longer adequate."

A Comparison

Many of our school and road boards are controlled by men who range from ignoramuses downward. The intelligent honest board is the exception. Any one looking over a number of superintendents' financial records will be forced to the above conclusion. It seems that in many districts lack of education is the prime qualification of a successful candidate. That is the kind of a man or woman most easily handled by the book agent or by a politician having an "ax to grind." It is such a board as this that spends 25 per cent of the local taxes before one cent is spent for teachers, supplies, fuel, or improvements, in the schools. One such a board, (no, I could name a number) spends ten per cent of local taxes for secretaries, treasurers, truant officers, and collectors' fees. One such a board paid the treasurer $150 a year to hand checks to two teachers. The board directed that the money be deposited in a certain bank, but made no provisions for insurance and the district lost the money when the bank failed.

A comparison is made between two neighboring districts in the same county, both are in the same class: "A" has 37 schools open and five closed, 1,442 pupils in elementary schools, 17 mills on a 90 per cent valuation of $2,600,000. A cash balance of $8,000. School board officers, secretary, treasurer and truant officer are paid a total of $875. "B" has 40 schools open and one closed, 1,107 pupils in elementary schools, 22 mills on 100 per cent valuation $2,800,000, and outstanding bonds amounting to over $25,000. The same three school board officers are paid $1,585. In other respects the conditions are about the same. The high school pupils are about the same in number. Board "A" has had one or more college trained men as members for the past fifteen years. Board "B" has always been composed of "practical" men who favor a minimum standard in educational matters.

One Way Out

As to taxes, personally, I was for a number of years a farmer paying $300 a year taxes on a tenant farm. As I could not change the system, I changed to the "salaried, professional" class. I find my gross and net income about the same, but $15 cheers the tax collector. Summing up the whole situation the only advantage I can see in shortening the rural school term will be to insure material for the township boards of the next generation. But why worry about posterity? It will never do us any good.

Stop inefficiency and inequality, then talk of cutting teachers' time and salaries. Ex-Farmer.

◆

Road Tax Lowered

IN our township we have lowered our millage on road tax from fifteen to eight, almost half. Why could we do this? Because it was up to the township officers to do it. Each supervisor and road laborer was willing to take a cut in wages and we had some aid from the state.

With the school tax it seems to be quite a different proposition. The township can hardly reduce this tax by its school directors unless a certain law can be changed by the state to give the township a better ground to cut its own expenses. I am sure the representative of this township will be up at the convention at Harrisburg this month to help make a fight for the same.

Our teachers in the townships are getting too much salary according to the grade of schools they are having. It is true that it costs to become a teacher but they only invest their money and the taxpayer pays for their schooling at the end. How many of them pay property taxes to realize what it means?

I think a true American citizen should be willing to take his medicine the same as the rest have to do. Our county superintendent received just two years ago a raise of $2,000, which should have been lowered that much or he take the job for two counties. Where were those school directors at the time?

All these things have to start a-rolling before the taxes on schools can be lowered. We can't get the confidence of the people back until the taxes get lowered and then things have a better chance to brighten again. Mark H. Wealand.

Lancaster county, Pa.

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The Old Days

MR. KIRSON is right, when he says we are living in different times. But between forty and fifty years ago, when the writer attended district school, the teacher was paid $40 per month and she had in her school from forty to fifty scholars of all grades, viz., from the lowest to the second, now equivalent to the eighth, probably one-third of them Italians.

Some of these scholars lived as far as three miles away. How did they get to school? They walked, when their legs were so short their dinner kettles bumped the high places. No autos or school buses in those days. Some of those same scholars are lawyers, some doctors, some dentists, one bank cashier. Some are successful farmers.

Who that lived then and now is to say that the children are any more efficient or self-reliant with all our so-called school improvements? There is nothing to it but the expense. J. E. Gay.

Bucks county, Pa.

◆

A Teacher's Views

TEACHING is a profession, as is law, medicine or dentistry. The dignity and importance of a teacher's work has long been accredited as an influence far-reaching in the life of a nation.

There are two chief distinctions between a profession and an occupation. Preparation for a profession involves long and careful study and the expenditure of considerable money. Secondly, a professional man or woman deals directly with human beings. A boy or a girl may enter an occupation with little educational training and without money. Secondly, he or she deals directly with material things. The mechanic works directly with iron, the clerk is concerned with so many pounds, etc.

Are human beings to be put on a level with things of wood, iron or clay?

Professional service is and always will be on a higher wage level than ordinary labor. It is only fair that the professionals receive wages consistent with the nature of the work they perform and the expensive preparation they have made for their positions.

TRACTOR GROWN GRAPES

Last winter I was in Erie county visiting two Master Farmers, Joe Ziesenheim and S. C. Lehman nearby. These boys were trimming grapes in the snow. They said that early in the spring they began cultivating the vineyard. This picture shows James Hall, Erie county, Pennsylvania, giving his orchard a cultivating with a disk and spring-tooth harrow combination.

Tractor power has become the common method of cultivating the grape crop. Mr. Ziesenheim said that he built a platform on his tractor on which he sat and ran the whirl-wind seeder, sowing rye for a cover crop at last cultivation while some one else ran the tractor. The elevation gained by the platform caused the rye to fall vertically in the middle of the rows rather than under the vines in the rows. Rye or any other cover crop is difficult to remove from the row. R. U. B.

Teachers' Wages

At present teachers in fourth class districts are receiving salaries from twenty to a hundred per cent lower than those of teachers in second and third-class districts. The average length of term in the rural schools is eight months and the salary $800. The teacher must live and often contribute to the support of others for twelve months on eight months' salary—an average of less than $67 per month for the year! Certainly this is a munificent wage for a college-trained employe!

There is no advancement for the rural teacher. Though he or she spends his life in the system he will be earning the same salary at the end of his career as when he started. If the teacher happens to be ambitious and has genius enough to save money on the "enormous" salary he has earned he will complete his college education and prepare for another position.

Teachers of third-class districts begin at $1,000 per year of nine months and receive yearly increments of $100 until a maximum of $1,800 is reached. At the end of nine years a teacher in this group would receive 125 per cent more wages than her sister in the rural sections! It seems to me that parity should be used with reference to other things beside armaments.

The state requires the same educational qualifications of all elementary teachers, yet it is sadly negligent in the matter of remuneration for equal services.

A Standard Suggested

I believe that four years of college education should be the standard for both elementary and secondary teachers and salary schedules should be adjusted accordingly. The minimum salary should be $150 per month to begin and yearly increments ought to be provided for all teachers.

Opportunity should be given teachers already in service to work up to the standard. The best way to provide the opportunity is to raise underpaid teachers 25 per cent or award them the back pay or bonus which they richly deserve for having been unjustly deprived of increments for several years.

Consolidation is a fine thing for all concerned. Wherever possible it should be achieved. The movement is opposed usually by people who have no conception of what constitutes the effectiveness of a school. A man without knowledge of pharmacy has no right to attempt to mix medicines. There are people who diagnose every one's ailments when a certified physician is most certainly the man for the job.

Certainly a farmer knows a farmer's duties best, lawyers know the legal aspect of a situation, and a teacher knows a teacher's job better than any one else knows it.

The Cultural Phase

Education has progressed far beyond the three R's. Today we recognize not only utilitarian values but cultural values as well. We train for things that are needed, but we also recognize that every human being has an aesthetic as well as a practical make-up. Because a man operates a machine all day doesn't affirm that he has no interest in good reading, good pictures or good music.

Education is the full development of the individual, mental and physical. We must build up appreciations, good taste and finally through this all, good character. All our material is but a means to an end. Our eyes are fixed on the goal—it is not the road we are most concerned about, but that which lies at the end of it.

Yet, there are those who would condemn art and poetry as unneeded subjects. There is one tree for which foresters have no hope. All preservative measures fail utterly when applied to this particular type of tree. It is the tree which is dead at the top. M. Agnes Sweeney.

Bradford county, Pa.

◆

Value of Education

MR. ZINN has raised a timely question in regard to schooling. I feel that our school system should be deflated through economy, and not at the expense of education by shortening the term. I like the spirit of teachers who are willing to teach eight months for six months' pay. Our school system has drifted into a sport, dancing and tobacco system and should be brought back to a system of hard work and education.

Mr. Zinn owes his successful life to education in agriculture. Mr. Edison owed his success to education. Who will say that we have spent too much in education in surgery, medicine, chemistry or any of the arts and sciences? Compare 100 men who never went to school with 100 men who have the most education and see where you come out. I am a firm believer in children being taught, instead of having to investigate.

Our economic condition is the result of want of education in economy. Our officers should be educated in economics, instead of politics. They should sit at Mr. Bayard's feet and learn from him.

It is education that builds up, and it is ignorance that tears down. If our civilization endures it will be through education and religion. I am a firm believer in better things though it will take time.

Mercer county, Pa. H. K. Phipps.

Andros Island

By C. A. Stephens

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(Originally published in Youths Companion.)

"YOU may as well eat," Pote told him. "No use to die hungry."

"But d'ye think they mean to kill us?" the boy exclaimed again.

"Well, that is what that big black says," Pote replied, munching steadily at his repast. "He says the 'Old One' will have us put out of the way. But perhaps he won't. I've been in as hard spots as this before—and I'm alive yet," he added with much sang froid.

But poor Covel was far from cool. "Oh, I wish I'd stayed at home and gone to school!" he lamented.

"Yes, a feller is apt to say things like that when he finds he has played the fool and got in a tight place," Pote remarked carelessly. "I have done that more'n once in my life. Trouble is, it don't do no good then. Only makes ye feel worse. So I say, don't fret. Ye won't die till your time comes."

Covel had no heart for such cold consolation. As the evening and night wore on, he repeatedly urged Pote to help him break out of the galley and try to escape. The latter had lain down, however, and refused to make the attempt.

"They've locked us in here," said he. "I reckon they'd hear us and shoot. Besides, there's nowhere to go. This is a desert island. We would wander round and maybe starve to death. No, I'm going to stay here and see it through, and you'd better."

Covel's instinct was to escape if possible, but he durst not go off alone, and finally he lay down beside Pote on the galley floor. He remembered hearing a great deal of shouting and hooting, with singing at times—due doubtless to the rum the robbers were imbibing. Sleep was the last thing he thought would come to him, but later in the night he actually slumbered, as did Pote.

Next morning their captors unlocked the galley door, drew the boys forth and tied one end of a rope about ten feet long to Pote's left ankle and the other end to Covel's, evidently to prevent them from running away. The big negro did the tying, making elaborate knots. Pote did not allow them to see or know that he understood Spanish. Covel and he spoke only in English to each other. Including this negro and three mulattoes, there were nine of their captors, all of whom had muskets and long sheath knives in their belts. They were still drinking heavily and seemed much elated over the stock of rum and molasses they had captured.

"I don't think they mean to kill us right off," Pote told Covel reassuringly. "I heard them say they are going to take us somewhere to see what the 'Old One' says about it."

THEY were at the schooner for as much as two hours longer, till the sun was high in the sky, the boys sitting tied together in the shade of the vessel while the pirates overhauled the galley for food. More drinking followed. Then as many buckets as could be found were collected, also a tin pitcher, a teapot, and other galley ware. These were all filled with rum. The big negro now came and by signs bade the boys accompany them into the woods. Moreover, they were each given a bucket of rum to carry. Others of the gang bore buckets or were laden with articles taken from the wreck. Among these were rolls of blankets from the bunks, coopers' tools, the compass from the binnacle and coils of small line. One of them had possessed himself of all the guns and a canister of powder. Another had a machete, or cleaver, and, going ahead, cleared a path with it through the thick green undergrowth and vines. The big negro brought up the rear.

Progress for a time was slow, till they gained higher ground inland, where they entered heavy timber, many of the trees being very large and tall.

The day was hot, and my Uncle Covel grew very tired. His arms ached from carrying the pail of rum. To do so without spilling it proved exceedingly difficult, the more so because his ankle was connected by the rope with Pote's. The rope was about ten feet in length, but he was obliged to keep pace with Pote, who walked ahead of him. If he lagged even for one step, his ankle received a jerk. Often the rope caught in the brush. Rum slopped from the bucket, and after a while he stumbled, his foot catching, and he spilled nearly half of it.

Observing this, the negro came up and gave him several hard slaps. The lad had no idea what were the threats which accompanied the chastisement; but Pote understood and charged him to be careful. Afterward Pote told him their captor had said that he would have his throat cut if he spilled any more rum. Pote was so concerned for him that he now made him go ahead, and adapted his own pace to that of his companion.

Covel thought they walked as much as twenty miles that day, but he may have, of course, overestimated it on account of the heat and the weight of his load. They traveled nearly all day, and it was near sunset before they reached the pirates' refuge, which stood among hummocks and consisted of a long, low structure made of logs, with numerous smaller cabins about it. An opening of several acres' extent had here been cleared in the forest, and in places they saw bananas, sugar cane, yams and other tropical food plants growing luxuriantly. Before they came in sight of the place, however, they heard a babel of youthful voices, and immediately half a dozen scantily-clad black pickaninnies came running to meet them, followed by a handsome white boy wearing a frock of green cloth. The latter approached Covel and stared hard at him for some time. Greatly fatigued, Covel handed him the bucket of rum which, after an instant of hesitation, the lad took and bore toward the long log house. Before he reached it, however, the door or gate opened, and a tall woman appeared, wearing a red coat.

Covel recognized her at once as the one he had seen the previous day at the beach. It was a scarlet coat with brass buttons, like the coats then worn by British soldiers. She carried the bucket indoors but reappeared after a few minutes and, coming directly where Covel and Pote were standing surveyed them for a moment or two in silence.

"Shure, but Oi'm sorry for yez," she said and went away without further word.

Tired out and nearly famished—for they had eaten nothing since the previous evening—the two boys sat down on a log and waited for what might follow. Pote had grown despondent and scarcely spoke; Covel was too weary to care much what happened. The negro, with their other captors, had now disappeared in the long house. Save for the pickaninnies, staring at them from a safe distance, the boys were quite alone for a time—ominously alone.

"D'ye think they will kill us?" Covel asked again, after a while.

Pote did not reply at first; finally he spoke. "I suppose they will think that, if they let us live, we may get away sometime and tell where they are and what they've done. But you are so young, they may let you live," he added reflectively.

It was now growing dark, and after a time Pote reached carefully under his open shirt front and, drawing forth eight or ten of his long-hoarded gold sovereigns, put them into Covel's hand, saying. "You keep them. They may do you good sometime—if they should kill me."

All the while they heard voices and boisterous laughter inside the log fortalice. Evidently the liquor from the Yankee was being enjoyed.

Not much later the big negro came suddenly forth with a torch in one hand and, grabbing Pote by the collar, drew him roughly along to the gateway and indoors, Covel following perforce, jerked after them by the rope round his ankle. They passed through two large rooms, in one of which Covel saw a small brass cannon, mounted on two odd-looking wheels, also many muskets and cutlasses hanging against the walls.

Farther on they came into a still larger room having a long table across it, on which stood buckets and platters of cooked food. A number of black women were coming and going here; but the attention of the boys was at once attracted to a white-bearded and apparently infirm old man, sitting in a rude arm-chair near the head of the table. He was talking loudly to several of their late captors who stood about him; and they were all drinking from cups often replenished from one of the buckets of rum set on the table.

The negro drew the boys after him near where the old man sat and said something in Spanish, at which the attention of the pirates at once turned to them. What was afterward described as a "horrible grin" overspread the face of the veteran ruffian. He emptied his cup and then regarded them stolidly for some moments. At length he drank again, scowled, and growled an order to the negro, whom the boys now heard addressed as "Pepe." The other outlaws were also conferring in low tones, and Pote gathered that several of them favored sparing the lives of the captives, for a time at least, in order to have them draw the rum barrels and some of the molasses hogsheads up from the wreck.

This saving proposition the Old One rejected with a jocose allusion to their size and strength. "No bueno," he growled and cut the confab short with a curt wave of his hairy hand, to Pepe, to take them away.

Thereupon the negro laid hold of Pote's collar again and hauled them out of the room with as little ceremony as they had been ushered into it. Two of the pirates followed after, and in the outer room Covel saw them take guns from the wall and look to the priming.

Considerable delay occurred in this outer room while fresh torches were procured and lighted at a fire which had now been kindled in the yard near the gateway. Other faces not previously seen were peering at them from dark places about the cabins, faces of children and colored women. They perceived the white boy following them; and the woman in the red coat appeared in a doorway as they passed. Recollecting that she had spoken words he understood, Covel, in his terror cried out, imploring her not to let them shoot him; but she stood still and watched them go, in silence.

From his own confession it is clear that Covel shed tears and sobbed wildly. The idea of death, death by shooting, was very terrible to him. He was so frightened that he attempted to break away and run into the woods; but the rope brought him up short, and he fell headlong, at which the tipsy ruffians laughed heartlessly.

They went what seemed a long way, following a path in the tangled green forest past several of the large, shadowy hummocks, and came finally where the path ended on the brink of a black pool that gleamed darkly in the torchlight. Pepe stopped here and said something in low tones to the two pirates behind them, who came up closer and cocked their muskets. It was then that Pote made a supreme last effort at self-preservation. Thus far, during that dismal walk, he had not spoken or looked around.

But now the negro, Pepe, let go his hold on their collars and stepped aside, to enable the two ruffians behind them to fire. Suddenly a thin, wailing voice came out of nowhere—perhaps out of the black pool. "Malo!" it cried. "Malisimo! Ten cuidado!" (Wicked! Most wicked! Take care! Take care what you do!)

AT the same moment some water animal, perhaps startled by the torches, plunged off the farther bank into the water. The splash, following such sepulchral words of warning, made an interruption so appalling that one of the would-be executioners beat a hasty retreat. The negro and the other one drew back, muttering.

"Don't speak," whispered Pote to the trembling Covel. "Don't speak or move."

And then again, apparently from thin air, the warning word "Malo!" was repeated.

Covel realized that this was only one of Pote's tricks of ventriloquism. Coming as it did in the night, and amid such wild surroundings, it no doubt temporarily saved the boys' lives. For the tall woman in the red coat came hastening along the darkened path and said something in low tones to the negro. He seemed to hesitate, while the woman argued with him. Then he took Pote by the shoulder and conducted him, with Covel stumbling behind, to a hollow mound of limestone, which was used as a kind of storehouse and had a rough door set slantingly into its side. The boys were thrust roughly into this, and the door slammed behind them. A prop was set against it from the outside.

Not a ray of light penetrated the darkness in which they found themselves. For a while they durst not move, for fear of falling into some subterranean abyss; and they scarcely dared at first to speak.

"What do you think they put us here for?" Covel whispered.

Pote replied that he did not know, but guessed they were afraid to shoot them after, apparently, hearing an alligator pronounce a warning at the lagoon.

"It scared me, too," said Covel. "When you showed me that trick on the Yankee, I didn't know how dreadful it would sound when I wasn't expecting it."

Pote said nothing. His keen mind was concerning itself, not with past escapes, but with plans to avoid future angers. But he could think of no plan. He felt his way to the door and tried to force it open.

But the door was fast propped from the outside. It appeared to be of thick hewn planks and resisted all their attempts to push it open. Out of breath from their exertions, they finally sat down there with their backs to it and were so fatigued from all their toils and fears that after a time both dropped off in sound sleep.

A tapping at the door at last waked Pote, who started up and covertly shook Covel awake. The tapping continued, and Pote at length said, "Que es?"

"Speak English?" a woman's voice said outside.

"I speak English," Pote replied. "Who are you?"

"Courra McCarthy is me name," replied the voice. "It's from auld Oirland that I coom, but I was taken by pirates and had to live wid 'em, more's the pity!"

"Let us out of this dark hole and show us how to get away from here!" Covel then implored her.

"Shure Oi will let yez out," the voice replied. "But how ye can git away is more'n I can tell ye. Niver cud Oi git away, mesilf."

"Pull away that prop then," Pote adjured her.

"That indade Oi will, an' wid good will," the woman agreed. "But ye wud better be leary. The Auld One's orders was to make away wid ye, and that big black Pepe is the divil's own son!"

They heard her removing the prop from against the door.

"Beloike ye'd better rist quiet for a toime, till they be all in their coops," the woman continued.

"You mean till they are asleep?" Pote asked her.

"Slape! Niver do they slape!" she exclaimed. "But 'tis droonk they are loike to be, now all that rum has coom to 'em!"

"But we're hungry! We're starved!" Covel cried. "We've had nothing to eat or drink all day!"

"The pity av ut!" the woman's sympathetic voice was heard to mutter. "Rist quiet, an' Oi'll see what Oi can do fer yez!"

They heard her going away and were so famished that they determined to await the result of her promise before pushing open the door.

They waited a long while, an hour perhaps, though it seemed much longer, shut up in that black hole. At last there was a step outside and another tap at the door, which Pote pushed open. The night was moonless. Only the stars shone; but their eyes, dilated in the blackness of their prison, at once discerned a tall form—the one Covel had twice before seen in a red coat. Behind her stood a colored woman with a platter in her hands.

"Oi've made ye hommat to eat," the tall one said. "And here be two spoons to ate it wid."

The platter contained a savory mass which emitted an appetizing odor, made apparently of eggs—turtles' eggs perhaps. Whatever its origin, the two half-starved boys needed no second invitation to fall to with the spoons, each seeking to obtain his full share. Meantime the colored woman who had not uttered a word, departed silently, but returned erelong, fetching a crock of water.

"Now thin, this is the best Oi can do fer yez," the Irish woman said. "If ye think ye can git away, the good Lord hilp yez! But it's mesilf that dunno where to! Oi've heard the Auld One say there's a place called Nassau, far oop to the northard o' here; but it's on anither oiland than this. No one lives on this oiland, and that's why the pirates—bad cess to 'em!—is here. It's all thick woods an' a bar shore to foller; but ef ye iver hopes to git away aloive ye had mayhap betther try it and' be goin', fer ef the Auld One finds ye be still aloive he moight coom hisself, goon in hand, fer yez!"

Pote offered the woman one of his cherished gold sovereigns in return for her kindness, but she cried, "No, indade! Kape it. Ye may yit escape to soom place where goold can be spint. But such luck is not fer the loikes o' me! Oi've me b'y to care fer here, and here Oi shtay."

It occurred to Covel to ask the woman about the white boy he had seen following them; but Pote was now begging her to show them the trail back to the wreck.

"Show us the trail back to the beach, and our schooner," he begged.

The woman hesitated, being evidently afraid that she would be discovered aiding the fugitives. But she complied, leading the boys to a point on the west side of the cleared tract. On the way she told them in whispers that their captor was an ex-convict from Cuba named Pedro Sanchez, also known as Pedro el Diablo, or as E. Viejo (the Old One). In ferocity and cunning, he was a true successor of the notorious buccaneers who infested West Indian waters until the warships of England put an end to their two centuries of rapine.

In the early years of the nineteenth century there was a fresh outbreak of piracy, perhaps winked at by the Spanish authorities at Havana, Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba. The miscreants who engaged in it were even more murderous than the early buccaneers, often butchering their captives with the remark that "dead men tell no tales," and with another saying popular among them; namely, "They will hang us for killing one of ye, so we might as well kill all of ye." During eleven years, more than three thousand vessels, mostly English and American, were pillaged, and many of the crews and passengers were put to death.

Our government sent five cruisers to the West Indies to ferret out these marauders, and England's cruisers were also active in the good work. When taken, the scoundrels were given short shrift. The curse of open piracy was thereby ended, a hundred years ago, and only the more crafty rascals escaped, to pass their lives under assumed names, and to lurk in spots where the cruisers did not come. Pedro Sanchez, more sagacious than many of the brutal and drunken ruffians in his profession, appears to have foreseen the time when piracy would be suppressed. He looked out a retreat for himself in the unknown wilds of Andros Island, finding an anchorage for his sloop in an uncharted cove protected by cays.

When the pursuit grew sharp, Sanchez burned his vessel and retired to a fastness among the limestone hillocks, twelve or fifteen miles in the interior. Here a covered fortalice was built of logs, and a great store of booty deposited, including clothing, guns, a small cannon, ammunition, food supplies, and a large sum in silver money and jewelry, taken from the many vessels his men had robbed.

There were a number of women as well, mostly colored women who served the men; and among them was the tall Irishwoman, whom Sanchez had taken off an emigrant brig which he overhauled on its way to Jamaica. He forced her at the pistol's point to marry him, and thereafter—with no chance of escape—she had lived wretchedly in his retreat.

All these details she whispered into Covel's ear in her broken English. He pitied her, wanted to help her escape if it were possible. But she shook her head. The difficulty of ever leaving Andros Island was only too well known to her.

(To be continued.)

The Cheerful Plowman

SQUARE WITH THE PREACHER

IT'S easy to scoff. Why, the weakest of men can snicker and laugh at the wisest in ten. No brains are required, that's as certain as fate. They are scarcely desired by the fellows who prate of the other man's lack or the other man's loss while stabbing his back with the daggers of dross.

I hear fellows say of the preacher, good soul, that he stands in the way of the world as a whole; that he hasn't a word for the social uplift or the faltering bird who is starting to drift. I hear fellows say that he talks in a trance of the wiles and the walks of some Babylon dance, or tells of the sins of the Legions of Rome as they plundered the bins of an Israel home.

They say he has naught for the modern-day man, for the struggle now fought by the Billy or Dan. Abstract as a theme so the fellows declare, abstract as a dream in the thinnest of air. "No message for me." I have heard them opine, "As vague as the sea," and, "He ought to resign."

The boys aren't fair, for they seldom go down to the church over there with its shingles so brown, and they rarely have heard from the pulpit, I know, a sentence or word—I am telling you so. They snicker and scoff in a cynical way, and they leer and they laugh, both the young and the gray, but I notice they give very little of gold that the preacher may live through the heat and the cold.

He preaches good sense every day of his life he is modern, intense, and alive to the strife that the modern man meets in the shop, on the farm, as he fights for his eats with his brain and his arm. From the greatest of books, from the Master of Men who humbles the crooks of the now and the then, he is mustering truth for the guidance of folks, for the old and the youth who are lugging the yokes. It's easy to sneer at another man's acts when our thinking is drear and we haven't the facts.

J. E. T.

That Little Mother of Mine

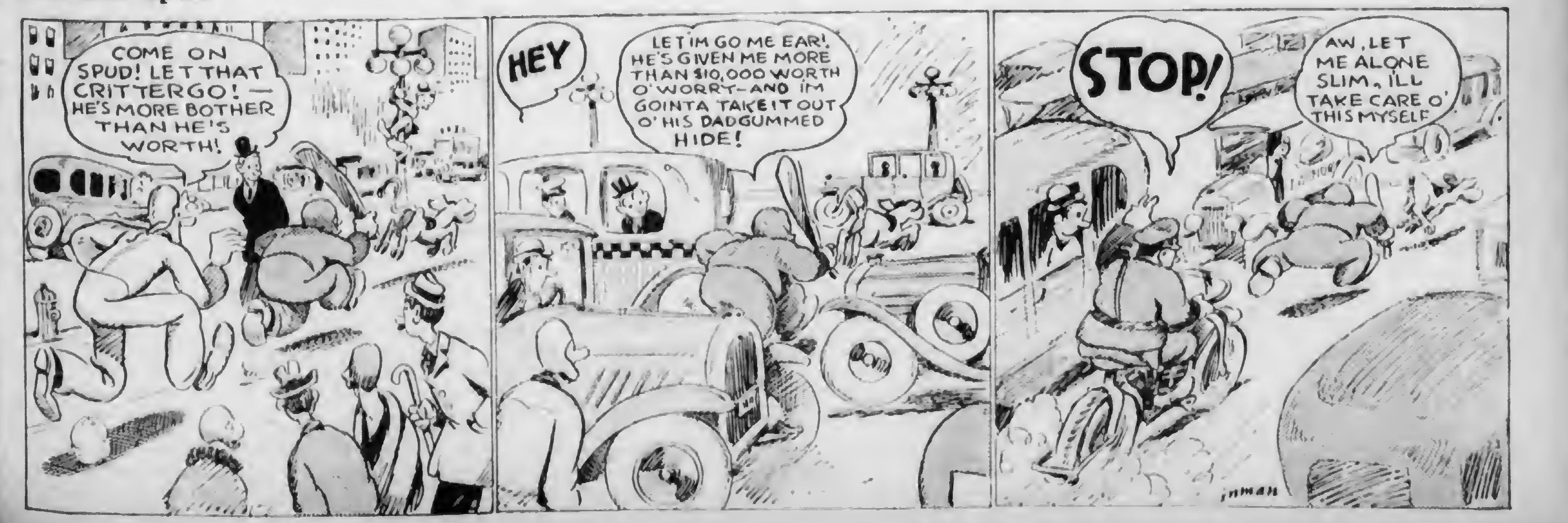
By C. P. McDONALD

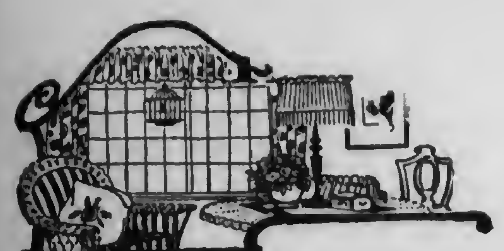
She always is smiling and singing a song,
Is that little mother of mine;
The world is a haven where nothing is wrong
To that little mother of mine,
She talks to the flowers, the birds, and the bees,
And tenderly nurtures the garden and trees;
And life is the sweetest of all melodies
To that little mother of mine.

She works with a song in her heart all the day,
Does that little mother of mine,
Though skies are sun-golden or dripping and gray,
Does that little mother of mine,
She's had her reverses, her grief, and her pain;
A small share of sunshine, a big share of rain;
But never has any one heard her complain—
Not that little mother of mine!

Brave is the heart of her—aye, brave and strong,
Is that little mother of mine;
Bearing her cross with a bit of a song,
Is that little mother of mine;
Wearing her halo of true womanhood,
Saying, "God's merciful, gentle, and good,"
She's carried on, knowing that He understood—
Has that little mother of mine!

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - - **Inman**


COME ON SPUD! LET THAT CRITTERGO! — HE'S MORE BOTHER THAN HE'S WORTH!
HEY
LETIM GO ME EAR! HE'S GIVEN ME MORE THAN $10,000 WORTH O' WORRY—AND IM GOINTA TAKE IT OUT O' HIS DADGUMMED HIDE!
STOP!
AW, LET ME ALONE SLIM, ILL TAKE CARE O' THIS MYSELF
INMAN



The Farm Home

Make Use of the Apple

By Blanche Funk

BAKED apples are always delicious and may be varied by the use of different fillings. Wash and core the apples and make a cut around each one about two inches below the hole left by removing the core. This will allow the steam to escape so that the apple will retain its shape during the baking period. The fillings may be varied by using brown sugar, or jelly and raisins, dried apricots and sugar, honey, nuts and raisins. Maple syrup and nut meats also make a delicious filling. Then we may use our ingenuity and experiment a little and make a number of other delicious fillings.

Apple dumplings are an old-fashioned dessert that are always hailed with delight. Take two cups of flour, four teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, four tablespoons shortening, two tablespoons sugar, and about three-fourths of a cup of milk. Mix the dry ingredients adding the milk last, making as soft a dough as can be handled. Roll it out about one-quarter of an inch thick. Cut it in squares and place on each square a portion of an apple that has been been pared, cored and sliced thin. Place the thin sliced apple in the middle of the square piece of dough. Sprinkle cinnamon and sugar generously over it. Fold the edges of the dough up so that they will meet in the center and entirely cover the fruit. Moisten the edges of the dough to make them stick together. Place them in an oiled baking dish adding a little water. Baste frequently with a sugar syrup, made with two cups of sugar, one cup of water, and one tablespoon butter. These should be baked slowly until the apples are done.

Other Ways

Gelatin apples are also delicious. Wash and core the desired number of nice red apples. Fill the cores with sugar and raisins. Steam them until they are tender but not mushy. Remove the skins and add any bright colored jelly you prefer to the centers. Prepare your gelatin and put a layer of it an inch thick in the bottom of a mold. Let this partly harden, keeping the rest of the jelly soft. Place the apples on the hardened gelatin, leaving about two inches between each apple, then pour the rest of the gelatin over the apples, letting it come well over the top of them. Let this harden, then unmold. Cut it in squares and place on individual dishes. Serve with whipped cream.

A number of salad combinations can be made with apples. Apples and cottage cheese makes a delicious salad. Wash and core the apples, then cut them in slices crosswise about one-fourth an inch thick. Place balls of cheese to which nut meats have been added in the center of each slice. Place on lettuce leaves and serve with any desired salad dressing.

Apples, nuts and raisins make a good salad. Take one-half cup of nuts cut fine, one-half cup of seedless raisins cut in half, and three cups of apples cut in small pieces. Do not cut the apples or mix the salad until you are ready to serve it. Serve on lettuce leaves with cream mayonnaise dressing.

Then there's the well-known Waldorf salad made with apples, celery and nuts. Apples, cranberries, raisins and nuts, combined also make a delicious salad. Then again we may use apples in fruit salad, as they add a delicious flavor when blended with the other fruits.

Apple fritters are a well liked dish and may be made in the following manner. Peel and core four large apples, and cut into slices. Add two tablespoons of powdered sugar, and one tablespoon of lemon juice. Dip each slice into plain fritter batter, fry light brown in deep fat, drain and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Fried apples make an excellent breakfast or supper dish. Either ripe or green apples may be fried. If green apples are to be used select ones that are over half matured. Peel and core and cut in slices about one-fourth an inch in thickness. Place in a deep frying pan with about three tablespoons of butter, a cup of sugar, a little more if the apples are very tart and enough hot water to partly cover.

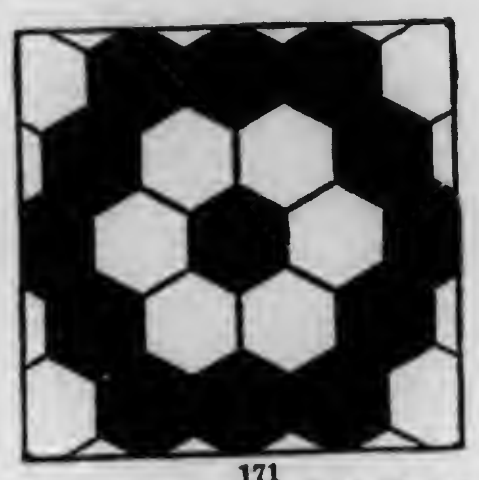
Apple cake is always welcomed at our house. To make, sift together one and one-half cups of flour, three teaspoons baking powder and one-half teaspoon salt. Rub in two tablespoons shortening, then add one-half cup of milk and mix. Place dough on floured board and pat out to about one-half inch in thickness. Place in a shallow greased pan. Then wash, pare and core about four large apples into sections, pressing them into the dough. Sprinkle with sugar and a dash of cinnamon. Bake in a moderate oven until apples are tender and brown. Sprinkle with sugar and a dash of cinnamon. Serve warm with sweetened and flavored whipped cream.

For apple sauce, wash, pare and quarter sour apples. Put into sauce pan and add cold water to almost cover. Cook slowly until soft. Add about one-half cup of sugar for each quart of apples. Cook a few minutes longer, remove from fire and add a little lemon peel, and serve either hot or cold.

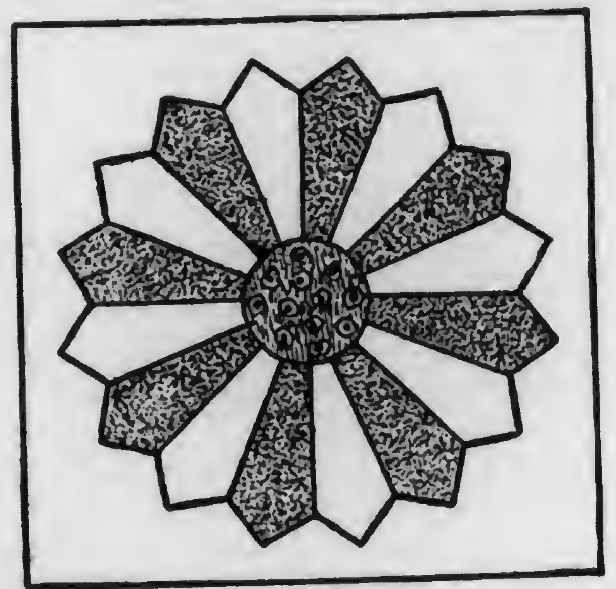
Our Readers Say—

I WONDER if any of the Home Page readers ever use cotton bags for stuffing sausage instead of the usual casings? I cut a 25-pound sugar sack lengthwise into three strips and sew them up, leaving a small hole at the end to slip onto the nozzle of the stuffer. We allow these to dry several weeks and smoke them. They are fine to slice off and fry as needed.

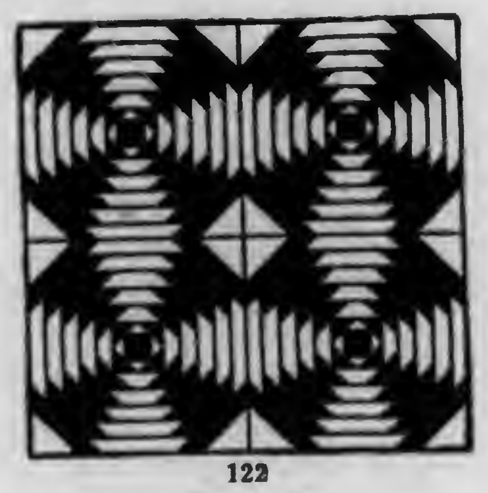
A Regular Reader.



171
Martha Washington's Rose Garden



154
Sun Flower



122
Pineapple

* * *

Here is a recipe for corn cob syrup which I have used for ten years.

One dozen dry corn cobs, two quarts of cold water. Rinse the corn cobs in cold water. Place in a kettle and add two quarts of cold water. Boil one hour; remove from heat and let steep from two to three hours. Then drain through colander for an hour. (It takes that length of time for all the liquid to drain out of the cobs.) Use one cup of brown sugar for every cup of liquid and boil until it syrups.

Here is a recipe for making maple candy out of corn cob syrup:

Two cups brown sugar, one cup corn-cob syrup. Boil until it forms a soft ball when tested in a little cold water. Add one teaspoon butter and beat as you would for fudge. Pour on buttered platter and cut in squares. Mrs. C. C. H.

* * *

Can some one tell me how to make chocolate popcorn balls? Mrs. A. L.

◆

ALWAYS keep a patient in bed for twenty-four hours after the temperature returns to normal. This often prevents complications.

* * *

Constipation may often be relieved by having the patient eat an apple at night, and for breakfast hot water, fruit and bran. The other meals may consist of the regular family menu, with an abundance of fruits and vegetables. M. C. B.

Uses for Baking Soda

By Arlene Putnam

BICARBONATE OF SODA, or common baking soda, has so many uses about the household that it is improvident to be without a package.

A teaspoon of soda dissolved in a glass of hot water and given in teaspoonful doses at intervals will relieve an acid stomach and indigestion. The same proportion of soda and hot water is one of the best gargles for a sore throat. Also, the same proportion of soda and lukewarm water is of use in washing small burns or scalds. For the stings and bites of insects a soda wash is beneficial, for the poison from insects is acid.

A soda bath is very refreshing, one teacup of soda to a tub of hot water. A soda footbath is a relief for tired and burning feet, and of especial value if one is troubled with perspiring feet. In fact, soda solution makes a fine deodorizer.

Bicarbonate of soda is very useful in the removal of acid stains from fabric.

A pinch of soda is often used for keeping greens from losing their color when cooking, but in this case, it is probably better to drop greens into boiling salted water and cook without a cover in order to preserve their color.

Many people use a solution of soda and water for a mouth wash.

In combination with vaseline, equal parts, it is an efficient treatment for sunburn.

Soda is valuable for cleaning tin and agate ware, for cleaning hairbrushes, and of course we are all familiar with it as a leavening with sour milk, sour cream or molasses.

I believe there should be a box of baking soda in the kitchen cabinet, and another one in the bathroom cabinet.

◆

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So feminine-appealing
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BECAUSE we were besieged with requests for quilt patterns, we have had a special book prepared showing the old-time and new favorites. You will get the same thrill in handing your quilt on to the coming generations, our mothers and grandmothers got in handing down their handiwork to us. The creation of your own hands, a piece of needlework or a quilt becomes priceless.

A glance through the pages of our booklet will reveal a wealth of money-saving possibilities to every thrifty needleworker. Here are beautiful patterns, neatly and clearly stamped, on fine grade materials offered direct to you at wholesale prices—postage paid.

This booklet and any one of the quilt patterns shown here will be sent to you for twenty-five cents. If you desire all three patterns but not the book, the price is the same. The cost of one pattern is ten cents. Address Quilt Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

◆

Something New

FOR the friend who is going on a trip, or whose anniversary you wish to remember, try a little box of sugared hickory nutmeats. Crack enough hickory nuts to make two cups after pieces smaller than quarters have been removed. Put whole meats in a pan and set in front of oven to heat. Make a syrup of one cup sugar and one-half cup water, cooking until at soft ball stage. Hold pan of warmed nut meats three or four inches above fire and pour hot syrup over them, shaking vigorously so that every piece will be well coated with the syrup. Put on top of warming oven until thoroughly dry. Turn in sieve and shake gently to remove any surplus sugar, before packing in box.

L. M. Thornton.

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Get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. Pour this into a pint bottle; then fill it with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. The full pint thus made costs no more than a small bottle of ready-made medicine, yet it is much more effective. It is pure, keeps perfectly and children love its pleasant taste.

This simple remedy has a remarkable three-fold action. It goes right to the seat of trouble, loosens the germ-laden phlegm, and soothes away the inflammation. Part of the medicine is absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly upon the bronchial tubes and thus helps inwardly to throw off the whole trouble with surprising ease.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined palatable form, and known as one of the greatest medicinal agents for severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

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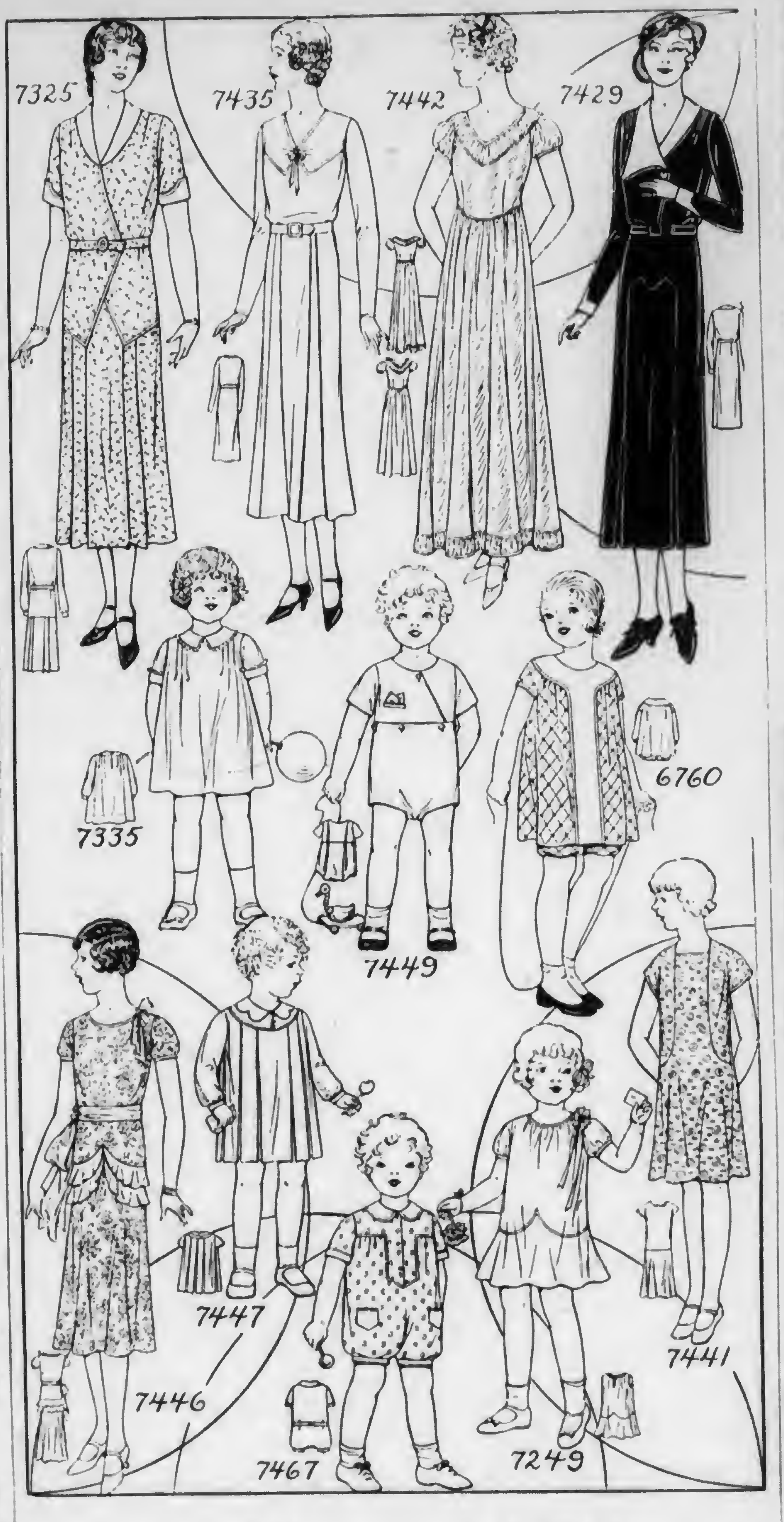

For Women and Girls

No. 7325.—Ladies' house frock. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. Size 46 if made with long sleeves, requires 4⅞ yards of 35-inch material. With short sleeves 4⅝ yards. For contrasting material ⅜ yard 35 inches wide is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7435.—Misses' dress. Designed in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 3¼ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7442.—Juniors' dress. Designed in sizes: 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Size 13 as shown in the large view requires 4⅜ yards of 35-inch material. With shirred bands at yoke only 3½ yards. To make the bands of contrasting material will require 1 1-3 yards 35 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7429.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5¼ yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material ⅝ yard is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7335.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 with long sleeves requires 1⅞ yards 29 inches wide. With short sleeves 1⅝ yards. One and one-half yards gathered lace or other gathered edging will be required to trim collar and cuffs. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7449.—Child's play suit. Designed by Bureau of Home Economics.

Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1⅞ yards of 29-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6760.—Girls' dress with bloomers. Cut in three sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 2 1-3 yards of 35-inch material. To make yoke portions and band cuffs of contrasting material requires ½ yard 35 inches wide, cut crosswise. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7446.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 1⅞ yards of the printed material and ¾ yard of the plain material 35 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7447.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 with long sleeves, requires 1⅞ yards of 32-inch material. With short sleeves 1¾ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7467.—Child's rompers. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. A 1-year size requires 1½ yards of material 36 inches wide together with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7249.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material, if made with sleeves. Without sleeves 1¼ yards. Ribbon rosette and ends requires 1¾ yards. To finish with bias binding requires 1⅞ yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7441.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 10 requires 1⅞ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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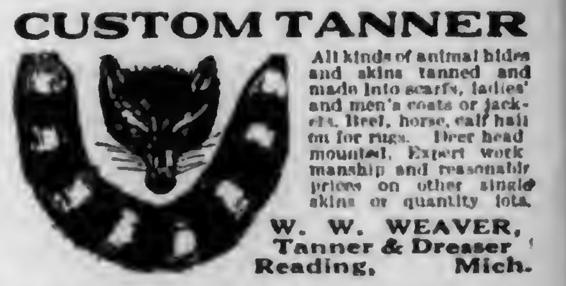

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Young People's Forum

For Washington Day

By Jane M. Bush

A crossword puzzle, a little play. Some pencil games for Washington Day.

Compounding G and W.

EACH joining forms a compound word, the first letter of each word being G and W, respectively, as in Guesswork.

1. Join a number of men working under one person and a path or route, and have a passageway on a ship.
2. Join a color and a sorceress, and have a street in New York City.
3. Join a fluid used for cooking and a word meaning labor, and have a place where the fluid is made.
4. Join a word meaning meek or mild and a female, and have a person of good breeding.
5. Join a bright warm light and a creeping insect, and have another insect that emits a shining green light.
6. Join the Supreme Being and a word meaning humor, and have a bird that frequents the banks of rivers.
7. Join a word meaning wholesome or right and a legal document, and have a kindly feeling.
8. Join a conjecture and a word meaning labor, and have anything done haphazard.
9. Join a large body of water and a noxious plant, and have an ocean plant.
10. Join a firearm and the marks of a whip on an animal and have the upper edge of a ship's side.

ANSWERS

1, Gangway; 2, Greenwich; 3, Gasworks; 4, Gentlewoman; 5, Glowworm; 6, Godwit; 7, Goodwill; 8, Guesswork; 9, Gulfweed; 10, Gunwale.

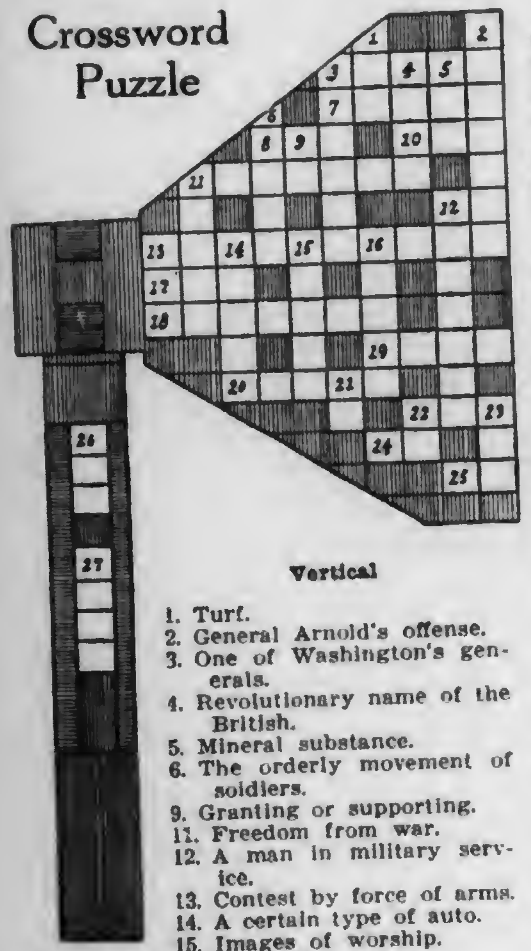
* * *

Telegrams

This is a fine ice-breaker for a party. Give each person a small paper hatchet upon which has been written the letters W-A-S-H-I-N-G-T-O-N, which must be used as the initial letters of a ten-word telegram. Read the finished telegrams aloud, and let the company decide upon the winner. Give a first prize, and a consolation prize. A small box of candied cherries, for the first, a hatchet cut from cheese, for the consolation, or any other suitable article that may suggest itself.

Sample Telegrams: Wave and shampoo hair—improvement noticeable—get tint—order nets. Will Anne sing—Harry is not going to Oberlin now.

Crossword Puzzle



Vertical

1. Turf.
2. General Arnold's offense.
3. One of Washington's generals.
4. Revolutionary name of the British.
5. Mineral substance.
6. The orderly movement of soldiers.
9. Granting or supporting.
11. Freedom from war.
12. A man in military service.
13. Contest by force of arms.
14. A certain type of auto.
15. Images of worship.
16. One of Washington's generals.
21. A boy's name (abbreviation).
22. A conjunction.
23. A vehicle.
26. A head covering.
27. A boy's name (abbreviation).

Horizontal

3 Motive power.
7. To worship.
8. What we breathe.
10. A girl's name.
11. Violation of faith.
12. In this manner.
13. Our first President.
17. A flyer.
18. Nickname of British Revolutionary soldier.
19. A narrative poem.
20. Organ of smell (plural).
22. An electric light.
24. Our country. (abbrev.)
25. E re: before.

* * *

A Brave Little Rebel

Characters

Hetty—A little Colonial maid of ten.

Roger, her cousin—A Continental soldier.

British Soldiers—(2).

(Hetty is bleaching linen on the grass. She carries a wooden bucket of water back and forth between the sheets and smaller pieces, using her hand to sprinkle them generously. Nearby is her small rocker in which is a sampler, a ball of wool and a crewel needle carefully threaded in the sampler. A soldier runs on. Hetty very nearly drops the bucket.)

Hetty—Oh! Cousin Roger! You startled me, running in so unawares. And you nearly stepped on the linen. (Reproachfully.)

(Roger's face is pale and streaked with dust. He appears exhausted.)

Roger (speaks in a loud whisper.)—Are you alone, Hetty?

Hetty—Yes, cousin. Mother and sister are working in the fields. But Roger, (looking keenly at him) why do you look so strange? (Hetty puts bucket on ground, and grasps Roger's arm with both her hands; she seems about to cry.) Do you bring ill-news of father and the boys?

Roger—No, Hetty. When I last saw them they were still bravely fighting. But the Redcoats are hunting me, Hetty, and I dare not hide in the house or the fields. (Looks furtively over his shoulder, and speaks rapidly.) They will soon be here, Hetty, and you must tell them I have gone down the road to meet the mail-cart. Then I will go out through the forest and evade them. Will you, Hetty? Tell them just that, and no more?

Hetty—But Roger, that would not be true.

Roger—Child! Would you stop to decide between truth and falsehood when the British are almost upon my heels?

Hetty—(Shaking her head stubbornly.) It would be a falsehood, cousin, and I could not speak it as a truth. The Redcoats would know, and by that very token, might do the contrary thing, and follow directly after you.

Roger—(Grasps Hetty's shoulders and shakes her.) Listen, child! I am a spy. I carry important information regarding the movement of British troops which General Washington must have before tomorrow's sunset. Have you turned Tory that you scruple at a falsehood to help our cause? Hark! (There is a distant sound of horses' hoofs on wooden plank.) They are crossing the river now. I must go, Hetty. And if I am caught—you know the fate of a spy. Just tell them I went to meet the mail-cart—and God will bless you.

(Hetty stands as if unable to move, her eyes wide and frightened, as Roger turns to leave. Then Hetty's glance rests upon the unbleached sheets. Her expression changes. Her eyes sparkle.)

Hetty (calling softly.)—Roger! Roger! Come back! (She runs to one of the sheets and lifts it back from the ground. Roger returns and stands beside her.)

Hetty—Quick, Roger! Lie down under the sheet! I will draw it over you so carefully and so naturally that all the Redcoats in the colonies will never dream there is aught but the tall grass beneath it. (Roger obeys, and Hetty covers him as she promised. She gets the bucket of water and sprinkles the sheet. Then goes on sprinkling the other linen, as two British soldiers run in.)

First soldier—Ho, little dame! Where are all your people? (Hetty sets the bucket on the ground and drops a curtsy.)

Hetty—My mother and my sister are working in the field, sire.

First soldier—And your father?

Hetty—Father is a captain in General Wayne's command.

First soldier—And you have no brothers to till your fields?

Hetty—No, sire. My four brothers are serving in the Continental Army.

First soldier—And you also are a dyed-in-the-wool rebel, are you not?

Hetty (lifting her head proudly)—Yes, sire.

(The second soldier laughs.)

First soldier (speaks sharply and rapidly).—Then, you have just now seen one of your precious rebels running away from us. Which way did he go?

(Hetty is frightened. She sits in a rocker and tries to work on her sampler, but her hands tremble. She lets sampler lie in her lap. She rocks primly. Soldiers watch her closely.)

Hetty—He—He said—He said—to tell you—he had gone down the road to meet the mail-cart.

Second Soldier (putting his foot on one rocker of Hetty's chair.)—We are not asking you what he said. Which way did he go? Answer! And speak the truth. Did he go to meet the mail-cart?

Hetty—I did not see him, sire.

Second soldier—Did he go toward the forest?

Hetty—I did not see him.

Second soldier—Then there was no way left for him but the open fields. Did he go where your mother and sister are working?

Hetty—I did not see him.

First soldier—The fields would be absurd. We would have sighted him before we crossed the bridge.

Second soldier—Did he hide in the house?

Hetty—No, sire. He did not hide in the house. He said he was running away from the Redcoats.

First soldier (in disgust)—Certainly. He was running away from us, and we have allowed him to continue to run, while we have questioned this child who deliberately turned her back upon him so she could not see which road he took.

Second soldier—The stubborn little baggage should be forced to speak out, and head us in the right direction.

First soldier—If she did not see him go how could she say which way he took? If British scouts are so lacking in resources as to be compelled to turn to a child for aid, they are unfit to be even the enemy of a rebel spy. It remains for us to outwit the knave and prove our own fitness to serve his majesty, the king. (He turns to Hetty.) What is your name, little maid?

Hetty (still frightened.)—Hetty Munroe, sire.

First soldier (suddenly standing at salute.)—Mistress Hetty Munroe—a brave little rebel. (The soldiers hurry away. There is the sound of galloping horses which gradually grows fainter. Hetty rocks until the sounds cease, then runs across to Roger who lies still under the sheet.)

Hetty (Speaks softly.)—They have gone, Roger. You can take the forest road now. (She lifts the sheet and Roger stands up.)

Roger—Not yet, Hetty. They may be lingering about, so I will hide in the Indian cave on the hill. They could never find me there. And when twilight falls I will slip away, and even you need not know which way I go.

Hetty (Nervously clasping and unclasping her hands.)—And I will bring provisions for your knapsack and powder for your horn, and prayers to follow you until our cause is won. (Hetty smiles mischievously.) You see, cousin Roger, I have not yet turned Tory.

Roger (Puts his arm across Hetty's shoulder and kisses her on her forehead.)—But for your courage and wit I might now be in the Redcoats' hands. (He steps back quickly and salutes.) Mistress Hetty Munroe—a brave little rebel.

(Hetty smiles and curtsys, and Roger runs off, Hetty watching him.)

Curtain

Suggestions: Hetty's dress is long, with a short, tight-fitting waist, very wide collar. Colonial sunbonnet. Apron. No buckles on her shoes. If this playlet is given indoors, a green rug, green burlap, green leaves, pine needles or hemlock stripped from the branches, may be substituted for grass. Crumpled newspapers, excelsior, or a small quantity of straw or hay may be used under the sheets to give the illusion of the "tall grass beneath." Very lightweight cardboard or heavy brown wrapping paper, perforated by being stitched on an unthreaded machine, makes a creditable sampler. Instead of a curtain, Hetty may slowly follow Roger, as he leaves.

◆

JUST A BOY

I think he was
Like other boys—
He had his sorrows
And his joys.

Sometimes, I'm sure
He left undone
Some needed task—
George Washington.

Historic Contest

THE FINAL LIST

INSTEAD of six lists of questions in our Historical Contest, we shall have but five. When you have answered this list, hurry them back to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Be sure to send all lists and your story on "Why I'm Proud of America."

LIST No. 5
American Wars

1. Give the date of the "Boston Tea Party."
2. On what date was the Declaration of Independence drawn up?
3. In what city was the Liberty Bell rung?
4. What country assisted the colonies?

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History Repeats

By S. W. FLETCHER

IN his presidential address before the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society (now the State Horticultural Society) fifty-six years ago, in 1876, Edwin Satterthwaite of Jenkintown said:

"It must be admitted that the prospects of fruit growing as a business are not encouraging. Rapid and cheap connection with all the world has brought us in close competition with the more favorable soils and climates of other states, and with the cheap labor of distant lands. At the same time, it is obvious that the depression in the business of fruit growing is not caused entirely by these influences, but is largely due to the general stagnation in business, the blighting effects of which are ruining every enterprise. It is quite evident that there is now more fruit produced and sent to market than can be disposed of at remunerative prices. It is important to know whether this condition arises entirely from excessive production or partially, perhaps largely, from the general stagnation in business, which has reduced the ability to purchase of the mass of consumers."

A Background

These words, spoken fifty-six years ago, describe very well conditions in 1932 also. History, whether political or economic, gives us a background and a perspective that may be secured in no other way. It relates the present to the past. We learn that our experiences are not peculiar to us alone. History repeats itself. What happens today may have happened, in a slightly different form, years ago; and may occur again in some future generation. We remember the words of Patrick Henry, the flaming orator of the Revolution: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging the future but by the past." We will do well to heed the teachings of history.

One of these teachings is that truth is progressive, not static. We laugh at the ignorance of our horticultural forefathers, who planted their crops according to the phase of the moon, who thought fire blight was "plant apoplexy," caused by a "surcharge of the electric fluid," and who hung horseshoes in the trees to ward it off. We say today, in our pride of intellect, "All this was error, but now we have the truth." And yet, 50 or 75 years hence, perhaps our grandchildren will be equally amused at our ignorance, and the farm practices of today will be considered out of date.

An Open Mind

So the truth, as it seems to one generation, is the error of the next. History teaches us not to be self-sufficient in our convictions; to have a reasonable regard for the opinions of others; and, above all else, to keep an open mind to the truth as it unfolds from year to year, and from generation to generation.

History teaches us, also, to have a larger measure of faith in agriculture, and greater steadfastness of purpose in pursuing it. The period from 1845 to 1872 was mostly "good" for the fruit grower. Then followed a prolonged period of depression. When Edwin Satterthwaite made his address, in 1876, he saw little hope of improvement. He could discern no rift in the clouds. And yet it is a matter of history that better times did come. Many years of substantial prosperity followed the dark days of 1876. So shall it be with us.

History repeats itself. After the boom days of 1860 to 1870 came the inevitable day of reckoning, in 1872. After 1918 came 1931. Now, as then, the process of deflation will be painful. Thousands of acres of orchards which were planted hurriedly and carelessly, with dreams of easy

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Lettuce in New Jersey fertilized with 800 lbs. of 12-24-12 Ammo-Phos high-analysis mixture at planting; 300 lbs. of Cyanamid per acre broadcast two weeks before planting.

These large, smooth, first-grade potatoes were grown on the farm of Walter Shafer, Lexington, Ohio. Yield 488 bushels per acre. Fertilized with Ammo-Phos high-analysis complete fertilizer containing more than 30 per cent plant food.

Potatoes in Aroostook County, Maine, fertilized with 1,200 lbs. of Ammo-Phos high-analysis 8-16-16 mixture per acre. Average 1930 yield of this 7-acre field was 383 bushels per acre.

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Give large increases in yield, earlier maturity and better quality potatoes and vegetables.

AMMO-PHOS effectively combines the fertilizing value of both nitrogen and highly-soluble phosphoric acid in a single high-analysis material with a minimum of bulk and a maximum of convenience.

Above are three pictures showing the effect of Ammo-Phos High-Analysis fertilizers on potatoes and lettuce over a wide area. These are but a few of the pictures in our new booklet "Facts About Ammo-Phos High-Analysis Fertilizers" which will be sent to you free upon request.

Ammo-Phos is available in two analyses: 11-48-0 and 16-20-0. Complete high-analysis fertilizers made by mixing Ammo-Phos, muriate of potash and dolomitic limestone are being made by leading manufacturers and mixers.

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money, many of them on frosty sites or on thin soils where the cost of production is high, must pass out of the picture. These purely speculative orchards were pulled out in the years that followed 1872; they will be pulled out in the years that follow 1932. The shrinkage was heavy then; it will be heavy now.

But the fruit grower who has used good judgment in the selection of a site for his orchard and in the choice of varieties, who continues to give it good care but keeps down the cost of production, and who — most important of all—does not lose heart, that man can face the future with confidence. Good times come again to him. This is the teaching of history.

English Walnuts

TWO or three weeks ago one of your readers spoke about English walnuts and asked others to report their experiences with these great nut trees. I have 18 fine trees in Wayne county. They are seedlings. I got them from Brooklyn, N. Y., and brought them to the farm when they were one year old.

It takes a long time to get seedling trees into bearing, but when you look back the time has passed very quick. I believe every young farmer has places where these stately trees would be an ornament and give him pleasant returns before he is middle-aged.

Some of my trees bear thin-shelled nuts and some heavy shelled, but the flavor is far milder and not near as bitter as the California nuts. They are fine looking trees in their green dress of leaves and in winter with their gray branches. They have stood winters here of over 15 degrees below zero. They are now 25 feet high, the stems above ground up to 36 inches in circumference.

Last summer I expected 300 pounds of nuts, but an army of red and gray squirrels came from everywhere, and while we shot 130 of them, all I got was about 25 pounds of nuts.

European hazelnuts and heart-nut trees do well. Every farmer ought to plant walnuts, English or black.

H. Haase.

Layering Peaches

The common method of propagating peaches is to sow the pits and bud the seedlings. Budding adds to the expense, and the behavior of seedling root stocks always is uncertain, since all seedlings are variable. The California Experiment Station has secured promising results from layering peaches, a method of propagation long practiced in the more humid climate of western Europe.

The trees are planted in a depression and are cut back to a stub, to encourage the production of a large number of new shoots from the crowns, above the bud. Soil is mounded around the base of the shoots, which soon throws out roots, and may then be detached and planted in the orchard. This "mound layering" has long been used to propagate quinces and the English type of gooseberries. The chief advantage is that the tree is of known vigor, hardiness and drouth resistance, since there are no variable seedling roots. It is quite possible that, in time, most varieties of fruits will be propagated either by layering or by cuttings, so that budding or grafting will not be necessary.

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New Jersey Poultrymen Meet

By R. L. Scharring-Hausen

THE winter meeting of the New Jersey State Poultry Association, held in Trenton the latter part of January in conjunction with New Jersey Agricultural Week, was devoted to a timely discussion of matters concerning baby chicks.

The first speaker on the program was Dr. J. E. Hunter, of Pennsylvania State College, who outlined "The Mineral and Vitamin Requirements of Baby Chicks."

In treating of vitamins necessary to the well-being of poultry, it was brought out that Vitamin A, present in yellow corn, alfalfa leaf meal (especially the artificially cured or dehydrated sort) and some grades of cod-liver oil, is especially important to poultry. Its lack caused disorders of the head and eye, sometimes called nutritional roup, and also of the digestive tract and kidneys.

Vitamins B and C are either present in common poultry rations or else unimportant.

Prevents Leg Weakness

Vitamin D is very important to poultry, being concerned in the utilization of minerals which go to make up the bony structure, in shell formation, and in the prevention of rickets. It is especially important to baby chicks which are being raised indoors in preventing leg weakness. Cod-liver oil and sunlight are the principal sources of Vitamin D. The oil supplies the vitamin directly, while sunlight enables the bird to manufacture its own.

Vitamin E prevents nutritional sterility in birds, which is one cause of poor hatches. It is present in cereal grains, especially in the germs of wheat, and need not be considered by the practical poultryman where wheat is being fed.

Vitamin G is not thoroughly understood, but is believed to be present to some extent in dried milk and alfalfa.

Turning to the subject of minerals, Dr. Hunter stated that calcium and phosphorus are needed in greatest abundance, and must generally be supplied in some form, while many others are required in smaller quantities but are generally supplied naturally by the ration.

Needed in Small Amounts

About twice as much calcium as phosphorus is required by the chick. About one and one-half per cent of calcium is required in the ration and less than one per cent of phosphorus. Most properly designed mashes contain about the right amount, which is supplied by ground oystershells or ground limestone in the case of calcium, and by meat scrap or fish scrap in the case of phosphorus. Too much of these minerals causes enlarged hock joints and slipped tendons in young birds, especially if raised in batteries.

Iron and copper, present in the diet, prevent anemia. Iodine, present in fish meal and to some extent in cod-liver oil, aids growth, reproduction, growth of hair and feathers, digestion of fats, metabolism of calcium and resistance to disease. While evidently important to poultry, the amount required is small and usually is present in the diet especially where fish meal is included in the mash.

Chicks That Grow

The second speaker of the morning was Perley I. Fitts, of Durham, N. H., a well-known producer of baby chicks and member of the Northeastern Poultry Council for New Hampshire. Mr. Fitts spoke on "The Production of Quality Baby Chicks." To be of good quality, according to the speaker, chicks should be uniform, of good build and good size, well pigmented, and free from disqualifications. In addition, they should be free from disease and either direct or inherited weakness; and be hardy and vigorous with potential ability to live. Quality chicks should also have the ability to grow fast and to produce good feathers. This is especially important from the broiler angle. It is important from the egg standpoint, too, because some strains have the ability to mature fast and start laying large eggs long before pullets of inferior strains have started to lay at all. High producing ancestry with good egg size is also important. It was brought out that buyers of chicks should inquire about such points before purchasing chicks, as there is a vast difference in strains. Quality of the chicks purchased as well as the price should be considered.

A Confusing Situation

Speaking of the question of freedom from disease, especially B. W. D., Mr. Fitts brought out that accredited chicks in the East means that the parent stock have been free from reaction, generally for two consecutive tests, while in other sections, such as part of the Middle West, accredited means merely that the flock has been inspected for poor individuals, with no reference to disease freedom at all. To avoid confusion, terminology should be uniform throughout the United States.

It was also brought out that the prevention of fowl pox and other ailments in the parent stock also helps to produce good chicks, because any outbreak of disease in the old birds tends to lower their vitality.

The third and last speaker of the day was Reese V. Hicks, managing director of the International Baby Chick Association, who spoke on "The 1932 Outlook for Baby Chicks." Mr. Hicks stated that poultry has been in a generally favorable condition during the past year, low egg prices having been offset by the low price of feed, and that similar conditions would probably prevail in the year to come. According to the speaker, the demand for chicks will probably be slow during the early part of the hatching season, with a rush later as was the case in 1931. If this is the case, a favorable year can be expected in 1932, especially in the fall when there may be some shortage of eggs.

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Kraco Milk Sugar feed provides ample lactose (milk sugar) for promoting health and growth, and guards against coccidiosis.

Dicapho Calcium Phosphate provides calcium phosphate in its most digestible form. 50% more digestible than bone meal.

Cod Liver Oil and yellow corn meal give ample quantities of vitamins D and A, both of which must be present for normal growth.

"We are sending you picture of a double section of our two floor 14,000 capacity brooder house. We have at present 7,000 chicks on the lower floor, all on your All-Mash Starter. Our 1500 three wks. old chicks weigh around six ounces each. Our mortality for the first 10 days on the entire 7,000 is around three percent.

We had planned to test some other mashes but our results with your mash are so satisfactory we don't think it possible to get any better results, so we have given up the idea of a test.

The hatchability of eggs from flocks fed Ubiko Laying Mash is far superior to that of flocks on all other feeds used in this vicinity. We are, to say the least, most highly pleased with Ubiko Feeds." — Nelson's Poultry Farm & Hatchery, J. F. Nelson, Manager, Grove City, Pa.

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EGGS and CHICKS 40% Below 1929 Prices

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WORLD'S RECORD Strains Hanson & Barron S.C.W. Leghorns, Barred & W. Rocks, S.C. Reds & W. Wyandottes. Pedigreed and Flock matings; guaranteed quality. Priced right. Catalog ..

RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARMS, JAMESTOWN, PA. BLOOD TESTED
Box P-A M. A. Campbell, Prop.

ALL ELECTRIC HATCHED

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

A FEW years ago eggs reached the highest price during the winter and poultrymen got their chicks in April or early May with the expectation that the pullets from these hatches would start to lay in time to take advantage of these prices. Lately, however, due partly to the use of electric lights, production has been made heavy during the winter months, so that there are plenty of eggs on the market at a time when eggs used to be scarce, and prices are no longer at their height during December and January. The peak of the market lately has been during September, October and November, followed by declining prices after Thanksgiving.

* * *

EGGS are somewhat scarce during the fall because the old birds are molting instead of laying, while the new pullets are not yet old enough to lay heavily. To meet this condition, observant poultrymen are now starting chicks in late January, February and early March, expecting the pullets to come into production during the summer. Such early pullets will start in July or later, and if properly handled, give good production during August, September and October. They probably will then go into a partial or complete molt, depending largely on how they are handled, and production will be decreased until after the first of the year, when they will begin to lay heavily again and continue just like old hens late into the summer.

* * *

BY starting part of the chicks in this way, and putting out the rest during late March, April and early May for the normal crop of pullets which will lay throughout the winter, good production should be obtained at all seasons of the year, and the poultryman will have eggs to sell at the season when they are scarce and in good demand. Of course not all poultrymen are equipped to handle such early chicks, and no one who is not so equipped should attempt to do so; but the man who has good warm buildings and dependable brooder stoves will find next summer that he did a wise thing in starting a brood of chicks now.

* * *

I HAVE 800 Leghorn chicks hatched the last week in January, and expect to have more in February. The first chicks are doing very nicely, and will go out on wire sun porches as soon as possible. The broilers will be sold off and the pullets transferred to range houses in time to start a later batch of chicks in the brooder houses before the season closes, so that the brooders will see double service this season.

* * *

I SPENT a day at the Farm Show in Harrisburg, with its wonderful exhibits of livestock, farm products and equipment of all sorts. The poultry exhibits and egg show gave a very impressive picture of the importance of the poultry industry in Pennsylvania.

* * *

I LIKED especially the large exhibit of geese, and particularly the honk of one Chinese gander, which sounded for all the world like the chime whistle on a B. & O. fast train.

* * *

LAST year and this year are very similar, in regard to the egg market and the chick market. We had a drope in the price of eggs in January, and some hatcheries report that chick orders dropped, too, because buyers were holding off to see what may happen. Last year the same thing

One looks like another . . .

YES, baby chicks look much alike. But there's a difference you cannot see. You must know their breeding and records.

We prove the superiority of Kerr Chicks by entering their heavy-laying ancestors in leading Eastern egg-laying contests year after year. The records are official.

We are in the contests again this year—competing against the country's leading specialty breeders. Our contest birds are making enviable records against the best laying flocks from many states.

Kerr Chicks carry the same blood lines as their record-making ancestors.

Over 60,000 blood-tested breeders. Special discounts on early orders. Write for Free Chick Book with price list and all particulars.

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Says Pennsylvania Poultryman. "Could never raise more than half of my baby chicks. I have now been using Bourbon Poultry Medicine for three years and seldom lose a chick."

BOURBON Poultry Medicine

Brings Baby Chicks thru first six weeks strong, vigorous, disease-resisting. Makes pullets mature early. Keeps hens laying. Small size 60c. Half pint $1.00. Pint $1.50. At all Druggists, or by mail prepaid.

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Tancred Strain White Leghorns	$8.00 per 100
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Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100
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500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.

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from our 1,200 breeders. Our breeders are direct HOLLYWOOD STRAIN and are noted for their size & heavy production of chalky white eggs. Cir. free. Write for prices. Visitors welcome.

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Big Husky Chicks at lower prices. Sent C. O. D. New Hampshire Reds, the universal breed. From accredited flocks. Also Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons, Large Type White Leghorns and Anconas. Large catalog free.

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BARRED & WH. ROCKS $11-100
LEGHORNS $10-100

Discount in larger quantities. Order now.
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CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS

Post paid in lots of —	50	100	500	1,000
S.C. Barron Wh. Leghorns	$4.50	$8	$37.50	$70.00
S.C. Bd. Rocks & Reds	5.50	10	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed $8 per 100.

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Large type Hollywood Strain S.C.W. Leghorns. Layers of large chalk white eggs. Free catalog.
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White Leghorns — Barred Rox — Reds
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Ohio Accredited
MORE MONEY in "Just Right" Chicks
Best Blood Strains Guaranteed Livability

If you want chicks that will grow faster to broiler age, start laying earlier and lay larger quantities of big eggs, depend on "Just Right" guaranteed quality.

Breeding stock from world's best, including Brown and Mann Leghorn foundation, winners in national egg contests. Bigger egg producers, pay three times as much profit. 14-day livability guaranteed. Prices moderate. Wonderful money makers.

Send for beautiful catalog showing breeds in actual colors

JUST RIGHT HATCHERY
BOX 50 NORTH BALTIMORE, OHIO

FREE Catalog in Colors ...

Blood Tested Chicks

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barred Rocks (Aristocrats)	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57	$110
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens)	3.50	6.50	12.00	57	110
S.C.W. Leghorns (T.Bar.)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90

Above chicks are tested 5 years from flocks that average 200 eggs per bird annually. Best money can buy.

—HIGH GRADE UTILITY MATINGS BELOW—

Tancred or Wyckoff	25	50	100	500	1,000
Str. S.C.W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37	$70
Bar. Rocks (Thompson)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90
Heavy Mixed Breeds	2.50	4.50	8.00	37	70
Light Mixed Breeds	2.25	4.00	7.00	32	60

From 2 & 3 year old breeders. 100% arrival postpaid. Coal Brooder stoves cheap. Cata. FREE. Write at once.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-F,
The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Wyandottes	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Assorted Light Breeds	4.00	6.00	27.50	55.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.50	8.50	40.00	75.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

20TH CENTURY CHICKS

Light Mixed $6.50 per 100. Leghorns, Anconas $7.00 per 100. Extra Quality Barron Leghorns $8.00 per 100. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds $9.00 per 100. White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $10.00 per 100 S.C. Buff Minorcas $11.00 per 100. White Pekin Ducklings $18.00 per 100. Our "Marvel" AA Quality Chicks of better quality are 2 cents higher. We ship C.O.D. Guaranteed live delivery. Get our cat.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY,
BOX Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Barron Leghorn CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at $11 per 100; $31 per 300; $51.50 per 500; $100 per 1,000. 4% Discount on early orders. 10% books orders. Chicks 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.

Robert L. Clauser, Box P, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
From Selected and Blood-Tested Flocks

Prices on—	25	50	100
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyan.	3.50	6.50	12.00
Broiler Chicks	2.00	3.50	6.00

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks. Catalog.

Nittany Valley Hatchery, Box 107, Bellefonte, Pa.

Maple Lawn Chicks
For Quality and Profit

Wh. Wyand. & Wh. Rocks	10 per 100
Tanc. Strain W. Leghorns	$8 per 100
Parks Barred Rocks (D32)	10 per 100

R. I. Reds, $10-100; Bl. Minorcas, $10-100, Light Mixed, $8-100; Heavy Mixed, $8-100. 100% live delivery. Free catalog.

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Stock.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
English Barron Str. S.C.W. Leg.	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed ..$7.00-100. Heavy Mixed .. $8.00-100. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.

EDGAR C. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

PINECREST CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Bd. & White Rocks	$10.00	$47.50	$90
R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90
White Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.50	70
Light Mixed	6.50	31.50	60

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

HILL SIDE CHICKS—Will Ship C. O. D.
PRICES SMASHED FOR 1932

Tancred Strain S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00 per 100
Parks Strain Br. Rocks (Per.5032)	10.00 per 100
S. C. REDS	10.00 per 100

Heavy Mixed, $8.00 per 100. Light Mixed, $6.50 per 100. Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$8
Barred Rocks	3.25	5.50	10
Light Mixed	2.00	3.75	7
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8

100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Special price on 500 and 1,000 lots. Free Catalog.

COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box P, Cocolamus, Pa.

BIG LEGHORN CHICKS

"Kerlin-Quality"—World's Great Money Makers—Trapnested breeders. Contest winners. Healthy—Mountain bred. Low 1932 Prices. Big discount on early orders. Free feed with chick order. Valuable 40 page Poultry Book free.

Kerlin's Poultry Farm, 213 Walnut Road, Centre Hall, Pa.

BABY CHICKS-Ohio Accredited

Best purebred stock. Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. Satisfaction Guaranteed. If you want best quality chicks which have had more than usual attention write to me. Paul Grose,

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 583, FINDLAY, OHIO

WALCK BABY CHICKS Barred & White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Black & White Giants, Anconas & White Leghorns. Breeders culled by Lloyd Baker, State College graduate. Male birds used of Pedigree Breeding. Before ordering Chicks get our Free Catalog.

L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. F, Greencastle, Pa.

Supreme Quality BABY CHICKS
Just Like Hen Hatched Chicks

Hatched from high egg record parent stock of the highest quality obtainable. Every chick guaranteed healthy and strong. Every chick carefully selected.

Order Direct From This Ad At These Prices

	25	50	100	300	500
English Wh., Brown, Buff Legh.; Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$7.90	$23.10	$38.50
Bar., Wh. Rocks; Wh. Wyan., Buff Orp.	2.50	4.75	8.90	26.10	43.50
Reds; Sil. Wyan.; Bl. Rocks, Blk. Min.	2.75	5.25	9.90	29.10	48.50
Light Assorted	2.10	4.00	6.90	20.25	32.50
Heavy Assorted	2.40	4.50	8.40	21.90	41.00
Black Giants & Light Brahmas	3.90	7.50	14.50	42.00	67.50
Down payment with order	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	5.00

Balance C.O.D. 100% live delivery Guaranteed post paid to your door.

6½c Up

Supreme Quality Baby Chick Hatchery, Route 2, Ada, Ohio

GUARANTEED LIVABILITY

NEW LOW PRICES on "Wolf-Certified" Baby Chicks

LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED

Lowest prices ever quoted on "Wolf-Certified" Chicks. All pure bred flocks, finest blood strains, big egg producers and fast growers. Lots of vigor, and guaranteed to live 14 days on our Utility and Quality grades only. Replace in 7 days at ½ the regular price. Next 7 days at ¼ the regular price. $1.00 per 100, books your order. Balance shipped C.O.D.

Send for Catalog in Colors Explaining Our New Low Prices

Wolf Hatching & Breeding Farms, Box 4 Gibsonburg, Ohio

Wene Chicks

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes
CROSS-BREEDS: Wyan-Rocks, Bram-Rocks, Rhodi-Rocks

SPECIALTY-BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS PAY BEST
Large Chalk-White Egg-Producing Strain.
Only Hen Breeders and R. O. P. Cockerels used in best matings.
7 Years of State Blood-Testing - complete freedom from B. W. D.
We're Pioneer Producers of Cross-Bred Broiler and Roaster Chicks
Write for new Revised Price List and FREE Illustrated Catalog.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY

• • FOR BETTER SUCCESS • •

Raise Earle's Pure-Bred Chicks; they make good wherever they go. Livability guaranteed; our assurance is the best insurance you can buy. Disease Free and extra quality chicks at these low prices:

Lots of	25	50	100	500	1,000
BARRED and WHITE ROCKS; REDS and BUFF ORPINGTONS	$2.75	$5.25	$9.90	$47.50	$90.00
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES	3.00	5.75	11.00	52.50	100.00
GIANT BRAHMAS, BLACK GIANTS	3.25	6.25	12.00	57.50	110.00
S. C. White and Buff Leghorns	2.25	4.25	7.90	38.00	75.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	7.50	37.00	72.00

Can ship C.O.D. 10% Books order. 100% live arrival, with extra to box. P. P. Prepaid. Free Literature.

RICHLAND POULTRY FARM, P. O. Box 1, Richland Pa.

Attention Chick Buyers
FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS

are BIG CHICKS—HEAVY CHICKS—HARDY CHICKS—Dependable Chicks. They Live—Every Breeder Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea—They Lay—Breeders rigidly culled and mated to Superlative Males.

At Ulster County Fair—New York State—they won two firsts and a second. At the New York State Fair they won one first and one second, writes one customer from Accord, N.Y. Write today for our catalog and low price list. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 216, GRAMPIAN, PA.

"Peerless" Accredited Chicks C·O·D·

10 Free Chicks with each 100 ordered before March 1st. Send $1 per 100 down with order. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with big, strong, Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as TANCRED, BARRON, MAHOOD, THOMPSON, FISHEL, etc. They are real money-makers. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

	50	100	500	1,000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed	$4.75	$8.50	$42.50	$85.00
Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds	5.25	10.00	50.00	100.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	5.75	11.00	55.00	110.00

Light Mixed, 7½c. PEERLESS HATCHERY, Box 197, LEIPSIC, OHIO

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS
BIG HATCHES FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL. EXTRA FULL COUNT Can ship C. O. D
Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

	Per 50	100	500	1,000
Large Barron Eng. S.C.Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	$5.00	$9.50	$48.00	$90
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Extra choice for broilers	6.00	11.50	56.00	110
Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	7.00	13.50	66.00	130

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F. SHERIDAN, PA.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS—EGGS

Ideal for broilers and heavy layers. Winners Georgia National and New York Egg Contests. Also Ohio State Fair. Official records up to 301 eggs. Accredited flocks headed by 200-289 egg pedigreed males. Bloodtested. Livability guaranteed. Circular free.

OSCAR W. HOLTZAPPLE, Box 60, Elida, Ohio

PENNSYLVANIA SUPERVISED Blood-Tested CHICKS & PULLETS

Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred & White Rocks, Reds. From large type Barron & Tancred Breeds. Write for price list.

LEFFARD POULTRY FARM,
R. D. 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS

White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Bar. Rocks, Buff Orp. & Heavy Mixed. Also 2 & 4 wk. started chicks. Write for low prices. 100% delivery guaranteed. Prepaid.

JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks

Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed. We ship every Tuesday. Cash or C.O.D. Write for delivered prices. 100% live arrival gtd.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	$8.00 per 100
Heavy mixed	7.00 per 100

Low prices on started chicks. Cash or C. O. D. Prepaid 100% live arrival.

J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 1, Beaver Springs, Pa.

IF YOU WANT EGGS, AND CASH

Instead of fads, try HAMPTON'S BLACK LEGHORN Day Old Chicks. Circular free.

A. E. HAMPTON, Box F, Pittstown, N. J.

CHIX White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes. Write for prices. All from free range flocks. Send for catalog.

THE MONROE HATCHERY, Box F, Richfield, Pa.

—WHITE WYANDOTTE—BABY CHICKS—

32nd Year Winners New York & Ohio State Fairs. Large Type, Heavy Layers Large Eggs. Prices Reasonable. Big Catalogue free.

Sherman Bowden & Son, Box 195B, Mansfield, O.

ATHENEON CHICKS

Leaders Since 1920—World's best egg strain matings head our 13 varieties. Imported pedigreed Big Tom Barrons and White Wyandottes. R. O. P. bloodtested beautiful dark Reds. Other Star Matings of high egg production. Prices reasonable. Triple Guarantee. $1,000 Chick Growing Contest. 10 Free Chicks per 100. New catalog tells all. Write today.

ATHENS CHICK HATCHERY, Box 45, Athens, Ohio

CHICKS Tancred & Barron Str. White Leghorns, $8.00, 100; Barred Rocks, $10.00, 100; White Rocks & Reds, $10.00, 100; Mixed, $8.00, 100. ½c less 500 lots; 1c less in 1,000 lots. 100% delivery guaranteed. Circular Free.

JACOB NIEMOND'S SONS, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS

Bar.S.C. Wh. Leg.	$7.50 per 100
S.C. Barred Rocks	9.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	10.00 per 100

Mixed $6.00 per 100. All good chicks.

CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop., Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

R.O.P. ACCREDITED TRAPNESTED WHITE LEGHORNS

For 9 years our flocks have been mated with pedigreed males and for 11 years we have trapnested. Ohio Accredited. Chick prices lowest in years. Write for catalog.

WAYNE POULTRY FARMS,
W. J. Buss, Prop., Box 144, Wooster, Ohio

QUALITY CHICKS 35,000 weekly electrically hatched. White Leghorns, 8c; Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, 9c; Heavy mixed, 8c. Reduction in 500 or 1,000 lots.

PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

SATISFACTORY CHICKS

Popular breeds—low prices—liberal guarantees. 22 years in the business enables us to give you a lot for your money. Write for full details.

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO.,
Box H, New Washington, Ohio

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS

$9.00 per 100. Heavy mixed, $7.00 per 100. Prompt service C.O.D. 100% live delivery guar.

CHAS. F. EWING, R. 2, McClure, Pa.

HEARTY PURE BRED CHICKS

Wh. & Bar. Rocks, Wh. Leghorns, $7.50-100; H. Mix, $6.50-100. Cash or C.O.D. live delivery guar. Catalog free. Started chicks cheap.

Prola Poultry Yards, Box 80, Beaver Springs, Pa.

MOSS Farm R.I. Reds

Lead All Breeds at New York Contest

For the second year, our pen led all breeds during November and December at New York State (L.I.) Contest.

Trapnested—Blood-Tested
All Stock Our Own Strain
Result of 23 Years' Pedigreeing

Broiler Chicks, hardy, fast growing. Hatches every week.

Breeding Cockerels, from high record dams, priced from $5 up.

Now is the time to order Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks. Our prices are substantially lower and the quality of our chicks is even better than last year.

Write for handsome new FREE Catalog.

MOSS FARM, Box H, Attleboro, Mass.

LIVE-LAY-PAY CHICKS

Twelve varieties, White Leghorns a specialty. Hatched from 23 and 24-oz. eggs and over. Pedigreed males head Hi-Quality flocks. Rigid culling and supervision by poultry expert, careful selection of eggs and chicks, and proper incubation by experienced operator assure every customer LIVE, LAY and PAY CHICKS. Customers report less than extra chicks lost, April and May chicks producing over 60% eggs in November. Increase your 1932 profits with Rupp's Chicks.

THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY.
Archbold, Ohio, Box PL, Rupp Bros., Proprietors.

Save 1¢ Per Chick

WATCH Me GROW

Buy Bucyrus Chicks EARLY

Start early and profit more with Bucyrus Chicks at 1c per chick saving. White Leghorns our specialty; also Brown, Buff Leghorns; Barred, White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, S.C. and R.C. Reds; backed by 14 years' reliable service and skilled breeding. Free 1932 catalog.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO.,
Box 415, Bucyrus, Ohio

Good Luck Chicks bring Prosperity.

Customer reports income $5.20 per hen. Other matings lay 230 eggs flock average. BIGGEST DIVIDEND-PAYING crop to farmers. NOW HATCHING 20 HIGH-PRODUCING WELL-BRED VARIETIES CLOSELY CULLED and INSPECTED. Before ordering send for FREE BEAUTIFUL COLOR PICTURES of OUR BIRDS and LOW PRICES. LIVABILITY GUAR.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, NAPOLEON, OHIO

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	10.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	8.00

½c per chick less in 500 lots. 1c less per chick in 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Circular FREE.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop., Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS

Our 12th year. Buy the best at the lowest prices.

	Per 100
Barred Rocks	$10.00
R. I. Reds	10.00
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00
Broilers	8.00

Also started chicks.

Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.

SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Box P, LIVERPOOL, PA.

NABOB EGG-A-DAA STRAINS 2,900,000 Chicks - Annually -

40 Breeds, bred by specialists. Greatest BIG egg laying strains. Pedigree bred. Tested, disease free. Guaranteed to live 14 days. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. A hatch every week all year EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS LOWEST EVER PRICED. GET OUR GREAT $1,000 PRIZE OFFER. Also, DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS and GOSLINGS, EGGS FOR HATCHING and MATURE BREEDERS. If you want the BEST in your community, try Nabob's. Cat'g.free.

NABOB POULTRY FARMS, Box 49, Gambier, Ohio

KLINE'S Big Type Chicks are Profit Makers

10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks	$8.00-100
Light Brahmas	15.00-100
Black Giants	15.00-100
White Giants	8.00-100
Mixed or My Choice	7.00-100

Guarant'd quality. Shipped C.O.D. Folder FREE. S. W. KLINE,
Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

Richfield Hatchery's Quality Chicks 100% Del. Guar. Free Literature.

S. C. W. Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barron & Tancred Str.	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
B. Rocks & Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	..
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Light Mixed	2.00	3.25	6.00	30.00	58

Bred for egg production. Hatched from large healthy stock. Richfield Hatchery, Box 35, Richfield, Pa.

Best Quality CHICKS

From 2 & 3-yr.-old Breeders.	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70
S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70
S.C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90

Light Mix., $7.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $8.00 per 100. 100% live del. Post Paid. Write for free circular.

Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

Sired by Pedigreed Cockerels from Bloodtested R.O.P. Hens with official records up to 315 eggs. $10 per 100; $47.50 per 500; $90 per 1,000. 10% books order. Catalogue free. Prices on Rocks and Reds on request.

CRESTWOOD POULTRY FARMS,
Schaefferstown, Penna.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Legh.	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barron Strain S. C. Wh. Legh.	8.00	37.50	70.00
Barred Rox or R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed, $7.00—100; Heavy Mixed $8.00—100. 100% live delivery, P. P. Write for new circular giving full details on all breeds. Clear Spring Hatchery,

F. B. LEISTER, Prop., Box 51 McAlisterville, Pa.

BUILDS CHICKS 49% HEAVIER THAN U.S. STANDARD!

IN the most recent of the extensive chick feeding tests which we constantly are making at our experimental farm, chicks that were fed exclusively on B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration for the first six weeks and then changed over to B-B Vitamized All-Mash Broiler and Growing Ration showed at the end of 8 weeks an average weight *49% heavier than the U. S. Standard for 8-weeks-old birds!*

Not only were these B-B Chicks far heavier than our experimental flocks fed on other feeds, but they showed increased vitality, more uniform growth, better developed frames, greater body capacity, fewer culls and deformed birds and reduced mortality.

These important results are because of the uniform high quality, cleanliness and perfect balance of B-B Vitamized All-Mash Starter and Growing Rations. The Growth and Vigor Vitamins A and B, the Sunshine Vitamin D and an accurate mineral balance are supplied through such health-giving ingredients as Cod Liver Oil, Milk Sugar Feed, Dried Buttermilk, Alfalfa Leaf Meal, Meat Meal, Fish Meal and other needed concentrates and minerals, all blended, proportioned and mixed so that each is present in exactly the right amount in every ounce of the finished feed.

B-B Chick Starter Ration is sold with a guarantee that if it doesn't produce sturdier, better-feathered chicks, eliminate rickets and cut mortality rate that you can return the empty bags with your figures to your dealer and get your money back. Try it on this basis! Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

BULL BRAND B-B ALL MASH Vitamized CHICK STARTER RATION

MOST PRODUCTIVE . . . YET SURPRISINGLY LOW IN COST

Officially Blood-Tested CHICKS

Pennsylvania State Supervised

Years of specializing and breeding

S. C. W. LEGHORNS
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

Moderate Prices. Write for circular.

BACHELIER BROS. POULTRY FARM
Box 2, GRAMPIAN, PA.

The Wright Way to POULTRY PROFITS

Turn your poultry work into cash. This book tells you how. Learn about Ohio Accredited, blood-tested chicks from pedigreed R. O. P. males. Big sturdy chicks that won prizes in the World's Largest Chick Show. Priced right. Get more eggs at less cost. Raise broilers quickly—profitably. Don't miss it. Send for this book NOW. FREE

Wright Farm and Hatchery
Box 107 - - - Peebles, Ohio
Wright Hatchery, Portsmouth, Ohio

BABY CHICKS
BEST INCOME 1932

White & Brown Leghorns, White & Barred Rocks, Reds, White, Silver & Col. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Giants and Sussex.

$6.00 per hundred and up

Send for free catalog. Established 1906.

THE LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

CHIX

White Leghorn Quality Chicks
FERRIS & HOLLYWOOD STRAINS

Buy chicks from the old reliable farm, they never disappoint. We are breeders of Large Type Leghorns. Layers of large chalky white eggs. Write for our catalog. It's free.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 6, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS from free range, heavy laying breeders. Barred Rocks, 100-$9; S. C. W. Leghorns, 100-$8; Heavy Mixed, 100-$8; Mixed, 100 $7. Special prices on larger lots. Free circular. LINCOLN HATCHERY. B. N. Lauver. Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	100	500	1,000
Tancred Str. S. C. W. Leghorns	$8	$37.50	$70
S. C. B. Rocks & R. I. Reds	10	47.50	90

L. Mix. $7-100; H. Mix. $8-100. 100% live delivery

D. A. STIMELING, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

LINESVILLE CHICKS

SPECIAL DISCOUNT for early orders. Better blood lines constantly added keep up quality of LINESVILLE CHICKS. Reports of satisfaction and profits prove excellent conditions and healthy, vigorous stock from which they are produced. You, too, can earn larger profits from LINESVILLE CHICKS. S. C. W. Leghorns, B. & W. Rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds, W. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Get FREE CATALOG with late price list.

LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Box 45. Linesville, Pa.

BLOOD TESTED

CHICKS

	100	500
White Leghorn	$7.95	$39.75
Brd., Wh., Buff Rocks	9.95	49.75
Rhode Island Reds	9.95	49.75
White Wyandottes	10.95	54.75
Buff Orpington	10.95	54.75
Blk., Wh., Bf. Minorca	11.95	59.75

Prompt Delivery 100% live guaranteed. Dollar deposit, balance C.O.D. List Free.

THOMAS HATCHERY,
BOX 212, BELLWOOD, PENNA.

Navy Brand Super Solid Buttermilk
From Tuberculin Tested Cows

23 per cent milk solids, 6 per cent lactic acid, thick as custard with no foreign ingredients. Reduces toe-picking and lessens danger from coccidiosis. Increases egg production and promotes fertility and hatchability. Good for chicks, broilers and laying hens. Sold direct from the factory in barrels of about 485 lbs. Half barrels, about 300 lbs. Write for prices.

TITUSVILLE DAIRY PRODUCTS CO., TITUSVILLE, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS AT LOW PRICES

Postpaid in lots of	100	500	1,000
United Strain Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Special Leghorns Wyckoff	9.00	42.50	80.00
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Chicks	7.00	35.00	70.00

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

OHIO ACCREDTITED CHICKS at surprisingly low prices. Write today. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Every bird inspected and banded. High quality males heading flocks. Circular free.
HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES, Inc.
HOYTVILLE, OHIO

CHICKS S. C. Large Eng. White Leghorns, $8.00-100; $37.50-500; $70.00-1,000. Barred Rocks, $10.00-100; $47.50-500; $90.00-1,000. Mixed, $7.00-100. Heavy, $9.00-100. Order Direct from Adv. or Catalog Free. 100% Guaranteed.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box 4, McAlisterville, Pa.

occurred, and then chick business came with a rush about the middle of the season, with the result that not every one got his chicks at the proper time. In the fall there was a scarcity of pullets. I believe that every poultryman who had no disease or other trouble last year found that his poultry was profitable. It is probable that 1932 will have a similar poultry history, barring unforeseen conditions.

Worms in Gizzard

I have killed several of my chickens and found that there were worms in the flesh of the gizzard. Please tell me how I can get rid of these.
Franklin Co., Pa. P. S. Haines.

THE gizzard worm is a parasite not commonly reported, and in order to get authoritative advice on the matter I took it up with Dr. F. R. Beaudette, New Jersey State Poultry Pathologist. His statement follows:

"The parasite that infests the walls of the gizzard is commonly known as the gizzard worm or scientifically as Cheilospirura hamulosa. The location of these parasites is below the cuticula of the gizzard and in the adult stage embedded in the muscular wall of the organ which makes treatment absolutely impossible.

"Either of two species of grasshoppers may serve as an intermediate host. The grasshopper eats the eggs from the droppings of infested chickens and the eggs hatch in the intestines of the grasshopper. The larval worms bore through the intestinal walls of the grasshopper and encyst. After about 35 days the worms are developed to such a stage that they are infective, so that if chickens eat the grasshoppers they in turn become infected with the parasites."

Inasmuch as grasshoppers serve as intermediate host the disease cannot be prevented in range reared birds if the grasshoppers in the vicinity are infested. Under these conditions the only possible method of prevention would be to grow birds in confinement behind fly screen. R. L. S.

A Duck Record

I HAVE four Rouen ducks which started to lay the 6th of September, 1930. I got four eggs every morning until the 14th of October, when they laid no more until the 4th of January, 1931, then laid till the 7th of June, 1931. Here is a record of the eggs they have laid.

From the 6th of September to 14th of October, 1930, they laid 156 eggs. From the 4th of January, 1931, to 7th of June, 1931, they laid 620 eggs. I raised 28 ducklings for which I got $1.50 each. Seven hundred seventy-six eggs in all.

They started to lay again the 3rd of January, 1932, and have laid 65 eggs to date. Mrs. Clyde Grimes.

Redbird Farm Baby Chicks ..GUARANTEED TO LIVE..

100%
FREE from B.W.D.

Every one of our 16,000 breeders has been blood-tested by State authorities. So great has been the success of our customers that we

Guarantee 98% Livability up to 3 weeks

Twenty-one years of continuous breeding for production has developed a heavy-laying strain from trap-nested, pedigreed foundation stock. You must have good chicks to succeed. Get them direct from the largest breeder of S.C.R.I.Reds.

FREE CATALOG describes matings and gives feeding hints. Write today.

REDBIRD FARM, Route 15 Wrentham, Mass.

KEYSTONE VITALITY CHICKS

	Blood Tested 100	Blood Tested 1,000	Utility 100	Utility 1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	10c	9c	8c	7c
S. C. Brown Leghorns	10c	9c	8c	7c
Barred Rocks	12c	11c	10c	9c
S. C. Reds	13c	12c	11c	10c
S. C. Black Minorcas	14c	13c	12c	11c
White Rocks	12c			
White Wyandottes	11c			
Buff Rocks	10c			
Jersey Giants	14c			
Partridge Rocks	11c			

Bred Right Hatched Right Shipped Right

Healthy Vigorous Chicks—100% live delivery guar. prepaid to your door. Terms ¼ with order, balance c. o. d. Our 22nd year. Catalog Free.

THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY, Box 29, Richfield, Pa.

MODEL 25 Utilitor Gear Shift

Best of all. Easy to Operate. Will Plow, Disc, Cultivate, Mow; Belt Power. 3 Speeds Forward; Reverse

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LETHERMAN'S Proven Merit Seeds

are GOOD SEEDS
FRESH - TESTED - DEPENDABLE
Send for Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue with Valuable Profit-Sharing Coupon.

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Dept. P. Canton, Ohio

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and Power Lawnmower

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Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and instructions. Box F-2

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98c BUYS ENOUGH WALL PAPER To Paper a 10x12 Room Complete

Send for big FREE Catalog

A. F. DUDLEY, 54 N. 2nd St., Phila., Pa.

IDEAL POULTRY FOOD

will keep your Fowls healthy and increase egg production. Price 25c per lb.; 5 lbs., $1.00, 10 lbs., $1.75; 25 lbs., $4.00, Postpaid.

S. S. McALLISTER,
1624 W. Venango St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
White Plymouth Rocks	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	[illegible]
R.I. Reds & Wh. Wyand.	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	[illegible]
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.50	[illegible]
S C Wh. & Br. Leghorns	2.00	4.00	7.50	36.00	[illegible]
S C Black Leghorns	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	[illegible]
S C Mottled Anconas	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	[illegible]
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	[illegible]

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box P, Port Treverton, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

Hollywood Strain	100	500	1,000
S C White Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	[illegible]
Tan Str S C Wh. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	[illegible]
S C Barred Rocks	9.00	42.50	[illegible]

Heavy Mix $8.00, Light Mix $7.00 100% live delivery guaranteed P.P. Write for free circular.

H. C. SHIRK, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS From TRAPNESTED—BLOOD-TESTED Pure Barron White Leghorns. Prices Reasonable. Catalog Free. Box P. WILLACKER LEGHORN FARM, New Washington, Ohio

Pure-Bred BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Now 8c each. Heavy Mixed, 7c each. Prompt service. C.O.D. [illegible] live delivery guaranteed.

CHAS. F. EWING, Rt. 2, McCLURE, PA.

Experience with Turkeys

I TAUGHT music for several years, but wishing to stay at home I started in the turkey raising business. I bought eight eggs, paying $2 for them. From these eggs I raised three turkey hens. The next spring I paid $8 for a tom. This was about 15 years ago. From this flock as a starter I have made hundreds of dollars.

The first few years was almost a complete failure, but I experimented and finally I have a schedule worked out which I have followed the last ten years with success. Once one gets a method worked out and follows it year after year it is easy to raise turkeys. Last season I had six hens and one tom from which I raised 105 turkeys. I would have had more but the eggs did not hatch well.

The importance of keeping both the poults and breeding flock on ground free from any infection and away from chickens cannot be overemphasized. They must be kept warm and fed properly, otherwise the digestive system may be so affected that disease will gain control. Keep everything sanitary with a big "S", then there will be no sick poults.

Feeding Schedule for 25 Poults

Do not feed until 48 hours old. First day feed: Morning, one pint sour milk. Place in the house at this time sand and charcoal mixed and leave there all the time. Night, one tablespoon cottage cheese and one pint sour milk. Cottage cheese is clabber milk warmed on the stove until the whey is separated from the cheese.

Second day to two weeks: Morning, one tablespoon cottage cheese, one pint sour milk. Noon, the same. Night, the same.

I begin when the poults are three to five days old giving Epsom salts. To 25 poults I give one teaspoonful in their sour milk twice a week, gradually increasing the amount and by October 1st I give one-eighth pint. I have a regular night for giving this and never miss a dose.

When the poults are about one week old I begin mixing just a little rolled oats in the cheese. Gradually increase the amount of cheese.

Two Weeks to Four Weeks

Morning, one-half pint or one pint cheese. Night, if their crops seem full, just give the sour milk, all they will drink; if not give them enough to fill their crops, not stuffed. Always keep them hungry. At this time I place oyster shell before them and leave it until selling time. They will consume quite a lot by selling time.

Four weeks to first of October: I gradually mix in their other feed, wheat, rolled oats and a little cracked corn after three months old. After two months old just feeding at night, and of course sour milk all the time. At this time I give it only at night. One will have to use judgment; if the crops are full do not feed so much.

October to Thanksgiving: Never feed new corn, as this causes indigestion. I fed old corn and wheat, equal parts, and it was an ideal feed. The turkeys like the wheat the best of any feed; they will always pick out the wheat, eating the corn last. Begin gradually changing their feed, taking two or three weeks for the change, as an abrupt change in feed usually proves fatal.

Never feed on the ground at any time in a poult's life. I feed in troughs made of wood. These must be scalded and kept perfectly sanitary.

Whenever it is rainy during the fall and summer I give the turkeys one teaspoon to one tablespoon turpentine to 25 poults once a month. My turkeys never have lice. I dust my breeding flock and also my chicken hens in February or March with sodium fluoride and one application will do the work completely. The poults, however, should be examined frequently and if found infested rub a little lard (fresh) on the poults at night. Lice will kill a poult very quickly. Mrs. Minnie L. Gordon.
Ohio.

DANGER! DETOUR!
CEL-O-GLASS admits ultra-violet sun-rays . . . saves more chicks – faster, healthier growth!

Ordinary Glass Bars Out Ultra-Violet Sun-Rays! Cloth Gets Torn and Filthy!

The use of glass or soiled cloth windows on your brooder house may mean the loss of those *extra* chicks you need to make a profit. And not only that; but the surviving chicks may make slower and poorer growth, and develop leg weakness. Glass windows completely bar out the vital ultra-violet rays of the sun. Cloth admits only a small amount of the ultra-violet rays, and cloth gets filthy and torn. Soiled cloth curtains breed germs, and make poultry houses dark, cold and damp. Take no chances with leg weakness, colds, dampness, diseases and death! Use genuine CEL-O-GLASS.

Genuine CEL-O-GLASS is not a glass or cloth. It is a scientific window material built on a sturdy wire mesh base. CEL-O-GLASS floods your brooder house with great quantities of the ultra-violet sun-rays. These valuable health-giving rays prevent leg weakness, promote the building of bone and body-tissue, and help keep the house free from disease. They cause the chick's blood to manufacture Vitamin D which means healthier, faster-growing chicks. CEL-O-GLASS gives you warmer houses!

Decide *now* to make your windows save more chicks . . . build extra profits

CEL-O-GLASS can bring you an extra income of $100 on 100 chicks!

Out of 100 chicks, how many laying pullets will you have next fall? The average will be 24. What happens to the other 76?

About 50 of the remaining 76 are cockerels. *The "danger-period" (first 10 weeks) gets the other 26.* They die or are culled out because of coccidiosis, paralysis, rickets and other vigor-sapping diseases resulting from sunlight starvation. *Beware of sunlight starvation caused by ordinary glass windows and soiled cloth curtains.*

But now you can beat that average of 24 pullets out of 100 chicks. *With* CEL-O-GLASS *windows and good management you can have as many as 40 good laying pullets out of every 100 chicks.* Many will average 45. But if you get only 40 that means *16 extra layers.* Figure what that would mean to you in dollars and cents.

Since most pullets are good layers for at least 2 years, 16 extra laying hens (average production, 150 eggs per year) will give you about 4800 extra eggs in these two years. At 25¢ per dozen, that's $100.

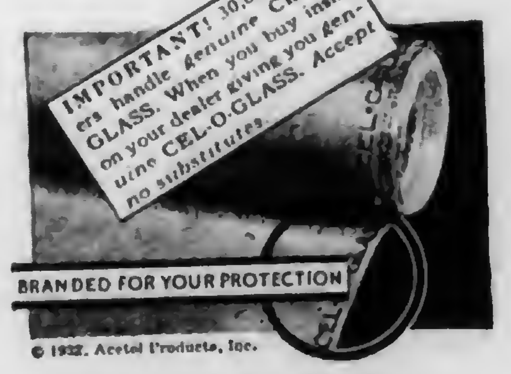
Think of it! An extra income of $100 on every 100 chicks by producing 16 extra pullets with the aid of CEL-O-GLASS windows!

CEL-O-GLASS is used or endorsed by thirty-three Agricultural Experiment Stations from coast to coast. Thousands of farmers use CEL-O-GLASS every year on brooder houses, laying houses, hog houses, dairy barns, cold frames, storm doors and back porches.

Properly installed *genuine* CEL-O-GLASS will last for 5 years and longer. For longest life install on vertical frames and hinge to swing up under the roof or to the side, or slide down in back of the front, just under the opening.

$500 in Cash Prizes!

Contest open to farmers and poultrymen whether users of CEL-O-GLASS or not. Get free entry blank from your CEL-O-GLASS dealer. Very simple if you raise chicks. 24 cash prizes! Contest closes March 20, 1932. See your dealer now, or write direct to us!



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REG. US. PAT. OFF. US. PATENT 1,580,287

Longer life—more ultra-violet sun-rays

You can buy CEL-O-GLASS at hardware, lumber, seed and feed stores. Write for complete information if your dealers do not handle CEL-O-GLASS. Ask for free blue-prints on brooder houses, laying houses, hog houses and cold frames. Write to: Acetol Products, Inc., Dept. D-22, 260 West Broadway, New York City.

Buy C-M-L Chicks AT SAVINGS

Strong, Healthy Chicks from money-making breeders. BARRON S. C. W., BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES and S. C. R. I. REDS. 16 years' experience breeding Leghorns. Special prices on early orders.

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Hanson Strain Leghorns—CHICKS Sired by R.O.P. Pedigreed Sires, 250-311 Egg Dams. Over 200 eggs per bird flock average.

Free Catalog and Prices.

Write for prices. We get lots of eggs. Bloodtested, Certified stock.

311 EGGS '26 OZ.

WARREN POULTRY FARM,
Box 9-C, LEWES, DEL.

Mountain Home Chicks

Every Breeder Hand Selected and Leg Banded. 20,000 Sturdy Chicks Every Monday.

Barron Strain	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00	$39.50	$78
S. C. Barred & White Rocks			
S. C. R. I. Reds, R. C.			
White Wyandottes and			
S. C. Black Minorcas	9.50	47.00	93

Send only 1c per chick; Balance C. O. D., plus Postage. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Add 25c extra less than 100.

MOUNTAIN HOME CHICKERIES
Box P, Lewistown, Penna.

HILLPOT QUALITY CHICKS
BLOOD-TESTED LEGHORNS, ROCKS, REDS

These chicks have a reserve vitality that takes them through the rearing period safely to a quick maturity, while their heavy production of extra price eggs makes them exceptionally profitable for all classes of poultrymen.

Liberal replacement allowance for all chicks that die the first two weeks.

W. F. HILLPOT, Dept. 128, Frenchtown, N.J.

MODERN Accredited Chicks
From Ohio Accredited Flocks.

"MODERN" ACCREDITED CHICKS

Ten free chicks with each hundred ordered before March 1st. Pedigreed Male matings in S. C. White Leghorns. "OUR MODERN CHICKS," the crop that never fails, representing a small side line investment, with proper care and attention will help largely in keeping Prosperity at your door. Write today for prices and descriptive literature.

MODERN HATCHERY MT. BLANCHARD OHIO

MODERN HATCHERY,
Box P, Mt. Blanchard, Ohio

BABY CHICKS
From Blood Tested Free Range Flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.10	$3.50	$6.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.00	7.50
Rhode Island Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
Broiler Chicks	1.50	3.00	5.50

C.O.D. Shipments. 100% live delivery.

C. E. HOCKMAN, Box 305, Mingoville, Pa.

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After the feed is Eaten. . . .

then what?

Once in a cow's stomach—or a chicken's crop—a feed is *on its own!* Its price, the tag on the bag it comes in—count for nothing. To put it plainly: Once eaten, a feed either performs . . . or it fails!

Results and *only results* have put Larro Feeds at the top of the heap. True, we talk big about Larro—about Larro Research Farm—about all factors which help make Larro best. But when you cut right down to the bone, Larro Feeds lead because they perform with bigger profits! Ounce for ounce or ton for ton, there's simply more profits for the feeder built into Larro Feeds.

With 1932 opened up before you, resolve to make it pay you full profits. You work as hard feeding inferior feeds as you do feeding Larro. But Larro pays you *full time*—while inferior feeds cut your pay! Think it over. Will you make 1932 "come through" for you, or will it be just "so-so"?

Larro

ON A FEED SACK
MEANS
THE GREATEST
POSSIBLE PROFIT
OVER FEED COST
TO DAIRYMEN—
POULTRYMEN AND
HOG RAISERS

THE LARROWE MILLING CO., DETROIT, MICHIGAN

MANUFACTURERS OF FEEDS
THAT DO NOT VARY—FOR
COWS—POULTRY AND HOGS

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS TO KNOW WHAT IS BEST AND WHERE TO BUY

GRANGE SILOS

High Quality—labor-saving conveniences—three distributing factories—1932 economy prices—these are making steady progress in

BLAZING NEW TRAILS

The new THRIFT SILO is a revolution in quality construction at an amazingly low price—less than half usual prices. Has modern conveniences, too. You need no longer be told that you can't afford a silo. Send for facts and startling prices today, NOW.

Again—the new and widely advertised ALUMINIZING Process is now optional on any Grange or Thrift silo, at small additional cost. Makes them very attractive—an asset to your farm; and preserves, takes place of painting.

Full data and prices ready on these new Grange Leadership offerings. Write today.

GRANGE SILO CO., Red Creek, N. Y.

Two-Volt Battery Radios

AN important step in securing better and cheaper farm radio reception was the development a few months ago of a practical two-volt battery receiver for farm homes where electric power is not available. These embody two radically new units developed after several years research.

One is the new air-cell battery, which will give about 1,000 hours reception, or about one year on an average of three hours use per day, for a seven-tube receiver. This is so called because it absorbs or breathes in oxygen from the air in order to maintain constant voltage over this long life. This is not a storage battery and cannot be recharged, but is discarded at the end of its life and a new one purchased at a price considerably less than the yearly cost of a storage battery and at a very much greater convenience. The other is a new two-volt low drain tube requiring a very small filament or A-battery current, but giving remarkably good performance as regards tone quality and amplification.

In appearance and operation the new air-cell receivers are very similar to modern all-electric sets. Some of them use superheterodyne circuits and dynamic speakers, and apparently are equal to the best electric sets in tone quality, selectivity, and trouble-free performance. They use the heavy-duty dry-cell B-battery and, in spite of their good volume, require about the same B-battery current as other good battery sets using dynamic speakers.

The air-cell receiver uses no filament rheostat, filament voltmeter, or other control device to regulate the A-battery voltage to suit the requirements of the tubes. This is taken care of by a fixed non-adjustable resister between the air-cell battery and tube, the constant voltage of the battery throughout its long life making other control unnecessary.

Don't Try to Build Over Old Sets

Many set owners have tried to build over old sets to use either the air-cell battery or the new two-volt tubes or both; but in general this does not prove satisfactory. It is absolutely necessary that the new battery and new tubes be used together. If the set draws more than .65 to .75 ampere, the air-cell battery cannot breathe in oxygen from the air fast enough to prevent polarization, the battery is smothered, and the voltage drops and does not recover. Likewise, if one tries to use the new tubes with a two-volt storage battery, the voltage variation between full-charge and discharge is too great, and the sensitive filament is almost sure to be burned out. Even when the air-cell battery and the new tubes both are added to an old receiver, it is very likely that the resistance and capacity of the different parts will not be properly balanced, and the set is likely to howl, to give distorted tones, not tune sharply, or perform poorly in other ways. Besides, the cost of such rebuilding is likely to be as much as that of trading in the old set and paying the difference on one of the new type.

Where a farmer has a six-volt battery receiver which gives good reception and does not care to trade it in on a new air-cell receiver, he should not try to rebuild it to use the new battery and tubes; but will find it better and cheaper to fix up a six-volt generator from an old car to drive from his pumping or washing machine engine and charge his battery while the engine is busy with its regular work. It requires only about one-seventh horsepower to do the work and the additional fuel can scarcely be noticed if done along with the regular engine work. If small engine is not available, it is a good investment to buy one to take care of the washing machine drudgery.

I. W. Dickerson.

FOR PRACTICAL FEEDS D&G FOR PRACTICAL FEEDERS

COWS
PRODUCE MORE
when you feed them
Gambrill's
A-1 DAIRY FEED

More milk and better health follow feedings of this highly-mineralized dairy food. A well-balanced ration, comprising a variety of easily digested and palatable ingredients.

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ESTABLISHED 1902
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Lower Prices!

Buy your Economy Silo now. Prices are lower than ever! Now you can have the kind of silo you've always wanted. Send for free catalog and new low prices.

Patented storm-proof anchor equipment. Continuous self-adjusting doorsor swinging hinge doors. Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir. Spruce or Yellow Pine. Also Glazed Tile and Cement Silos. The Economy Silo & Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Frederick, Md.

NEW 1932 PRICES
plus TRADE ALLOWANCE
makes it possible for us to offer you in trade for your old separator a NEW MELOTTE at

$27.75 Reduction

30 days

Write for New Offer
Send for free Melotte catalog new low prices. 30 days free trial and $6.00 per month terms offers. Use the Melotte 30 days FREE. Compare it side by side with ANY separator. See how much MORE cream the New Melotte will put in your cream can. Liberal trade-in. New low prices. Write for full details TODAY—before special new price offer is withdrawn.

THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR, H. B. Babson, U. S. Mgr.
2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 31-22 Chicago, Ill.

NEW LOW MODEL MELOTTE

The ONLY
soft surface
Teat Dilators

A safe and dependable treatment for Spider, Obstructions, Cut and Bruised Teats, Hard Milkers. Deep yielding surface of soft absorbent texture—fits large or small teats and carries medicated ointment INTO teat canal to seat of trouble.

Heals the teat—Keeps it open

Small rounded end, easy to insert. Stays in the teat until removed. Large jar of 46 Dilators in Medicated Ointment mailed postpaid for $1.00. If your dealer cannot supply you, or we will send free samples.

H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Dept. 7 Morris, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor Dilators

FREE MEDICATED DILATORS

Send your name for free supply of Moore Bros. Purpul Medicated Teat Dilators *Improved Construction*—Contain no metal or wire core. Needlepoint makes them easy to insert—arrowhead prevents them going in too far. Sore teats heal quicker with Moore Bros. Dilators. Use them for Spiders, Obstructions, Sores and Scabs on tips, Hard Milkers, after operating. 1½ Dozen 25c, 7 Dozen $1 at your dealer or direct from us postpaid. Write today for FREE supply and big FREE catalog of dairymen's supplies at money saving prices.
The Moore Bros. Corp., Dept. 47, Albany, N. Y.

You
CAN'T swap
a good egg
for a poor one . . .
after you've mixed the cake

BAKING CAKES is that much like making crops. You can't change fertilizers after you have planted your crop.

Before you plant, you've got to choose *one* fertilizer. You'll have to win or lose on that one.

Your whole year's work depends on it, so choose the *right make* of fertilizer. Choose a V-C brand—it's sure to be good, sure to be well made. V-C fertilizers are known everywhere. You can rely on

VC FERTILIZERS

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Sales offices in seventeen cities
Dealers at all distribution points

A lifetime of experience guides the careful making of V-C fertilizers, and years of laboratory research constantly open new ways for making them better. Accuracy comes first in V-C's 39 modern factories—but service, yours for the asking, comes next in V-C's Agricultural Bureau at Richmond and among V-C's representatives everywhere.

Shumway's
Good Seeds
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Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

FROM West Virginia comes this request: "Please fix me up a balanced ration for my milk cows and tell me how you do it."

First I look over the roughage. If that is timothy hay and stover or the like I want to combine a ration that carries one pound of protein to four or four and a half therms of energy. If there is clover hay with the above roughage I will want the ratio of one pound of protein to five therms of energy. If there is an abundance of clover, alfalfa or soy-bean hay then one to six will be all right.

The inquirer has some soy-bean hay (not very good) and mixed hay and stover. He is likely to get the best and most economical results with a one to five mixture, so we proceed with the grains he has on hand.

	Protein lbs.	Energy therms
200 lbs. ground corn and cob	11.4	151.6
200 lbs. ground oats	17.4	135.2
200 lbs. ground buckwheat .	14.4	120

These feeds the inquirer has and he can buy cottonseed meal in needed quantities. The question is how much cottonseed meal is needed? I recall where in arithmetic we had to use a trial divisor and so in this case we have to try a guess. Having guessed so many times I generally get the correct figure, but a beginner may have to make several trials: I add to the above 200 lbs. cottonseed meal, 71 pounds protein, 187 energy therms. Total protein 114 pounds; total energy therms 594. Ratio 1 to 5.2.

The above figures I get from the feeding tables as printed in Bulletin 161, Pennsylvania Experiment Station, State College, Pa., which same can be had free of charge by any one asking for it addressing as above.

But if the inquirer can get linseed meal he does well to use half linseed meal and half cottonseed meal, as the linseed meal is a conditioner as well as a carrier of protein and carries only four pounds less protein than the cottonseed meal to the hundred. An extra ten pounds cottonseed meal would preserve the above ratio.

Animals Convert Unmarketable Products

I had a visit with a successful farmer lately who always depended on a variety of farm animals to utilize and convert the low-priced or unsalable products into marketable commodities and he had a way of saying things in an impressive manner. "Too many farmers want to sit behind the stove and groan most of the winter," was one saying. He sold fresh and cured pork to the consumer. Eggs and dressed poultry the same way.

"My worn-out cows and bulls I turned into good low-priced beef and bologna and most of the time had standing orders for this commodity, but I could not take time to gad about and gossip. My turkeys and geese were often all ordered by the time they were half grown and many were ordered a year ahead for the reason that the consumer found I delivered just what he wanted. I would gladly sacrifice a night's sleep to accommodate an old customer and he would just as gladly pay me the premium I asked."

Marketing the milk he said: "What can you expect if you do not want to do any work? I sold milk, cream, butter, buttermilk and smearcase and very rarely do I have enough to supply the demand. Surely it takes work, but if you do not want to work better stop farming. I am told there are seven million workless folks now but none on the farm."

I want to say I enjoyed this elderly farmer's caustic sayings, because I knew the truth thereof by considerable experience. It requires a lot of work and considerable self-denial to prepare and deliver our products just as the consumer wants them, but experience proves he is willing to pay for the same

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(83)

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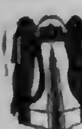

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Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

IT was a real pleasure to meet at West Virginia Farmers' Week old friends we had not seen for years. Some of their names we had forgotten, but we knew their faces very well. The attendance was very good and I never saw better interest in the various lectures delivered.

West Virginia, previous to this year, has had six Master Farmers, and at this meeting three more were added to the list; viz., L. J Stemple of Preston county, Milton Burr of Jefferson and J. P. Milliken of Ohio county. These are outstanding farmers of the state and fully merited the honors bestowed upon them.

The writer has known Messrs. Stemple and Burr for more than thirty years and has always considered them very good farmers.

Prof. Livesay, head of the Animal Husbandry Department, gave a report of cattle feeding at the Experiment Farm which showed very conclusively that the cattle men of the state are making a serious mistake by wintering cattle the third winter. He stated that many farmers made money by buying two-year-old cattle, but it was at the loss of some one before them who had owned the cattle. The cattle carried over three years showed a loss while those sold as yearlings or twos made a profit. It has been proved over and over that cheaper gains can be made on calves to yearlings than on yearlings to two-year-olds and so on.

The professor strongly advocated the practice of farmers growing their own calves and stated that a cow and calf could be kept for less than a three-year-old steer.

The Advantages

The markets are more and more demanding baby beeves he said. There is another advantage and that is if these cattle are killed young not so many pounds will be thrown on the market and that will stimulate the markets. The farmer who grows his own cattle can produce a better quality and can have them more uniform. A farmer who grows his own cattle will not lose so heavily any bad year as one who buys an older animal and after having kept it for a year has to throw it on a market like we have had for two years. Prof. Livesay's argument was very convincing, for he gave the figures to prove his statements.

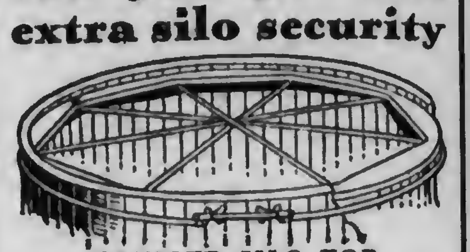
Dr. C. J. Williard of Ohio gave a talk on "Getting the Most Out of Alfalfa." He strongly advocated the growing of alfalfa, but stated that it was useless to try to grow it on sour land. He recommended northern varieties, stating that he had found the variegated to be the most desirable.

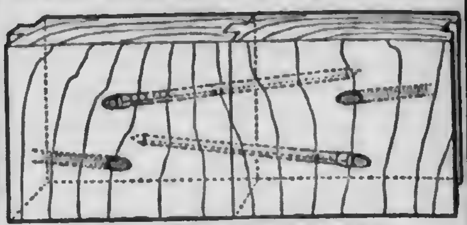
He also stated that alfalfa should go into winter with from eight to twelve inches of growth. The discussion brought out many interesting points and clearly demonstrated that farmers were wakening up to the importance of growing this legume.

It was the great pleasure of the writer to conduct a round-table for one hour and a quarter and the many questions asked proved that farmers were not losing their interest in their business. A large room was filled to its capacity. The speaker said in the opening that thirty years ago when he knew no better he tried to make speeches when he talked to farmers, but he had learned that farmers would rather be talked with than to be talked to. The conduct of the farmers as of all such meetings proved that the point is well taken.

◆

OUT in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, they have selected St. Patrick's Day, the 17th of March, as the day on which to stage a county-wide anti-rat campaign. In every nook and corner of that county it is aimed on that day to set bait consisting of red squill poison. M. H.





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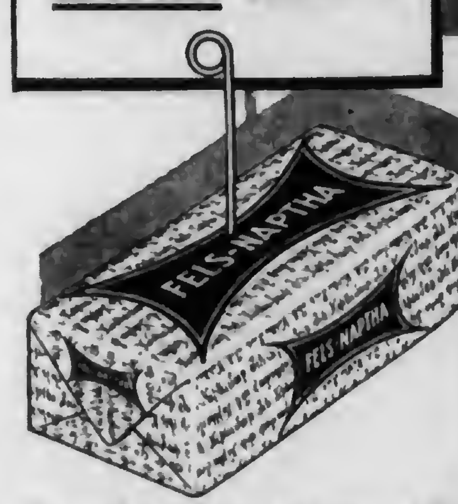

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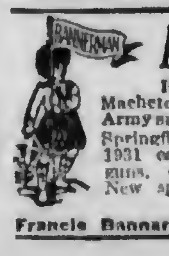

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FarmExperience

Cross-Bred Hogs

LAST spring we had not a hog on the premises. On the eleventh of May we purchased three white pigs with black spots in places. Their build resembled the Berkshire. At that time they weighed only eighteen pounds. They were fed through the summer on skimmilk, fruit, greens and some shelled corn. About October 1st they were put to eating ear corn with skimmilk. On December 26th we butchered what was estimated as the smallest of the three and it weighed 280 pounds dressed.

Cross-breeding hogs improves the quality in some cases. The cross between a large rough, slow developing hog and a close-made, compact, quick-maturing one is very apt to produce a desirable one that will get larger tha nits one ancestor and mature earlier than the other.

John B. Shank.

Franklin county, Pa.

◆

A Hog Record

HAVE been reading in the Pennsylvania Farmer about some high records of hogs. I am sending you a record of one I raised myself. This hog was one of a litter of five born May 3rd, 1931, (Duroc-Chester cross) and was killed on January 18th, 1932, being eight months and 14 days old. It dressed 343 pounds. Can this record be beat? F. M. Day.

Marshall county, W. Va.

◆

When Clearing Brush

LOCUSTS, willows, the persistent sumac and all other wood growths are easily killed when we once understand their growth requirements. Through years of observation I have failed to find a tree or vegetative plant, including thistles and quack grass, that could withstand a long period of warm weather without a green leaf. The roots quickly smother when deprived of green leaves. Very few plants can live from June 15th to August 1st without green leaves.

In former years we cleaned fence rows and brush in winter, when we had time to spare, and new shoots always came up in the spring. Then we observed a telegraph company cleaning a right-of-way in mid-summer, June 15th to August 1st, and noted that in a few years scarcely any brush remained. From this observation we discovered the secret that summer cutting kills most trees and brush.

We also found that thistles and quack grass are killed by constant disking during hot weather. The roots will perish without green leaves. However, the seeds of these weeds remain in the ground to come up again.

For brush land we have placed a small wheel under each end of the cutter bar on the mower so that the bar is elevated six inches from the ground. The stumps are cut to three inches or less from the ground and the mowing machine cutting off the new sprouts during the summer quickly kills all brush growth. Brushy fence rows, cut low for a few seasons in mid-summer, will soon form a sod and the brush will disappear.

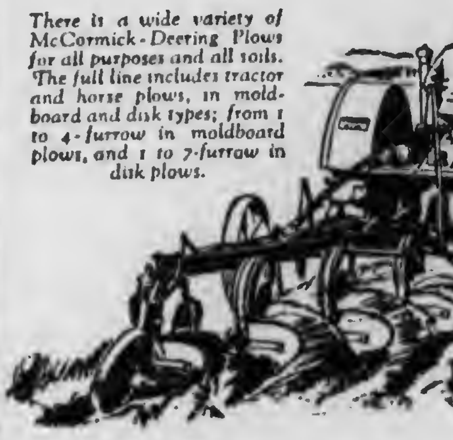
G. E. Smith.

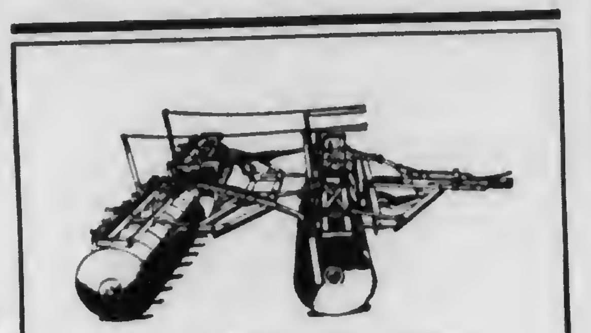
Northampton county, Pa.

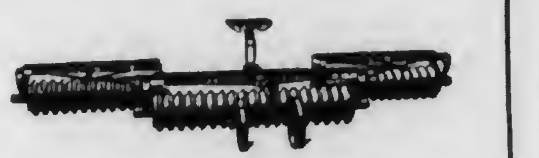
* * *

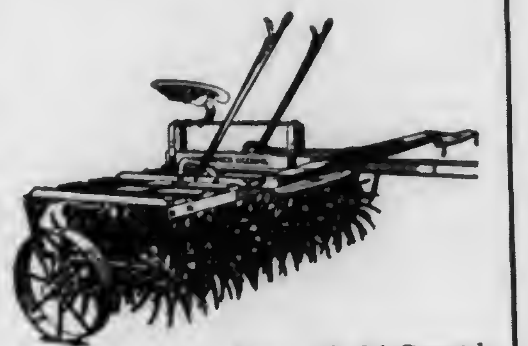
MY advice to the man who wants to kill willows is to take his axe this nice weather and cut the willows close to the ground and burn them. Then next spring when they begin to sprout take his salt bucket and salt his sheep at this place every Sunday before he goes to Sunday school. Then he will see what happens to the willows. W. F. G.

Fayette county, Pa.









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Below: The McCormick-Deering Field Cultivator.

THE new year holds real promise for the farmers who equip themselves to handle every operation at lowest cost. Study of crop production cost records points to the urgent need of using tractor power and modern farm equipment. Costs must be reduced to a more profitable basis.

Now is the time to prepare for the opportunities that lie just ahead. Plowing time will soon be here; tillage operations follow shortly after. Are you equipped to handle these important operations at minimum cost? Are your implements the kind that make the most of man labor, power, and good weather?

If your tool shed holds any badly out-of-date or worn-out equipment, make it a point to go over them this year. Cull out the wasters and replace them with new McCormick-Deering equipment. Halfway measures are costly, and tools that fail you during the rush of spring work may cost you good money in lost time and lost crop yields.

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Our Booklet, "THERE'S MONEY IN LIVESTOCK", is absolutely FREE to you. Write a card or letter with your address, asking for it. There is no obligation.

When other manufacturers claim great rust resisting qualities for their fence don't take too much for granted . . . demand proofs! When you judge by proof alone you'll buy MID-STATES FENCE. SEE YOUR MID-STATES DEALER TODAY. HE SELLS ONE OF THE 3 BRANDS OF MID-STATES FENCE . . . ADRIAN, STAR OR BEN HUR.

THE MID-STATES STEEL & WIRE CO.
Crawfordsville, Indiana

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READ THIS

This year you are counting on making every dollar do double duty. You don't want the fertilizer you buy to cost a bit more than you can help, even at the expense of quality. Here's all we ask. Before you buy a pound of fertilizer, let Dempwolf make you a proposition on High Test; let him prove to you the savings that are so easily made by the use of this high analysis fertilizer. For real bargains in quality fertilizers just tear off the coupon at the bottom and send it in.

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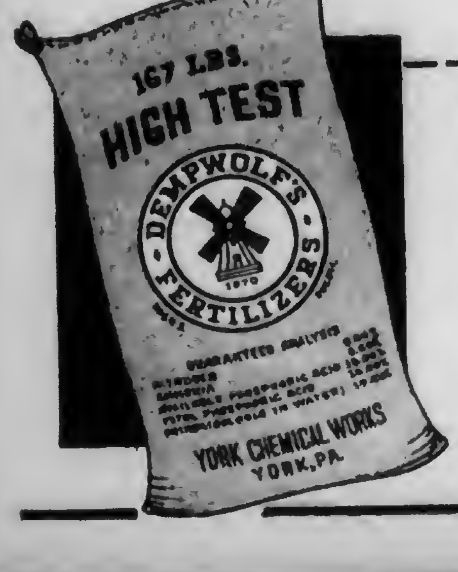
YORK, PA.



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Gentlemen:

You say you have a real proposition for me. Come and see me. It is understood that I am under no obligation.

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....

Philadelphia Produce Review

RECEIPTS of fresh eggs have been liberal in Philadelphia and the demand has been unusually light for this season of the year. Trading was slow for fresh eggs, but there was a better demand for storage eggs at reduced prices. Most storage eggs wholesaled around 11c to 12c per dozen.

Nearby closely selected white eggs were quoted at 20@22c per dozen, nearby white extras at 18½@19½c, nearby brown extras at 19@20c and mixed colors at 17@18½c. Prices of nearby eggs have declined in New York but toward the end of the week the market was steadier. Nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 20½@22½c, while other grades of white eggs brought 18@20c. Brown eggs sold at 19@23c and mixed colors at 12½@19½c.

The demand for live poultry in New York was irregular. Late in the week nearby colored fowl were quoted at 18@22c. Leghorns at 19@20c, chickens at 16@22c, broilers 17@24c and pullets 20@27c. Domestic rabbits were weaker and sold at 15@18c per pound.

The dressed poultry market was rather quiet with prices holding about steady. Nearby hothouse broilers were quoted at 22@27c per pound.

The poultry and fruit and vegetable markets in New York were closed on Saturday and there was not much business on Friday due to the holiday. This was also true of Philadelphia.

The butter markets were closed on Friday in most all of the large markets. Previous to this the market had shown a slight improvement especially on 90 and 91 score. Late in the week 92 score butter was quoted at 23c in Philadelphia.

The white potato market was steady during the past two weeks with the demand slow. Boat shipments from Maine to eastern cities continue quite liberal and in general this stock sells about 10c per hundred lower than the rail receipts. Pennsylvania potatoes show the effects of unfavorable weather during the storing season. Much of the stock is arriving in poor condition and the market on this class of goods seems weaker. There are large quantities of Pennsylvania potatoes selling in Philadelphia at 65@85c per 100-pound sack. A few lots bring 90c and occasional lots of well-graded fancy potatoes bring $1 and even higher. Shipments of potatoes from Maine are about 6,800 cars behind those of last year. Growers in western New York are receiving about 25@30c per bushel for No. 1 stock. New potatoes are arriving in most cities but not in large enough volume to have much effect on the market.

Supplies of sweet potatoes in eastern markets were liberal and prices were steady. In Philadelphia New Jersey yellow sweets sold at 25@35c per ⅝ basket with some sales at 40c. Maryland and Delaware stock brought 40@65c per bushel.

The apple market has been dull, but this past week a somewhat better demand was noted in Philadelphia. Prevailing prices for Pennsylvania and New Jersey apples are fairly constant. Staymans bring 75c@$1.50 per bushel, Romes 60c@$1, Delicious 75c@$1.40, Black Twigs 60@85c, Yorks 50@90c and Grimes 75c@$1. Poorer stock of practically all varieties sells as low as 40c.

W. R. W.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, and standards, 23½c; 89 score, 23c; 88 score, 21¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 14@14½c; fresh, extra firsts, 14½@15c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 15½@16c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 19@21c; Leghorns, 15@18c; springers, 13@15c; colored springers, 16@19c; old roosters, 11@12c; ducks, 18@20c; geese, 12@16c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 32c; hog dressed, 27c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, Feb. 13.—The volume of business in the wool market showed a further decline in the past week. Fleece wools were very slow and quotations were unchanged. Strictly combing, fine, half-blood and three-eighths is quoted at 23@24c, quarter-blood 21@22c. Fine clothing is listed at 18@19c, half-blood 19c, three-eighths and quarter-blood 20@21c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

The cattle market shows no improvement, in fact a very light demand for beef has had the opposite effect on most kinds. About 27 carloads were offered on Monday. No strictly choice weighty steers were here but some well-finished 1,370-pound Ohio-fed West Virginia steers brought $6.75, and it is doubtful if any but long-fed steers would sell above $7 per cwt. That appears to be about the limit for such cattle as usually come here. A few 1,250-pound steers, in good flesh but not of top quality, brought $6.40 and some plainer but fat 1,440-pound steers $6.25. In handy-weight steers good fat kind brought $6.50@6.60, these prices taking cattle of good quality and finish. Very useful handy-weight steers of 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. could be had at $5.75@6.10, according to finish. Good light killers, below 1,000 lbs., brought $5.50@5.75, and fair fleshy light steers were available around $5. Common light killers went at $4@4.50 and inferior stuff below $4. No choice fat heifers were here, a few nice light heifers selling at $5. Fat cows were cheaper, with few good enough to command over $3.25, an occasional one up to $3.50@3.75. Canners went largely at $1.75@2.25, reactors not being in much demand at $2 or over. Bulls were lower, good heavy kind going around $3.50 and more in sight for a choice handy-weight butcher bull. Bulk of dairy-bred and other bologna bulls sold at $3@3.25.

Choice weighty steers	$7 00@ 7 25
Good to choice, do.	6 50@ 7 00
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair	5 50@ 6 00
Plain heavy steers	5 00@ 5 50
Good to choice yearlings	6 50@ 7 25
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	5 50@ 5 75
Fair to good light steers	5 00@ 5 50
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Inferior light steers	3 50@ 4 25
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 25@ 5 50
Good to choice heifers	4 75@ 5 25
Fair to good heifers	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Choice fat cows	3 50@ 3 75
Good to choice fat cows	3 25@ 3 50
Fair to good cows	2 75@ 3 25
Common to fair cows	2 25@ 2 75
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 50@ 3 75
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 75@ 4 00
Fair to good handy bulls	3 25@ 3 60
Common to fair bulls	2 75@ 3 25
Inferior bulls	2 25@ 2 75

Hogs

The market has fluctuated within narrow limits of late. The supply appears to be sufficient for the consumption of fresh meats and packers are not disposed to store large quantities even at low figures. Monday's supply was about 22 double-deck carloads. The market was active at a shade below last week's closing prices. Good handy-weight hogs went mainly at $4.60, these including 150-pound hogs of the right stamp. Heavy weights sold largely at $4.10@4.25, extreme weights dull at around $4. Prices for pigs and light covered a wide range, according to the quality of the stuff. Some western pigs brought $3.25 and some nice Ohio pigs $4. Good light hogs would sell for $4@4.25, but some went below $4. Good sows brought $3.25.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 00@ 4 25
Heavy mixed	4 35@ 4 50
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 55@ 4 60
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 00@ 4 25
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 55@ 4 60
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	3 25@ 4 00
Roughs	3 00@ 3 25
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

The sheep trade continues largely nominal, as few will appear before clipping. A few sold on the basis of $4@4.25 for top wethers, but quotations are largely estimates. One full carload of western yearlings fed in Ohio, averaging a little over 100 lbs., brought $5.50 straight. These were very good, though a bit too heavy to suit most buyers. Lambs, which moved up to $7.25 and downward again, were a quarter or so higher at $6.75 for tops, medium kind around $5.50 and culls largely $4@5. Not many heavy lambs are coming, selling at $5.50@6, according to weight, the heavier the cheaper. A few early lambs have arrived but not many are expected until near Easter. Probably $10 per cwt. is within reach now. Monday's receipts of sheep and lambs were eight carloads.

Good to best wethers	$4 00@ 4 25
Good mixed	3 50@ 4 00
Fair to good, do.	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair	1 50@ 2 50
Good to best lambs	6 50@ 6 75
Medium lambs	5 25@ 5 75
Culls and common	3 00@ 5 00
Culls and common	3 00@ 5 00
Heavy fat lambs	5 50@ 6 00

Calves

Monday's supply was only about 400 head. Good veal calves brought $9 per cwt., seconds $6@7.50 and others $4@5.50 largely.

Farmer's Business Letter

STOCK and other markets showed some little spurt during the latter part of this week. Proposed broadening of the rediscount base of the federal reserve banks was the development that gave the market bulls a play, and they made the most of it, favorable factors having been few and far between the past few months.

Little Interest in Grains

Grains reflect the lack of confidence that prevails. The wheat trend so far this month has been on the weak side, except for the spurt that accompanied activity in stocks. Speculative interest in grains is so limited that markets are readily affected by outside influences, such as trade in stocks.

The statistical position of wheat is bearish, with supplies far above requirements. Exports of wheat, and flour in terms of wheat, totaled only about 117 million bushels during the calendar year 1931. If exports are no larger during the first half of this year than the first half of last year, it is figured that the July 1st carry-over will be in the neighborhood of 386 million bushels, compared with 319 million bushels last year and 290 million the year before.

Steers Sell Lower

The cattle market continues to be marked by weakness and the average price of steers lost a dime this week. The average is now $6.20 against $6.65 at the opening of the month. But receipts so far this month have been very light, and have had to be to hold prices up at all. 'So far this year receipts at twenty markets are ten per cent under a year ago and twenty per cent under two years ago, the price situation having been discouraging, and shippers disposed to hold back rather than to rush their stuff in. Whilee top quotations are up to $9.50, bulk of sales are between $4.60 and $7.75, and some very well finished steers move between $5 and $6.

Hogs Should Work Higher

Some advance in the hog market cannot be far off, if the present trend in marketing continues. The number of hogs coming to market this month has been moderate, and seems to be tapering off, which is normal at this time of year. For the year to date the eleven leading markets have had a combined total of 4,159,000 hogs, compared with 4,475,000 at the same time last year.

The market so far shows nothing but weakness. Average hog price here this week was $3.85, and has fluctuated within a nickel of that all month.

Big Break in Lambs

During the early part of this month an out of the ordinary competitive condition in the market forced lamb prices above reasonable expectations, and the break of $1 to $1.25 this week was not unexpected. There was slight recovery at the close, leaving prices still a dollar or more above the season's low. This week's lambs averaged $5.95, against $6.35 last week, and $6 two weeks ago. While large supplies have scarcely been up to expectations in view of the estimate that feeding on the first of January was 14 per cent above a year ago. It is not expected that lambs can work or stay very much higher than they now are, in view of the competition of cheaper pork and beef.

Slaughter Figures

Slaughter of cattle under federal inspection during January was 635,156 head, with two exceptions the smallest in many years. Slaughter of hogs was 5,026,840 head, a number exceeded six times during the last ten years. January slaughter of lambs set a new record, being 1,678,000 head, against 1,425,000 head a year ago.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Feb. 15.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, 57¾@58¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 36@37c; No. 3 yellow corn, 34@35¾c; No. 2 white oats, 25@25½c; No. 3 white oats, 24@25c.

SHEFFIELD MILK PRICES

The Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association announces that "on or before February 15th the 16,000 members of the Association will be paid $1.31 per hundred pounds in the base zone for the 3 per cent Grade B milk delivered during January. This is equal to $1.51 per hundred for 3.5 per cent milk and is an increase of 7c per hundred over the Sheffield December prices."

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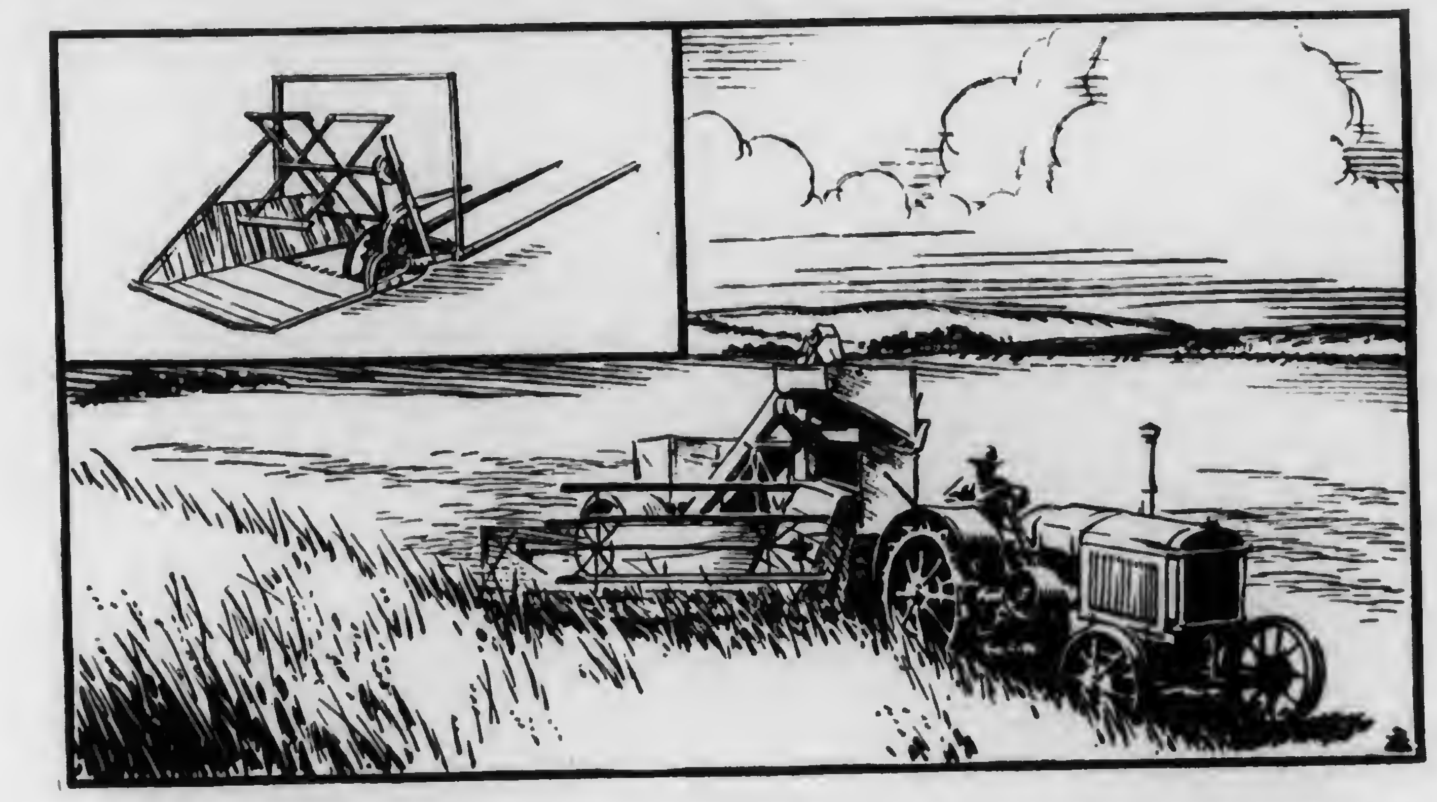

THE farm equipment of today represents quite an advance over the first reaper invented one hundred years ago by Cyrus Hall McCormick. And only modern up-to-date products will give the best results from modern equipment.

In Orange American Gas and Amoco Motor Oils you will find the finest products available. They are truly modern products—made by the latest refining methods to give you maximum performance and protection.

Best of all, they'll save you real money on the operation of your equipment.

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CATTLE

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Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

Angus Bull Calves 6 to 8 mos. old, good ones. Cheap.
M. V. CALDWELL, Lisbon, Ohio

CATTLE

Milking Shorthorns Cows at reasonable prices.
C. G. WAGNER, WESTFORD, PA.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

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Hoffman's seeds pay

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Hoffman's "Extra" Clover is U. S. Verified Origin Seed—gives an exceptionally strong, vigorous growth—free of foul weeds, highest germination, average tests for years over 99.50%. Only the strains that have proven adapted to Eastern and Northern conditions are offered here to you. The surest protection of all backs up every bag.

Hoffman's "Northwest" alfalfa is also U. S. Govt. Verified Origin Seed. More acres will be sown in alfalfa this year than ever before. Remember, the success of your alfalfa crop depends on the seed you sow.

This year of all years *don't take a chance.* You can buy Hoffman's seeds for less than you pay for ordinary seed in normal years. Take this opportunity to strengthen your crops without paying a premium for it.

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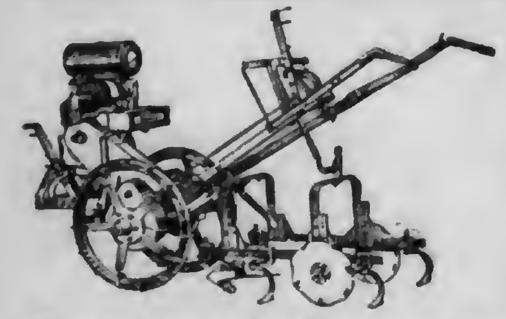

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GUERNSEYS Several young bulls near serviceable age, two foundation cows near freshening.
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For Sale Pure-bred Guernsey Cows & heifers. T.B. & blood tested. Farm 14 miles from Indiana, 11 miles from Apollo, on Indiana & Apollo cement road. Come and see what I have to offer. W. L. GEORGE, Apollo, Pa.

GUERNSEYS Young cows, A.R. breeding. Accredited and blood-tested. JOS. G. KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

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The MARKET PLACE

By W. R. WHITACRE

A NUMBER of growers have written asking what vegetable crops are likely to sell profitably during the coming season. It is an extremely difficult time to plan a crop program, since prices of most lines have been low. There is one encouraging feature and that is the law of supply and demand. This law works in times of depression just as it does in good times. Lately there has been a scarcity of carrots and as a result the price of winter carrots has advanced about 50 cents a bushel.

In one short city block there have been six properties which the owners have had to give up since they could not keep up interest charges and taxes. Two others that I know are working and fighting to hold their homes and it looks like a losing fight. This is in what would be called a good section of the city, where the people are thrifty, made moderate salaries, and have tried to buy their own homes.

Some Improvement

In numerous cases there are several families in a single home. The young married folks have gone back to their parents or vice versa. They do not have the income that they had even a year ago, and considerably less that they had a few years past. Some of those who had retired had savings wiped out by the fall in securities and in real estate as well as by the closing of banks.

It seems unlikely that there will be any sudden improvement in business conditions that would cause prices to soar, but there does seem to be a little improvement since the first of the year. This improvement has not been a matter of higher prices, but is a better movement, or a larger volume of business at present price levels. Perhaps some things will drop even lower, but there seems to be a growing conviction that conditions are not getting worse but are showing a gradual improvement. If this trend continues it indicates that the price of farm produce will not be lower this summer than it was last unless the supplies are larger. Indications do not point to larger production, since many growers are financially unable to plant and care for larger acreages.

What to Plant

What then are the best crops to plant, and which will make a profit? It is an individual problem which cannot be given a definite answer. A grower who understands the production of any one crop and has the equipment, suitable land and the ability to grow it better and more efficiently than the average will find it best to stick to this line rather than to hunt around for some other line in which he has had less experience.

There will be a demand for good produce, since even in times such as these there are those who can buy the best and are willing to pay a premium for it. It is not enough to grow good produce, but it must be graded and packaged to suit the trade to which it is to be sold. I sincerely believe that some form of advertising is desirable, especially for the grower who has a volume of produce, even if it consists of only a rubber stamp to mark his packages in order that the buyer can identify them.

Market reports can help the grower receive more for his crops, especially if he sells direct to hucksters, retailers or jobbers of one kind or other. The dealer who drives his truck about the county buying produce knows the market and if the grower who sells to him knows market conditions he is more likely to receive a fair price. W. R. W.

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of Amsterdam, Holland
Baltimore Trust Building, Baltimore, Md.

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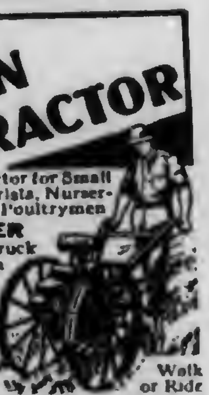

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A Winter Picture

> Say, good painter, tell me true;
> Has your hand the cunning to draw
> Shapes of things you never saw?
> Well, then here is an order for you.
> —Alice Carey.

THIS evening when I woke from a Sunday nap, I lay for some time watching the clouds that drifted slowly northwest, noting their soft pastel colors in the sunset sky—dull blue of sky well up above the horizon in my line of vision—streaks and bars of palest gold, apricot, pale brick red in changing shades and forms drifting past the west window. They reminded me of what I had read about the Grand Canyon, the colors there. As the sky brightened I looked out to find myself gazing into the face of a mighty spectacle, the entire west a gorgeous picture where the sun had disappeared.

A Wall of Gold

In the southwest, where our heavy rains had come from for two days and nights, was a mass of bright gold, vast sweeps of it like cotton or smoke, brushed back from the north as though by an invisible hand and shading southward into soft greys, lavender and purple tints. Across these masses near the tree tops small groups of slender bars lay that were the brightest rose-red, those farther from the sun taking a purple tint, very decorative; some also in groups among the cloud masses like the small recurring melody which is the motif in a symphony. Back of all in the cleared space to northward the sky was a deep beautiful blue. The bare trees against all that brilliance were vivid, beautiful. How small and insignificant one feels looking at such magnificance, yet it was made for us.

Such a sight I have seldom seen in my life and certainly never a more beautiful sunset. Why go anywhere in search of beauty when that sky exhibited every possible color and on a scale so large, so grand, that no duplicate could even be imagined. As I had thought of the Grand Canyon so now I thought of other beauty spots of the world which I have never seen: the Yosemite, the Canadian Rockies, the Berkshire hills in New England; of the alpenglow on the snowy peaks of Switzerland, the white houses of cities basking in the sun along the blue Mediterranean: all of these I have long wished to see but never will except in pictures and in the mind's eye. But watching this sunset I asked myself, what could any place offer in beauty or in splendor that was not here far surpassed?

Free to All

So, I too, have seen, enjoyed great beauty, free to all who will look and can see. It is true, there have been dark days of late, too much rain, too little work and far too little money; the depression continues its general bad influence, its power to squeeze the joy out of life if we let it. But we need not despair, these will pass and all will be right if we hold fast to hope and to faith as we work to make things better.

I am sorry for city folks who are hemmed in by brick walls and unable to see the glorious picture we farm folks saw tonight. It would have cheered them, made them feel, as it did me, that all is not dark and that there is a Power in the world that can right all wrongs and will if we work and keep hoping. I know it. I saw His promise written across the west in glorious colors and the signature of the Great Artist.

Nora B. Gosnell

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CRAWLER TRACTORS

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Many farmers and fruit growers will welcome this addition to the Cletrac line — a new, "big-calibre" power unit, built to serve where a larger tractor than the popular Cletrac "15" is needed. This new "25" is a six cylinder unit, with all the famous Cletrac features of design and peformance — a heavy duty farm tractor that is a real sensation.

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The Cleveland Tractor Co.
19363 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Read the advertisements for devices which will help you with the household chores that you dislike most.

New Varieties

The old reliable catalog of Wood's Seeds this year is fairly sprouting with new varieties.

There is the new Break O'Day Tomato, the latest development of Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for which a wonderful future is predicted.

And there is Wood's Sumptious Peas—tenderer and more delicious than any blackeye—a large yielder and easy to shell.

Superba Cantaloupes—Earligreen Cucumbers—Tendergreen All-Season Salad are other varieties offered for the first time.

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Tested, adapted seed of the same high quality that made their excellent reputation and at lower prices this year than for years. The best seeds are the cheapest seeds to plant. Write for catalog.

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SEEDS AND NURSERIES

STRAWBERRY PLANTS at New Lower Prices. Townsends 20th Century Money saving Catalogue mailed on request. It will pay you to get this free book before placing any orders for plants. Special Offer—Send the names of six friends who grow strawberries and we will mail coupon entitling you to $1.00 worth of plants with your order. Townsend Nurseries, Box 75, Salisbury, Maryland.

10 DIFFERENT LARGE GLADIOLUS BULBS Postpaid for 10c (coin) and list of fruit growers' names and addresses. 25 Genuine Mastodon 43c; 1,000, $9.00; 25 Premier Strawberry 28c; 1,000, $4.00; 25 Cumberland Black Raspberry 55c; 1,000, $10.10; 25 Latham Red Raspberry 71c; 1,000, $16.80. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices good for February only. Plants not prepaid. Complete berry, tree, shrub, bulb, seed price list free. Zilke Brothers' Nursery, Baroda, Mich.

SOW HOYT'S HARDY OHIO GROWN Clovers. Don't take chances. Buy from a concern who for 37 years has consistently featured Hardy, Vigorous, Disease Resistant Domestic Seeds, Clovers, Timothy, Alfalfa, Soy Beans and Seed Grains. Let us tell you how you can buy better field seeds cheaper and on the part payment plan. Offer good for short time only. Write today. Now. The A. C. Hoyt Seed Co., Est. 1895, Box 55, Fostoria, Ohio.

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HARDY ALFALFA SEED, $5.00; Grimm Alfalfa, $7.50; White Sweet Clover, $2.90; Red Clover, $8.50; Alsike, $8.00. All 60-lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

PEACH AND APPLE TREES, 5c and up. Yellow and Blood Red Delicious. Grapevines, 3c. Plums, pears, cherries, nuts, berries, pecans. Ornamentals. Free catalog. Tennessee Nursery Company, Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

BUDDED PEACH TREES, $4.00 per 100. Apple, $6.00. Evergreens reasonable. Latham Raspberry, $15.00; Premier & Aroma Dunlap Strawberry, $3.50 per 1,000. Egyptian Nurseries, Farina, Ill.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Irish Cobblers, Green Mountains, Carman No. 3. Write today for reasonable prices. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES, hundred 60c, Mastodon, $1.25; Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, $2.00. Depression prices. Investigate. Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY.—C. O. D. Frostproof Cabbage and Onion plants. All varieties shipped promptly. 500-65c; 1,000-98c, 3,000-$2.83. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

IF YOU WANT a larger yield, try our selected Lancaster County Sure Crop Seed Corn, $2.50 per bushel. Maple Lawn Farms, Box 73, Gordonville, Pa.

WE OFFER HIGH-GRADE CLOVER, alfalfa, timothy and soy beans. Free of noxious weeds; prepaid to your station. Ask for circulars and prices. M. G. Stoller, Paulding, Ohio.

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100 GENUINE MASTODON EVERBEARING and choice of 100 following—Dunlap, Gibson, Premier, Cooper or Pearl $2.00. All worthwhile Strawberries, $3.00-1,000 and up. Raspberries, Blackberries, Trees, Shrubs, Asparagus, Grapes. Reduced Prices. Hardy northern grown quality guaranteed. Catalog free. Westhauser Nurseries, R. 11, Sawyer, Michigan.

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EQUIPPED VALLEY FARM.—Adapted alfalfa, general money-making crops; 60 acres, 40 level tillage; 7-room home overlooking fine valley, 60-ft. barn, other bldgs.; woodlot, fruit, springs and creek; ¼ mile to concrete highway, ½ mile store, 2 miles lake. $2,500 low price with less than half cash. If taken now 6 tested cows and heifers, 15 sheep, hens, lot implements, all furniture, 20 bu. potatoes, about 25 tons hay, 75 bu. corn, fodder, other crops, fitted firewood thrown in. J. H. Tobin, Bonded Strout Agent, 19 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.

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We pay the express and ship C.O.D. on approval. 6/8 weeks old stock crossed as follows; vaccinated & certified; Chester & Yorkshire; Berkshire & O.I.C., a few Duroc & Berkshire. Price $4.25 each. Lots of 4 or more, $4.00 each, prepaid. Husky, healthy young porkers. If you are in need of feeding pigs, write today and get Real Value—Service—and Pigs that will please you.

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Winning Durocs. We have the largest and best herd in the country. Won all the blue ribbons at Penna. Farm Show. Bred Spring Gilts, $35 to $50; open fall Gilts, $15 to $25.
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Big Type Pedigreed Durocs. Pigs, bred gilts, sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars.
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REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,101-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

Undulant Fever

By DR. J. F. SHIGLEY

THE relation of undulant fever in the human and Bang's disease of animals has been the cause of many interesting discussions. Owing to the fact that it is frequently said to be associated with a group of milk borne diseases, the subject was given a definite place on the program presented at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Dairy and Milk Inspectors' Association in Harrisburg.

Dr. Campbell of the State Department of Health reported 49 cases diagnosed in Pennsylvania during 1931. Of this number 31 were males and 18 females. Two children, a girl of 12 and a boy of 11, were the only children affected. The greatest number were between the ages of 20 and 45 years. There were three above 60 years, one was 64 years, another 71, and another 74 years of age.

Four deaths were reported as follows: One milk plant employe, age 32; one girl, age 12; one farmer, age 39; one industrial plant employe, age 31 years.

A further analysis of the occupations of 43 of the affected cases resulted as follows: One farmer, one butcher, one meat cutter, one veterinarian. Of the remaining 39, there was no contact with animals.

The discussion was continued by Dr. H. E. Hasseltine of the United States Public Health Service. According to the figures presented by Dr. Hasseltine, there were 1,385 reported cases in the United States in 1931. In the Middle West occurrence of the disease was greatest on farms, and in the East, villages and cities reported the larger number of cases.

Of all of the cases investigated, 90 per cent used raw milk and cream; 45 per cent had contact with animals on the farm, while ten per cent were connected with the meat industry.

The control measures called for the removal of affected animals from the herd and the pasteurization of milk.

Subsequent reports from the Public Health Service regarding this disease will be awaited with interest.

◆

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A STRONG wrist, a strong back and lots of patience were the requirements to manipulate the old-fashioned sheep shears. When clippers which turned with a crank came into existence they were a great help at shearing time. Now a sheep clipping machine has been invented which runs by electricity, even when a farmer has no electric current, for in case he does not have either electric current or a private electric plant this device may be connected with the battery on his car, the engine started and the clipper gets its power from the battery which is being recharged at the same time from the generator. Now all we need is something to take the "grind" out of the grindstone and life for farm boys will be relieved of one of its darkest hours.

◆

SOME twelve years ago I filled a lard stand with pop corn. A few days ago I by chance found the pop corn in a healthy condition. Pop? Well, I guess, and plenty of it, on a good hot stove. Age seems to have no effect. Harry C. Ketner.
Schuylkill county, Pa.

◆

Centre County, Central Pa.

Feb. 3: Snow fell yesterday and covered the ground. This is the second snow we have had this winter. The Logan Grange at Pleasant Gap dedicated their new Grange hall on Saturday, January 30th. Centre County Pomona met also and installed their officers. The attendance broke the record for such gatherings. Past State Master Hill was the installing officer. He said this was one of the best if not the best building of its kind he had ever seen. Congressman Curtis addressed the meeting. A.

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VEGETABLES: Burpee's Netted Gem Muskmelon; Burpee's Goldinhart Carrot; Burpee's Red Giant Radish; Burpee's Black Red Ball Beet; Burpee's Wayahead Lettuce.

FLOWERS: Giant Mammoth Zinnias, Mixed; Tall African Marigold, Double Mixed; Fordhook Favorite Mixed Asters; Burpee's Large Flowered Double Scabiosa, Mixed; Little Gem Alyssum.

Any three of these packets for only 10 cents (regular price 30 cents). Write us your choice.

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This great Garden Guide describes all best flowers and vegetables. Many illustrations. Planting information. It's free. Write for your Book today.

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O.I.C's Prolific, easy feeders, quick maturing type. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write your wants. C. B. BELL, Millersburg, Ohio.

FANCY REG. O. I. C.'s.—Boars, gilts and pigs. True type, easy feeders. C. O. D. H. K. LEMAR, Moscow, Ohio

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINA fall Pigs. Boars or sows at very low prices to close them out. Write me. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS. Fall pigs, few bred sows and service boars. Write wants. A. M. KENNEL, R. 2, Honey Brook, Pa.

POLAND-CHINAS of constructive breeding. Service boars, pigs, bred sows, prices reasonable. C. S. EPPLEY, R. 6, Zanesville, Ohio

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REGISTERED BELGIANS.—Young stallions and mares. See us before buying. HYLLMEDE FARM, BEAVER, PA.

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HIGH QUALITY CHICKS at Low Prices. 1,000,000 this season. 25 breeds, a hatch each week year round. Established 1910. Get my prices before you buy. Catalogue Free. John Geiger Hatchery, Chatfield, Ohio.

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HOLLYWOOD S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Bred for Eggs and Health. Every Male from 300-Egg Bred Line. Priced to Suit the Practical Farmer. Information on request. Creighton's Poultry Farm, Mackeyville, Pa.

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CHICKS.—Barred Rocks, $8.50 per 100; $40.00 per 500; $75.00 per 1,000. Reds and Wyandottes, $8.50 per 100; Leghorns, $7.50 per 100 postpaid. Hatching eggs. West Denton Hatchery, Denton, Maryland.

CHICKS—SUPERLATIVE QUALITY Barred Rocks—Single Comb Reds—Breeders Tested for BWD—Low Prices—Write for free catalog. Grampian Hills Poultry Farms, Grampian, Pa.

AMERICAN ANCONAS—Breeders Tested—Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Free Catalog—Low Prices. American Ancona Farms, Grampian, Pa.

SUPER QUALITY Purebred Chicks from rigidly culled free range stock. Low prices. Free literature. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Bucher's Hatchery, Bucyrus, Ohio.

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KEISER'S BROWN LEGHORN—Golden Buff Orpington Chicks—Breeders Tested—Live-Lay-Exceptional Matings—Catalog. F. Keiser, Grampian, Pa.

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SMOKING.—8 lbs., $1.00; Chewing, 5 lbs., $1.00. Fifty cigars, $1.75. Pay postmaster. Silk socks free with each order. Farmers' Tobacco Exchange, S127, Mayfield, Kentucky.

GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe Free. Pay Postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED OLD KENTUCKY Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.00, ten $1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, guaranteed extra good. Chewing 5 pounds, $1.00; 10, $1.50. Smoking 5, 75c; 10, $1.25, pipe free. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

HAND-PICKED NATURAL RED LEAF. Chewing, 5 pounds $1.00; Smoking, 10 pounds, $1.50. Money with order, postpaid. Riverhill Farms, New Concord, Ky.

CIGARETTE BURLEY, Extra mild, 5 lbs. $1.00; 10 lbs., $1.75. Cigarette Tobacco Exchange, Mayfield, Ky.

SELECT CHEWING.—5 lbs. $1.00, mild smoking, 7 lbs. $1.00. Fifty cigars, $1.65. Shipped collect, silk socks free with each order. Tobacco Exchange, S217, Mayfield, Ky.

GEORGIA GOLDEN LEAF SMOKING Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

SMOKERS BUY DIRECT by box and save. Send 10c for assorted samples. Perkiomen Cigar Co., Yerkes, Penna.

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SMOKING.—10 pounds 85c; Chewing $1.00; 40 plugs $1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

SMOKING.—10 lbs., $1.00; chewing, 10, $1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

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BROODED CHICKS 3 and 4 WEEKS OLD. New Hampshire Reds, White Leghorns and all popular breeds. All heavy laying strains that have wonderful profit making possibilities. Our quick maturing New Hampshire R. I. Reds are simply amazing. You won't believe it until you try them. Our Leghorn pen at Storrs, Conn., Egg Contest averaged 272 eggs per bird. Two laid 300 each. Our blood-tested chicks are guaranteed to live. Beautiful free catalog is yours for the asking. Baby Chicks too if you prefer. Bethlehem Hatchery & Poultry Farms, Box 301, Bethlehem, Pa.

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STANDARD BROILER CHICKS.—Hatched from great big, heavyweight Plymouth Rock, Red and ten-pound Jersey Black & White Giant—Light Brahma breeders. Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Extra Quality plump, fat, market chicks. Guaranteed-to-Live, vigorous, healthy. Make you the most profit. Quick delivery. Generous Discount. Valuable broiler raising suggestions. Mention variety you like best. Farm Service, Route 7, Tyrone, Penna.

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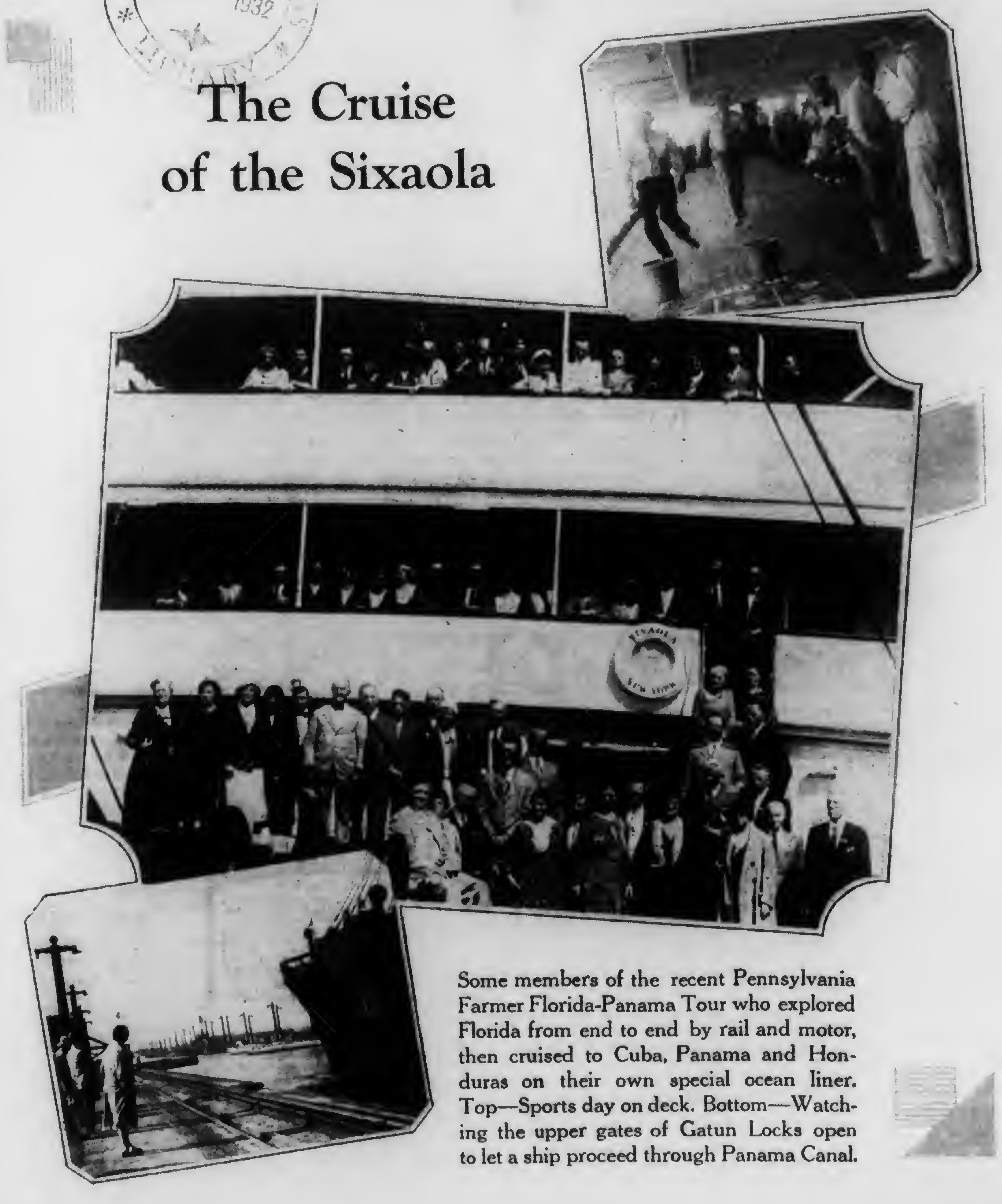

Some members of the recent Pennsylvania Farmer Florida-Panama Tour who explored Florida from end to end by rail and motor, then cruised to Cuba, Panama and Honduras on their own special ocean liner. Top—Sports day on deck. Bottom—Watching the upper gates of Gatun Locks open to let a ship proceed through Panama Canal.

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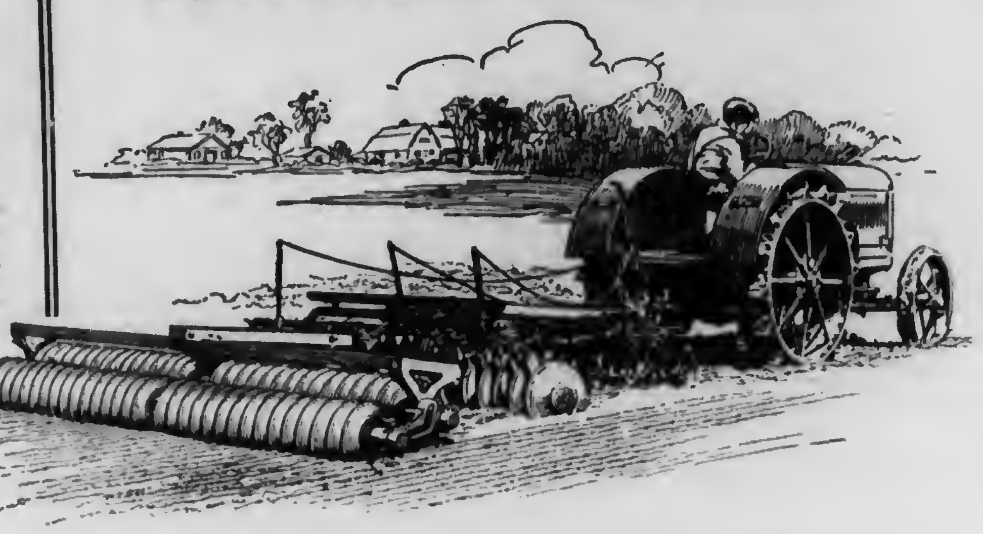

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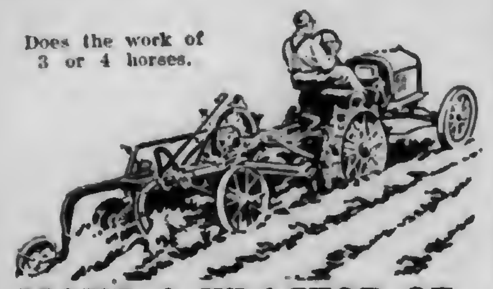

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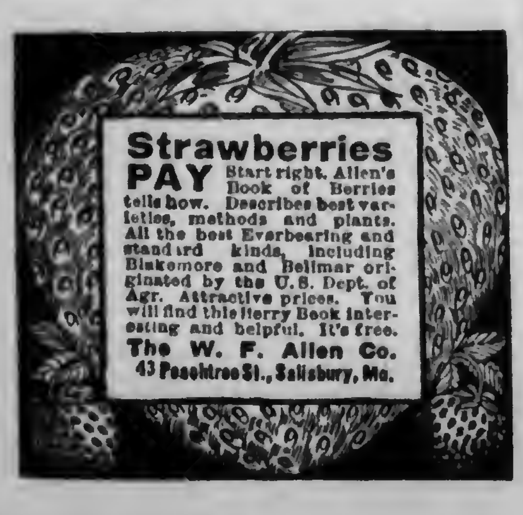

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

THE New York State College of Agriculture says that each year hundreds of farmers write to it for information on growing clover. I have been reading its replies to seventy-six of the questions. There are so many causes of failure that the individual farmer often finds it hard to determine exactly what is wrong on his own farm, but the information in these replies seems invaluable to one, like myself, who in early farming experience had repeated clover failure and did not know what it was all about. Those were dark days so far as soil-building was concerned. Clover had been a dependence, and had pretty well quit, and the profitable use of commercial fertilizers was not well understood.

Clover Can Be Grown

Now we have newer plants that cut down the dependence upon clover in a degree, but it remains by far the most prominent legume in American farming. A good sod means rich hay, and good crops when the sod is broken, while clover failure is a disaster. It is no wonder that the College gets hundreds of inquiries every year, even though a lot of good facts have come from our scientists and out of the experience of successful farmers for a score, and more, of years. The failure of clover continues the great drawback on many farms. If it grew surely, and as rank as wanted, half of one's discouragement would fall away. Good crops can be grown on most farm land, and only in the case of undrained land would the cost be prohibitive.

The Right Variety

This bulletin emphasizes the selection of the right variety for the soil, and dependable seed. The popular preference for medium red on good land is well based, but the mammoth is "one of the best foragers among legumes." It reaches out and gets the soil nutrients. It is better adapted to poor land than the medium red. It gets along with a little less lime, though it does its best only with plenty of lime. It ripens with timothy and makes a better mixed hay than the medium. It does not make a second crop. It grows too coarse in a fertile soil, but makes good hay when on poor land.

All this means that while the owner of a productive soil wants nothing better than medium red clover, the man who is failing to get good clover should turn to the mammoth. If the soil is decided acid, and he cannot get lime, or if it is wet and does not dry out too much in summer, he should use alsike. Experiment has shown that an alsike sod may be as productive as any.

Lime and Phosphorus

If you want to make clover dependable in the rotation, assuming that there is fair drainage, two vital considerations are plenty of lime and plenty of phosphoric acid. Many soils that once had lime have lost it through crop removal and drainage. The loss of lime will vary with the kind of soil but the College's estimate is that it will average a ton of limestone during a four year rotation. Have the soil tested, meet the requirement, and then every four years afterward apply a ton of limestone per acre. A good plan for the first application, if two tons of limestone are needed, is to put half of it on six months ahead, and half after the plowing for the clover seeding. Surface liming after the clover is established is not satisfactory.

Top-dressing with manure helps

(Continued on page 14.)

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AS SPRING work comes on, many farmers speed up farm operations of many kinds by motorizing them. The Ford stake truck on the 157-inch wheelbase offers you the extra profits of motorized speed.

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"It's really no secret at all. For years the government, the state and the schools have been preaching diversified farming—talking about increased soil fertility and proper rotation of stocks and crops.

"I guess, like a lot of other folks, I heard about these things so often—that I sort of got used to them—and let it go at that. But—I've done a lot of thinking lately—and a lot of looking too. I've noticed that really prosperous farms take advantage of every means or method that make for more productive acres. I've noticed, too, that good fence plays a mighty important part where money is being made. Actually, good fencing is as necessary to profitable farming as pigs and cows and chickens. And so—when you put the two together—prosperous farms and fencing—you can easily see how any of us can make farming pay.

"Me? . . . I'm going to make my own prosperity. I'm starting out by placing fence lines where they'll do the most good. What—I've started you thinking? Well, when you've really studied every angle like I have—you'll turn thought into dollars by the quickest kind of action."

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Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

AS I read of the ambition, energy and push exhibited by the Japanese in Manchuria at the present time I can understand why these traits are so evident in the Japanese beetles, and why they can attack and destroy so much in so short a time. This thought came to me the other day as I looked over our peach orchard with the hired man to see what should be done with the trees.

Many of the trees are dead, others are partially dead, while some may pull through. We decided to prune the dead ones so the tractor can pull them out. The partially dead will be dehorned, and those in best condition will be given another chance. All this trouble was brought on by the severe injury which the Jap beetles did to the foliage of the trees in two successive years.

* * *

But maybe the beetles and borers are merely helping to correct the fool expansion in fruit tree planting in which growers indulged for several years. Horticultural speakers and writers seemed to vie in extolling the possibilities and certain profits in fruit growing. In their enthusiasm they did not see any possibility of overplanting and making fruit a glut on the markets. But that is just what happened. With the exception of a few men and localities no real money has been made from either peaches or apples for several years. Now, Mother Nature is going to take a hand and spank some sense into her giddy boys.

* * *

The advance crop-outlook reports indicate a normal early peach crop in Georgia this year. In spite of the abnormally mild winter, the buds are not advanced beyond the usual stage for this time of year, so the danger of late frost damage is not greater than usual. Based on other years, the outlook is for 10,000 to 12,000 carloads from that state. Conditions between here and there indicate a normal crop, and the prospects in the Middle Atlantic states are good.

* * *

In annual crops such as small fruits and vegetables the evils of over expansion are more easily corrected. The acreage can be changed from year to year, but over expansion in growing animals and trees is a more serious mistake because it is a matter of years instead of months. For instance, the intention-to-plant in the vegetable line shows a decided drop in some of the principal crops. The same thing is true in regard to early potatoes. Growers of these products have been forced to decrease production because of the ruinously low prices of the last two years.

* * *

The interest in efficient garden tractors is reviving, as it always does at this time of year. People with a few acres are interested in cultivating power that will eliminate the necessity of keeping a horse for a few months' work. Well, such tractors are available now. Some of us who began the experiment before the manufacturers had solved their problems have seen the successful development of this kind of implement. For four years we have used a garden tractor with complete satisfaction. Although the first cost of a good garden tractor is greater than the cost of a horse, the up-keep is much less, and there is no expense when it is not in use.

* * *

I had a very pleasing letter from Dean Watts the other day in which he commented on my reference to our conversation on grandchildren at Harrisburg. The Dean suggests that possibly the only way he and I can settle the question of superiority in relation to his brood of six and my class of five would be to enter them as ex-

(Continued on page 15.)

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Rural Tax Reform in Pennsylvania

By F. P. Weaver

THE most important inequalities in the tax burden carried by citizens of Pennsylvania arise from the fact that too large a share of the governmental activities are supported by taxes on real estate, and the fact that the so-called business taxes levied in lieu of general property taxes on many enterprises are not proportional to income. Under the laws of this state real estate taxes are the main source of revenue for all county and local government. Even in cities of over 30,000 population, throughout the United States, real property produced 53 per cent of the total revenue receipts and 76 per cent of all the receipts from taxation in those cities. Most of the other states attempt to tax a wide range of personal property under the general property tax, while in Pennsylvania most forms of personal property are exempt from the general property tax. Real estate in this state, therefore, carries a still larger share of the local tax burden.

That the general property tax was carrying too heavy a share of the total tax burden was recognized over sixty-five years ago when the state tax on general property was repealed in Pennsylvania. In the place of this tax, as a source of revenue for the state government, were substituted a number of business taxes such as the capital stock tax on corporations, the gross receipts tax on public utilities, and the mercantile license tax on wholesale and retail merchandising.

Dr. Weaver, author of this article, has spent several years studying the tax situation in Pennsylvania. He is probably the best informed person in the state on that subject. We therefore suggest that farmers read carefully and ponder deeply what he has to say in this issue, and what he will say in two more tax articles to follow.

Reason for State Business Taxes

The principle of taxation by the state of such properties or incomes as are represented in these business taxes seems sound enough and certainly more feasible than for a local borough to have the exclusive right to tax a railroad station, or a power plant, or even a store business, the trade of which comes from the surrounding tax districts over a wide area. The entire trading area of such a business contributes to its value and to its income. Some system of taxation is therefore desirable which vests the taxing power in the state and under which the state redistributes the revenues thus obtained for the support of schools, roads and other local government functions throughout the state.

Reason for Federal Aid

For quite similar reasons, it seems desirable that the federal government should collect such revenues as arise from the tariff, as well as certain internal taxes on commodities like tobacco and the individual income taxes and then use some of these revenues for aid to the states. Customs duties arising from a protective tariff must be collected at the seaports and other border cities where the goods enter the country, but no one would claim that the people living in the states where these revenues are collected are the only ones who finally pay them. Similarly tobacco taxes may be levied largely in North Carolina and a few other states, but smokers and tobacco chewers all over the nation pay these taxes. No agency smaller than the federal government can therefore collect these taxes and make an equitable distribution of them. Individual income taxes are collected largely in the larger cities where wealthy people prefer to reside, but their wealth is drawn from the citizens of the entire nation where the products of industries and of business owned by these people are consumed.

Very little fault can therefore be found with the forefathers who have thus patiently and gradually, over a period of a century, evolved a tax system under which property which is used in a business which is local in character is the main source of revenue for local government, while properties and incomes which are derived from state-wide and nation-wide businesses are taxed by the state and federal governments, and the revenue thus derived is used to carry on state and federal functions, and by the system of state and federal aid to local governmental units to equalize the local tax burden throughout the state and nation.

Inequality

The real test of the system lies in the degree of equalization and the extent to which various types of businesses are taxed in proportion to the income which they yield. Evidently not all types of business can be taxed to pay their fair share to each unit of federal, state and local government, but the entire taxing system should be so adjusted that when the aggregate burden for all government is considered each business and each citizen pays his just share, even though all of what one pays may go to local government and all of what some one else pays goes to the state or federal government.

How the tax burden is distributed among Pennsylvania tax payers is indicated by the figures for 1925, the latest year for which adequate figures on taxes are available. All classes of incomes were probably greater in 1925 than in 1931, so that the percentage of income required to pay taxes now is greater than it was in 1925, but the relative figures for farmers and others are probably about the same, or may at least be assumed to be somewhere near the 1925 relations, so far as the future is concerned, the period for which tax legislation should now be planned.

In 1925 the total farm income in Pennsylvania for labor and for return on the investment in farming was approximately $266,000,000, while the incomes of all other people in the state amounted to about $7,218,000,000. The farmers paid $36,000,000 in taxes, while all other citizens paid $687,853,000 in federal, state and local taxes. The farmers and their families received 3.68 per cent of the income and paid 5.25 per cent of the taxes. These percentages are so small that their real significance is hard to grasp. The following comparison is somewhat more striking: 3.68 per cent of the total taxes paid by Pennsylvanians amounts to about $25,000,000, but the farmers paid about $36,000,000, or eleven million dollars in excess of their share on the basis of income. This excess is about 30 per cent of all taxes paid by farmers at present. If 30 per cent of farm taxes could be shifted to some other incomes less heavily taxed, farmers would be paying in proportion to their income.

Effect of Excess Taxes on Farm Values

Each farmer who reads this can no doubt visualize just what such a saving in taxes would mean to him, but not all of us appreciate what such an excessive annual payment means in the reduction of farm values in the state as a whole. If we assume that five per cent is a fair earning for investment in farm real estate then it is clear that an annual levy of 11 million dollars in excess of an equitable share is equivalent to the confiscation of 220 million dollars worth of farm property. On the basis of valuations given in the 1930 federal census for the total value of farm land and buildings this is equivalent not only of confiscating the full value of all farm real estate in Lancaster county, the largest farming county in the state, but the total capitalized value of the excess taxes amounts to just a little more than the value of all farms in Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon, Berks and Lehigh counties together.

Relief from the excess taxes which farmers now carry would be equivalent to restoring to the farmers of the state additional values to their farms equivalent to the present value of all farms in the large farming area in the five counties named above. Such an addition to farm values alone would go a long way to restoring farms to their traditional safety as a source for credit, in fact it would be equivalent to wiping out all of the mortgage indebtedness on farms in the state and leaving a balance of additional value of between 75 and 80 million dollars. The 220 million dollars of reduced farm value, due to excessive taxation, is more than the total reduction in value of all farm property in the state from January 1st, 1920, which represented the peak in farm valuations, to April 1st, 1930, when the latest federal census was taken.

In West Virginia

NUMBERS are raising quite a howl about the unfair tax rates, particularly the writers of farm papers. Mr. Zinn under Farm Practice in the December 12th issue took quite a lash at school teachers. Since that time several have expressed their views pro and con of the matter, some contending we were outrageously taxed for this and that. We have the complaint and it is just in a great many instances.

Our present tax laws were just and fair in the beginning. Then wealth was considered from the number of acres, cattle and other stock the farmer possessed, there being but few other industries. Time has changed all this. Our Little Mountain State has become a hive of numerous other industries, hence the farmers find the laws they made in the beginning against their best interests.

Let's take the case of Bobby Jones and Tommy Brown. Each acquired $10,000. Bobby goes to medical school and returns as Dr. Jones. In a short time he is making $4,000 to $6,000 per year, pays no tax on above salary, has four children in the public school. Tommy bought a farm, is struggling along, does not make very much money, but has paid the tax on his farm each year, also on any property he acquired during the previous year.

West Virginia has a great number of office workers and other salaried workers, lawyers, dentists and doctors, who pay no tax unless they buy a home or other taxable property.

Our school tax should at least partially be collected indirectly, as we are all more or less inclined to object if the sheriff wants the tax in a lump sum, but we never hear much said when one rolls up to a gas station and pays 4c gas tax per gallon.

It is apparent that there should be some adjustments and changes made in our tax systems, but why make the school teacher the goat when there are so many other classes that should fall under the same ax? What are we going to do about it? Last year a number of counties held meetings and made speeches, but so far as can be seen we are just so far. J. C. Tincher.
Fayette county, West Virginia.

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GENTLE AND TRUSTED

ON another page of this issue a correspondent reports the injuries inflicted by a bull on Allen Hess of Ringgold, Md. J. M. Blaska of Madison, Wis., was driving his cattle into the barn when a young bull attacked him and sent him to the hospital with a broken leg and other injuries. Apparently both of these bulls were of the gentle and trusted type.

OFFICIAL CONTROL

THE House Agricultural Committee last week abandoned plans for a 2,000,000-bushel limitation on short sales of grain in favor of legislation giving the Secretary of Agriculture power to restrict and even prohibit short selling. Similar power over cotton trading is proposed. How the prices of a commodity can be improved by limiting, restricting or threatening trade in that commodity is one of the mysteries business men cannot fathom. But that seems to be the theory on which those in favor of restricting or prohibiting short selling labor. If they ever succeed in giving such power to one man they may learn, at producers' expense, a valuable lesson about the function of the open market in making prices for a product.

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

THE Grain Committee on National Affairs, representing the principal grain exchanges of this country, asks that the investigation of the Federal Farm Board and the exchanges proceed as contemplated in the Norris resolution. The chairman of the Farm Board has said that his body is willing to be investigated but such investigation should include the exchanges. Now that all parties directly concerned favor it, and the public wants to know, why not proceed to investigate? And why stop short of a thorough examination which will reveal a lot of things the public is entitled to know but do not now appear in published reports?

THE OTHER SIDE

A REPRESENTATIVE of the makers of farm machinery asks that their side of the price problem be stated, since the assertion is so frequently made that prices have not been reduced. He declares that reductions in prices were made in 1930, 1931 and 1932, but not much publicity was given to these changes. We are under the impression that it is the manufacturers' business to attend to this publicity. He says that manufacturers have reduced all salaries as well as wages; that prices of raw materials have been reduced also and the saving passed along. He states the greatest difficulties in the way of lower machinery prices are the cost of labor, which is over 80 per cent of the wholesale price; the taxes the manufacturers must pay, which are in excess of their dividends and must be paid in years of loss as well as in years of profit; the freight rates on raw materials and finished products, over which rates the manufacturers have no control. This authority says further that the machinery of today is so far superior to that of only a few years ago that the buyer has a virtual further reduction in price. He cites tractors at half former cost and capable of twice the work, besides ease of handling and economy of fuel, and many other examples. It will not be disputed that farm machinery is now more efficient than ever before. Probably no other industry has made greater improvement in its products—and progress continues.

NEW MARKETING PLAN

THE National Wool Marketing Corporation has taken over the field, office and warehouse operations of Draper & Co., which firm has been acting as its sales agency. A new policy is announced as to future operations. Hereafter the consignments to the Corporation will be appraised, preferably in the field, and an advance will be made of a certain percentage of the appraised valuation. Certificates of indebtedness will be issued to the consignor to cover any excess over the advance made, if such a balance exists when all the wools in the hands of the Corporation have been sold. That is if the Corporation handles 100,000,000 pounds of wool and the total net receipts are ten per cent in excess of the total advances made each consignor will get ten per cent more. Whatever the net excess percentage may amount to the consignors get it in proportion to the appraised value of their consignments. This virtually puts all the wool of the Corporation into one big pool so far as any excess over the original appraisal is concerned, that being the sole reliance as to correct market price for the bulk of it.

How this plan will work in practice remains to be seen. With many appraisers in the field is there not some danger of uneven valuations? With market shifts between the time of appraisal and the day of sale is there not a chance of returns out of line with actual selling prices? Delay in final settlements appears inevitable, for all the wools must be sold before the excess can be known. And is the proposed system economical? These questions may be answered by future experience, but it appears that cooperative wool marketing has still some distance to go if it goes no farther than the appraisal of the bulk of the product and the lumping of the remainder as an expression of market values.

LOWER TAXES

AT Washington, Pa., last week the Commission on Taxation of Mineral and Forest Lands held an open hearing. Taxation of mineral lands was to be the principal topic in this coal region but the hearing soon became and continued a discussion of taxation and public expenditures. All discussions of any phase of taxation naturally and properly tend that way, for it is impossible to consider alone any one part of our system of taxation.

Those who expected that some specific plan would be adopted to relieve them of taxes on underlying coal were disappointed. Those who feared that such relief of individuals and corporations owning undeveloped coal would put an undue burden on other land owners found nothing to confirm that fear. The coal companies and other owners of undeveloped coal and all owners of real estate want lower taxes, and they are ready to discuss any plans which will result in lower taxes. They brought forward examples of excessive cost of government, undue proportion of taxation on real estate, unequal assessments, increasing debts and taxes by bond issues voted in many cases by those who own no taxable property, high cost of collecting taxes, failure to collect lawful taxes on securities, cost of public services, etc.

The many and diverse ideas expressed led one legislator to declare that the people don't know what they really want in taxation, hence they could not blame legislators for not providing a correct system. This leads us to call attention to a series of articles, beginning in this issue, in which the problem is discussed for the purpose of suggesting a sound basis for future taxation under present constitutional limitations. These articles should be preserved and studied by all taxpayers. And before another legislature assembles definite plans for improvement should be formulated.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

AT a small assembly in London recently the Swiss bacteriologist Dr. Henry Spahlinger formally presented to the scientists of the world his formula for the production of vaccine to protect human beings and lower animals against tuberculosis. This occasion is described by the London press as "an historic event" and the very brief presentation speech of Dr. Spahlinger as "a dramatic moment." The Marquis of Crewe, who presided at the meeting, declared that "the criticism, derision and obloquy which had been bestowed on Mr. Spahlinger was now going to be swept away in the recognition and admiration which would follow the publication of the results of his researches." Sir Frederick Maurice, in his introductory statement, said that the general nature of the Spahlinger discoveries has been known for years, but that eminent scientists had advised against premature publication of the formula for fear of improper exploitation. He said also that during long years of costly research the fortune of the Spahlinger family, amounting to about £100,000, had been spent and Mr. Spahlinger had been compelled to pledge his formula for funds to continue his work and the necessary testing. A group of public-spirited Britons had contributed enough to redeem the pledge and make it possible for Mr. Spahlinger to give it to the scientific world. Lengthy description of the method of preparing the vaccine is given, but that is beyond our range. What concerns us is the efficacy of the vaccine. It is said this has been demonstrated by tests on lower animals, but further tests will now follow. As to human tuberculosis similar tests are of course impossible, the statement saying: "Conclusive evidence of the degree and duration of the human immunity can only be based on statistics covering a very large number of cases and collected over a period of years during which those vaccinated have been subjected to careful observation."

Let us hope that the revelation of this formula is not premature; that time and experience will prove it to be all its author and his associates expect. For few greater blessings could be conferred on man than means of rendering him and his animals immune to tuberculosis. But let us remember also that earlier hopes of an effective vaccine have not been realized, and this one may prove to be a disappointment too.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. Harris

GOVERNOR A. Harry Moore of New Jersey struck at the agricultural interests of the state recently when he withheld approval of a large part of the appropriations to the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. The Experiment Station budget was cut approximately 60 per cent and the budget of the Department of Agriculture was also heavily slashed. If these two state agricultural institutions are forced to operate during the coming year on the approved meager budget of the Governor it will mean the collapse of two of the New Jersey farm group's strongest allies.

* * *

GOVERNOR MOORE in his budget message stated, "I am withholding approval of a number of items in the budget requests of the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Department of Agriculture. In so doing it is not to be inferred that I am unmindful of the interests of the farmers, but rather that I am keenly alive to their interests. In any state expenditure they have to pay their share of the costs.

"Some of the projects I have eliminated, should, in my opinion, be self-supporting from fees charged to the special interests benefiting.

"It is my plan to refer the deleted items to the agriculturists of the state, and I promise to support any bill presented to the legislature embodying a new and less expensive plan for some of the amounts cut out."

Just why the Governor has taken this particular stand concerning agricultural interests when other state institutions have been cut only to a limited degree has not been clearly stated and is not readily understood by the agricultural interests. Some hazard the guess that Governor Moore is trying to force a bargaining issue by withholding appropriations in order to make effective his program of agricultural reorganization which he advocated in his inaugural address last month. This reorganization plan would bring the Experiment Station and the Department of Agriculture under the direct supervision of a Commissioner of Agriculture appointed by the Governor. The farmers of New Jersey are definitely and directly opposed to throwing these two agricultural agencies into the hands of politics.

That the organized farm groups of the state are not going to stand by and let the Experiment Station and Department of Agriculture become merely a political issue with the Legislature was demonstrated at the Experiment Station when nearly six hundred representatives of the farm groups met on twenty-four hours notice to discuss the budget situation. All groups are willing to cooperate with the Governor and the Legislature in reducing appropriations to any reasonable degree which are comparable with other state agencies, but they are opposed to the drastic cut recommended.

Among the items deleted from the Experiment Station appropriation are: $8,700 for the investigation of oyster propagation, $28,915 for poultry husbandry work, $10,960 for seed inspection, $3,200 for experimental work in vegetable production, $1,000 for insecticide inspection, $112,190 for Agricultural Extension work, $10,290 for cranberry and blueberry investigations, $19,100 for egg-laying contests, $15,665 for experimental work in growing white potatoes, sweet potatoes and tomatoes, $2,000 for legume inoculation inspections, $5,000 for poultry exhibitions and premiums, $3,500 for investigation of vegetable diseases, $3,860 for investigation of bee husbandry, $2,500 for experimental work in vegetable production in North Jersey, $5,000 for experimental work with small fruits, $12,125 for combating the Oriental peach moth and insects affecting ornamental plants, $6,000 for investigation of diseases of ornamental plants and nursery stock, $6,600 for spray residue investigation, $7,905 for pepper maggot, Mexican bean beetle and corn ear worm investigations, and several construction and replacement items.

* * *

THE largest single item cut is the $112,190 appropriation for agricultural extension work. This state appropriation is matched dollar for dollar by the federal government for extension work; and the loss of the state funds means loss of the federal appropriation.

In the Department of Agriculture the tuberculosis eradication work fares best of all the work conducted by the Department. An appropriation of $403,435 for carrying on this work is approved by the Governor while most of the other special work is eliminated entirely from the budget.

Deleted from the Department of Agriculture budget is $10,250 for contagious abortion work, $13,985 for poultry disease control, $7,900 for miscellaneous animal diseases, $7,203 for fruit and vegetable marketing, $6,925 for supervision of markets, $12,300 for market news service, $14,440 for poultry standardization and marketing, $10,860 for milk marketing, $16,130 for statistical work, $24,870 for plant inspection, $5,900 for bee disease control, $9,270 for licensing and bonding work, $2,000 for promotion of poultry industry.

Governor Moore's real plans for New Jersey agriculture may be brought to the front within the near future so that they may be discussed clearly. Until that time arrives agricultural leaders are at a loss to understand the true answer to the present budget situation.

TELLING THE WORLD

When a farm has a name it is to the advantage of the owner to make it known to the public. Just how this shall be done depends on many different factors including the form of business that is being carried on. If, however, the buildings happen to be a good piece back from the road, it is always a mark of progressiveness to have the farm name painted on some part of them. This has a good reaction on the owner also as it keeps constantly before him the necessity of keeping the surroundings worthy of the name. The barn in the picture now houses a fine dairy herd but the name goes back to the time the place was noted for the crop from its trees.
Thos. H. Wittkorn.

MILK legislation before the group of New Jersey law-makers still remains an untangled mass, or "mess," according to the manner in which one views the situation. Approximately 15 bills directly affecting the production and distribution of milk and milk products have been introduced into the Legislature and a part of these are expected to be rewritten.

It is to be regretted that a constructive program of New Jersey dairymen became a conglomerate political issue with senators and assemblymen and led to the introduction of many ill-advised milk bills which have weakened the entire program.

* * *

CAMPBELL Soup Company have announced plans to contract for tomatoes this year on a basis of U. S. grades. This is welcomed by the progressive tomato growers as the most constructive step taken in the canhouse tomato business in many years. The contract will be effective from August 3rd to October 5th, and the contract price has been set at $18 a ton for U. S. No. 1 grade and $10 a ton for U. S. No. 2 grade. Nothing will be paid for cull tomatoes.

Grading of tomatoes at the soup plant will be under the supervision of the state Bureau of Markets.

Several other canners are considering the possibility of buying according to U. S. grades and their decision in favor of grading is expected within the next few weeks.

* * *

THE New Jersey poultry judging team won the inter-collegiate championship in the contest held at Kerr Chickeries, Frenchtown, New Jersey, last month. Members of the winning team were: F. G. Whitson, Elmer; A. R. Fenn, Englewood, and G. H. Moore, Pequannock.

During former years this contest has been held at the Madison Square Garden Poultry Show but as the Madison Square Garden Show was discontinued this year, Kerr Chickeries was chosen for the inter-collegiate contest. Teams from five states competed for honors; North Carolina, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey.

CONSIDERABLE criticism of the Japanese beetle quarantine has been voiced by people living in the quarantined district. This has been based on the fact that the beetle has spread in spite of the quarantine, on the claim that producers suffered from market restrictions and on the allegation that the cost was too high for the gain. Those who feel this way about the beetle control methods will be given a chance to state their arguments at a public conference in Washington, D. C., on March 26th. Any person interested in the quarantine may appear at this conference and be heard in person or by attorney. The conference will be held at 10 a. m. in the auditorium of the Natural History Building, U. S. National Museum, 10th St. and Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

* * *

ONE-THIRD of the mortgaged farms in the Middle Atlantic States are mortgaged for more than half of their value, according to a report from Washington, D. C. In this report the percentage of farms mortgaged is not shown.

Of the mortgaged farms 25.2 per cent are indebted for one to 25 per cent of their value, 42.2 per cent for 25 to 50 per cent, 6.4 per cent for 75 to 100 per cent of their entire value, while 2.6 per cent of the mortgaged farms carry a load over 100 per cent.

* * *

OVER 80 persons are enrolled in the flower gardening short course being conducted by the College this week.

* * *

SEVENTY-SIX men and women were graduated from the regular winter short courses in the College of Agriculture.

* * *

A NEW British tariff on apples and pears became effective on March 1st. This tariff of ten per cent applies to apples and pears from the United States and all foreign fruits, except fruits from the British Commonwealth of Nations.

* * *

THE annual Farmers' Day at the Pennsylvania State College is scheduled for June 9th.

* * *

THOUSANDS of New Jersey chicks will be brooded with electricity this year, according to a prediction made recently by W. C. Krueger, extension service agricultural engineer, who believes that poultrymen who have tried electric brooding have achieved results at least comparable to those obtained when oil and coal heated equipment is used. They have found, too, that electric hovers cut down on time and labor and that their cost is reasonably low in those territories where heating rates prevail.

Contrary to popular belief, electric brooders may be operated successfully in unheated houses during freezing weather provided the house is of a construction tight enough to prevent drafts and excessive changes of air, asserts Mr. Krueger. He warns poultrymen accustomed to old style brooders against maintaining too low a temperature under the hover and recommends that it be held at a temperature in excess of actual needs. The heat of the hover is regulated to the chicks through raising or lowering the equipment by means of a rope and counter-weight. The chicks will readily leave the hover to obtain their feed, returning to warm up.

"Exercise in a cool room forces earlier feathering and results in a stockier, healthier bird," says Mr. Krueger. "Under normal, early brooding conditions in New Jersey the current consumption will average close to one kilowatt hour for each chick brooded a six weeks period."

* * *

A TEMPERATURE of five degrees Fahrenheit is sufficient to kill 100 per cent of the New Jersey peach buds, according to a test made recently by the horticultural department of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station to determine the cold resistance of fruit buds. The test showed, also, that this same temperature would prove fatal to 100 per cent of the Japanese plum buds, to 20 to 60 per cent of the sour cherry buds and to from zero to six per cent of the apple blossom buds.

Additional tests revealed that a temperature of ten degrees Fahrenheit caused only slight injury to peach buds and no injury to apple buds at New Brunswick, but representative peach twigs from southern New Jersey showed a bud injury of from zero to 32 per cent, depending upon the variety.

Christmas Tree Farming

By Henry Clepper

A SHAPELY, fresh cut Christmas tree is far superior to a tree that has been cut weeks before the holiday season and shipped from a great distance. Trees when harvested only a short time before Christmas retain their needles and are not so apt to dry out and lose their woodsy fragrance.

Farmers, who have been alive to these facts and the market existing for fresh home-grown trees, have discovered a profitable crop. Almost every town and city within reasonable hauling distance is a potential market for home-grown trees. Most farmers have local markets for produce and it is usually possible to extend this trade to include Christmas trees. In the eastern United States and the Middle West there are countless stores and produce markets retailing trees shipped from Canada and Nova Scotia. The writer knows of instances of trees shipped into Pennsylvania from Canada that were undoubtedly cut in early November.

Planting and raising trees is a simpler proposition than most people are aware. To grow stock for Christmas trees requires more attention than ordinary forest planting, but not enough to interfere with regular farm business.

Every successful farmer knows the value of planting only tested or certified seed. Well, the same principle should guide him when buying young trees. Two types of young trees may be purchased: seedlings and transplants.

Trees that come up from seed and remain in the nursery bed for two, three or four years are called seedlings. Transplants are trees that have been grown in the seedling bed after which they have been lifted and transplanted in a second bed. These trees are designated as 2-1 transplants, 2-2, 3-1 and 3-2 transplants, the first figure representing the number of years they were in the seedling bed, the second figure, the number of years in the transplant bed. It is desirable to know this when buying stock.

Spruce and firs for Christmas trees, raised near Reading, Pa. People come to this plantation and personally select their trees.

White spruce and blue spruce transplants growing in the nursery.

A five-year-old plantation raised from transplants. The trees are four to five feet high and already suitable for Christmas trees. (All photos by Penn'a Dept. of Forests & Waters.)

Two-year-old seedlings are considerably cheaper than 2-2 transplants. If the planter cannot afford the more expensive transplants, it is recommended that he buy seedlings and set them out himself in transplant rows for two years. If planted in garden soil, spaced four inches apart in the row, and cultivated, weeded and watered occasionally, the trees should yield just as good results as may be procured from transplant stock bought from the nursery.

Most of the advertised and established nursery companies dealing in forest trees today are reputable concerns, eager to gain and retain customers on a basis of selling high-grade merchandise. Accordingly, they aim to sell only stock of approved quality, true to name, and correct as to the age and size represented. It is good forestry to plant trees in a locality that is similar in climatic conditions to the ,region in which the species are native.

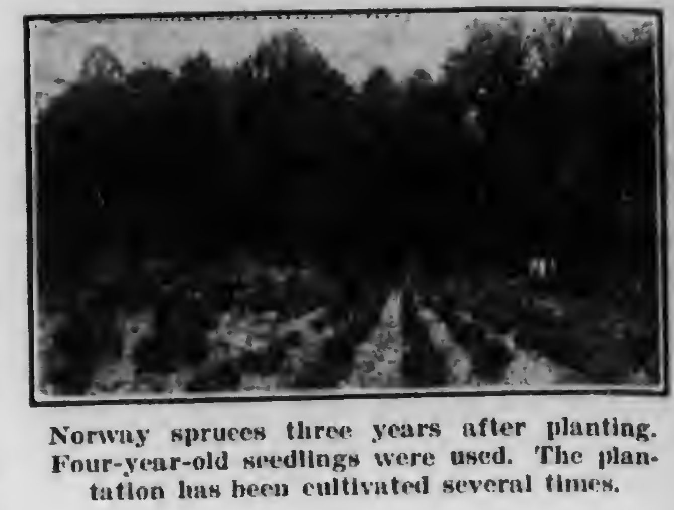
The ideal Christmas tree has certain definite characteristics. It must be an evergreen or conifer; it must have a good symmetrical form, preferably conical in shape; and the foliage should be needle-like, fragrant and resistant to early dropping.

Furthermore, the species selected for planting for Christmas trees should be easy to raise and fairly rapid in growth. There follows a description of species highly desirable for use as Christmas trees and, when planted in their climatic ranges, not difficult to raise.

The firs are often called the true Christmas trees. The writer personally considers a fir as his first choice, and when possible selects a balsam fir, a northern species with a beautiful natural form and bright green needles. White fir and Douglas fir, sometimes called Douglas spruce, are western species which, however, have been successfully grown in the East.

The spruces also make excellent Christmas trees. Norway spruce, a European species, has been grown widely in this country for half a century. Planting stock of Norway spruce is usually cheaper than other spruces, and often easier to raise. White and red spruce are both good; they are northern species but may be planted as far south as North Carolina at high elevations. Blue spruce is a western tree used extensively for ornamental planting. It grows somewhat slower than Norway spruce, but is easy to cultivate and its delightful bluish-green foliage makes it one of the most handsome of the conifers.

The species commonly known as cedars have been much used for Christmas trees in recent years. Northern white cedar and red cedar, which grows practically all over the United States, may be so spaced and cultivated as to produce attractive forms. Arbor-vitae, a well-known ornamental, makes a fine tree where density of foliage is wanted.



Norway spruces three years after planting. Four-year-old seedlings were used. The plantation has been cultivated several times.

Although the pines are usually not thought of as Christmas trees, it is surprising to observe the number of pines on sale by city dealers. The writer once saw scrub pines being sold at a large city market. The merchant, when questioned, said, "Sure, they're scrub pines. But most city people don't know the difference. They think any evergreen is a Christmas tree."

Red pine makes a beautiful tree for decorating because of its long, dense, dark green needles. White pine and Scotch pine (another rapid grower and easy to raise) are now sold extensively. Even the less symmetrical Jack, pitch, Jersey and short-leaf pines are attaining prominence. Even the long-leaf pine of the South occasionally finds its way to northern markets.

The writer has reached the conclusion that people are not so much interested in the kind of tree they buy as its freshness, form and size. Some species, however, should not be planted for Christmas trees. The hemlock, for example, while a strikingly beautiful tree in the woods, does not, in the writer's opinion, make a desirable Christmas tree. In the first place, it is rather difficult to raise, and, secondly, in a warm room it drops its needles early.

Planting Table

Spacing Distance (Feet)	No. af Trees per Acre
2x2	10,900
3x3	4,850
4x4	2,725
5x5	1,750
6x6	1,210

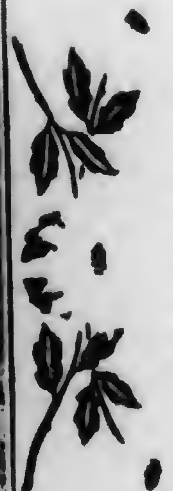
Preparation, Spacing and Planting

Preparation of the planting site in ordinary reforestation projects is not necessary. But for Christmas tree planting, where cultivating is to be done, the ground should be plowed in the fall and harrowed the following spring. As a result the cost of planting will be lower and weeding will be made easier.

The value of proper and even spacing lies in shapelier trees and easier cultivation. Many foresters hold that less than a three-foot spacing is detrimental. Under this procedure the trees are spaced at three-foot intervals in the rows, which in turn are three feet apart. The writer advocates a four-by-four-foot spacing for this purpose, because then there is plenty of room for proper cultivation and development of form. The latter factor is all important in raising Christmas trees.

Some planters, however, prefer to space the trees even closer than three feet with the expectation of thinning them out early. Others like to plant wide, as in reforestation for timber production. The main thing to know is how many trees to order for the spacing distance decided on. For convenience, this information has been placed in the form of the above table.

Cultivation



All farmers know that every living plant responds to cultivation. It follows, therefore, that cultivated trees generally grow more thrifty and suffer less drouth injury than uncultivated trees. Cultivating is recommended four times during the first year, three times the second summer, and at least once the third year. Dense grass, briers and weeds tend to choke out and smother young trees; they should be cut out.

The application of fertilizer to the plantation adds to the cost of establishment and takes time and labor. Commercial fertilizers are not ordinarily warranted because of their expense, and barnyard manure, unless sparingly and carefully applied, may cause burning of the tender bark. Therefore, neither is recommended.

Many people, especially apartment dwellers, in large cities have very little unused space in their homes. Nevertheless, they buy Christmas trees and place them on tables. A tree two to four feet high is all there is room for. It requires only from two to three (Continued on page 22.)

Andros Island

By C. A. Stephens

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(Originally published in Youths Companion.)

THE Irish woman led the boys to a dimly marked trail, leading to the shore, telling them to keep the moon on the left hand. And then, with a murmured "Hiven guide yez!" she left them.

They were free for the moment, but with unknown dangers ahead of them as well as the known perils which lurked in the rear.

"Oh, Pote, can we ever find the place she calls Nassau?" Covel questioned.

"Not much use to try for that," answered Pote. "But maybe we can find our way back to the schooner, and maybe Captain Kidder is still alive and has some plan for getting away."

With this hope in mind the two boys plodded over such a rough trail that they made slow progress. At last, growing faint from lack of food and sleep, they lay down to wait for daybreak. Mosquitoes and ants tormented them, and neither had more than a few moments of broken sleep.

They rose with the first peep of daylight. Progress was now more rapid, and in a few hours they came out on the beach near the Yankee, and felt the reviving breeze from the sea.

They hoped against hope to come upon Captain Kidder. But no one was in sight. The wreck looked tragically deserted, though gulls were hovering round. Approaching cautiously, for fear some drunken pirate might still be lying over from his potations of the day before, the boys climbed aboard the schooner and made haste to the galley.

There was plenty of food, and Pote cooked breakfast, afterward extinguishing the fire for fear the smoke would be seen. The Yankee was deserted, and so was the beach. As the dory was gone, the boys concluded that Captain Kidder had escaped in it, and that he would come back with help to salvage the schooner. Their best chance seemed to be to hide on the vessel, in expectation of rescue.

Pote emphasized the necessity of hiding, saying that the brigands would surely return soon for a fresh supply of rum and molasses. A week passed, during which the boys kept out of sight as much as possible. In the end, however, they were nearly caught.

Pote had barely put out his fire one morning when Covel, who was watching through a crack in the shattered bulwarks, heard a noise and suddenly saw the outlaws issue from the trail in the woods and hasten toward the wreck. He had no more than time to steal back and whisper to Pote in the galley before the entire party was swarming about the stack of hogsheads and barrels alongside.

For a moment panic fell upon the boys. To drop off the hull on the other side and attempt to steal away along the beach, would result in almost certain discovery by some of the gang. After a moment of anxious thought Pote decided that they would better conceal themselves aboard. Creeping to the ladder leading down the hatchway, they hurriedly descended into the hold and took refuge in the extreme forepeak, Pote taking the kitchen hatchet with him. In the hold they had stumbled on part of a sodden tarpaulin, and this they drew over them, then lay very quiet, listening fearfully.

There was uproarious talk and, first of all, fresh potations from one of the rum barrels. Pote understood much that was said. They had come to carry away what they could and brought with them a kind of sledge for hauling one or more of the rum barrels back over the trail to their retreat in the interior.

THE boys heard them loading a barrel on it, shouting and badgering each other. It was plain they were becoming hilarious from the numerous drinks imbibed. It soon appeared that a line was wanted for binding the barrel to the sled, and immediately one of them climed aboard the wreck to get a rope from the tangled cordage that hung about the foremost. He had difficulty in freeing it and at length entered the galley, probably in quest of a knife or axe. The boys heard him overhauling the kitchenware. Suddenly he yelled, having accidentally put his hand on the stove, which was still hot from Pote's breakfast fire. That of course puzzled him. He ran out, shouting to the others that there was somebody at the wreck. Several of them came aboard and touched the stove to assure themselves. It was unmistakably hot, and, moreover, contained live embers.

They kindled more fire and while two of them descended into the hold some of the rest passed down blazing splinters to aid them in seaching. These gave out more smoke than light, however, and the ruffians went stumbling about, tripping over the scantlings with which the hogsheads and barrels had been stayed to hold them fast in heavy weather.

They whooped and swore, calling out threats as to what they would do to whoever was hiding there.

The anxiety of the boys can easily be imagined. They lay flat in the bilge under the chocks of the bowsprit, with the black tarpaulin covering them. Once the foremost pirate approached within a few feet. Peeping from under a fold of the stiff black cloth, Covel caught a glimpse of the knife in his hand. Pote lay grasping the hatchet, intending, if the tarpaulin was pulled off them, to rise on his knees and try to brain their assailant in the narrow space, before he could use his knife. Neither of the fellows appeared to discern anything suspicions, however, and went blundering back toward the far end of the hold and at length climbed out as they had entered.

Then for a time the boys dared draw breath again and peep from beneath their dirty coverlet. Outside, the search for them was still proceeding around the hull and about the pile of hogsheads, and later along the beach both ways, for recent tracks. Evidently that still hot stove was a baffling mystery.

Pote and Covel had no presentiment that the schooner was to be destroyed. It was not until they heard the gang piling empty rum barrels and other combustibles beneath the uptilted stern of the Yankee and heard some of the talk that went on outside their hiding-place that the peril of their situation occurred to them.

"They're setting the ship afire!" said Covel. "We must get out, quick. We'll be burned to death here."

He was so terrified that Pote was hardly able to restrain him from rushing to the hatch to escape.

Pote himself was alarmed, but thought that the certainty of capture was worse than the possibility of being burned.

Yet his own coolness nearly deserted him when, at length, the negro climbed aboard and smashed the woodwork in the galley, setting a fire blazing there. Another had already been kindled outside, under the stern. The dull crackling was plainly heard; and one can easily understand what an awful sound that was to the two boys pent up inside.

Soon Pote had to hold Covel by main strength. "We're going to be burned—burned, I tell you!" cried the younger boy. But still Pote held him back. "We're under the water line here," said Pote. "This part of the ship won't burn. We may be killed by smoke—but the fire won't reach us."

"I'm going on deck right away," screamed Covel.

"They'll cut your throat if they see you!"

Smoke was now eddying through the forepeak—hot, acrid smoke, full of the smell of burnt molasses. Pote scooped bilge water out of the bottom of the schooner, moistened his coat with it, and held it over Covel's nose and mouth. Then Covel lay at full length in the bilge water, with his nose pressed into his wet coat sleeve. That gave some temporary relief; but now the heat was a worse enemy than the smoke.

"I'm cooked," thought Pote, "Cooked and ready to be eaten. Why don't they come and get me?"

Then a thought struck him. Probably the pirates, having fired the Yankee, were not waiting to see it burn, like boys around a bonfire. Pote pulled Covel to his feet, and led him through the cloud of smoke to the ladder under the main hatch. With great caution, Pote put his head on deck, gulped a great draught of fresh air into his strangling lungs, and looked through parched eyelids and streaming eyeballs at the shore. There was not a single pirate in sight.

"IN another ten minutes we'd have died from the heat," gasped Pote, "and nobody would have known whether we died or not."

Covel was gasping, too. The deck planks were hot, and fire was creeping about the hatch combing and over the gunwales. They sprang forth, regardless of it, and jumped the rail into the shallow water, hiding on the far side of the vessel for fear some of the gang were still in sight or hearing

The pirates had gone, however, though voices could still be heard at a distance in the forest as they slowly dragged away their sledge. A leaky old bucket lay on the sand, and, snatching it up after a while, Pote began throwing water on the fire on deck, while Covel threw wet sand against the smoldering planking outside.

The hull was in such damp condition from the torrential rains of the previous days that they succeeded much better than would be thought likely. In the course of an hour's work they put out most of the fire, though the hull still steamed and smoked. The interior of the galley had wholly burned out, with everything it contained except the stove. All the remaining food supplies in lockers and casks were consumed or ruined for use. Everything was blackened and scorched. This was a sad calamity for the castaways. For several days they had lived there not very uncomfortably, with plenty of plain food, protected also from mosquitoes and wild animals. Now they had no food, and, what was worse, they had no means of procuring it—not so much as a fish-hook. They searched along the shore, in the borders of the forest, and hunger drove them to eat certain red berries, probably unwholesome, found on running vines, with the result that both were made very sick for a time.

Later they attempted to masticate the raw flesh from some of the large abalone shells washed up by the recent gales. It was very tough chewing as well as rank to the taste, and that, too, nauseated them.

To add to the hopelessness of the present situation they had now no means of kindling a fire. In the haste of retreating to the hold, Pote had left his steel, flint and tow in the galley, and it had been lost in the fire.

The hope of crossing the ship channel to the Florida coast now recurred to their minds, and after passing up more of the scantlings they worked hard at a raft for several hours. But, having nothing with which to bind the timber together, save a few pieces of rope, they at length gave up the job as impracticable.

Next morning hunger drove them to chew more raw abalone. This flesh has some little nutritive value, but one can scarcely subsist on it long. Both boys were taken ill again, and they passed another wretched night. Grown desperate, Covel wished to set off in quest of the mythical Nassau of which they had been told; but Pote said, "No use. We never would find it. We should get lost in the woods and starve to death."

They chewed abalone voraciously once more, but it failed to impart much strength, and during the forenoon that followed Pote took an heroic resolution—one that terrified Covel at first.

(To be continued.)

The Cheerful Plowman

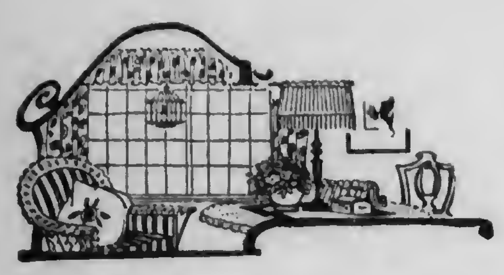
KEEPING THE HOUSE CLEAN

WHEN my wife goes to see her niece she goes with mind in perfect peace, for she knows well her little shack will not be mussed when she gets back; she knows each platter will be clean in fine a shape as ever seen; she knows the cupboard will be sleek groomed up as nicely as a sheik; she knows the floor will be as nice as any sheet of skating ice. She knows the pot and baking pans, the plates, the saucers and the cans, the mixing bowls and rolling-pins, the graters, sifters, and the tins, the oven doors and curtain rods, the parlor rugs and all the hods, the ice-box, window-sills, and comb, yes, every item in the home, will be immaculate and fair without a freckle anywhere.

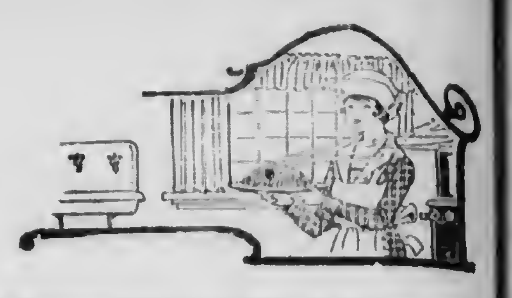
My, what a comfort that must be to any woman, slave or free, to leave her house and know that it will not hurt a single whit. I know some men, no matter whom, whose houses look like crack of doom when their good wives have been away for no more time than half a day. I know one gent who will not clean a single cup or soup tureen, who will not dust a single chair nor brush one stool, nor shine a stair, he will not polish up a plate nor keep one dresser up to date. I know his wife just dreads to go to see her uncles Ned and Joe. She has not visited her niece since Aristotle lived in Greece, with grave forebodings does she leave to see her mother's cousin Cleve.

My wife is now at Auntie May's and she will stay for seven days. She's having such a whooping time that I declare 'twould be a crime if in the background of her mind that inner eye that's never blind could see her home all cluttered up with unwashed plate, and pan, and cup, with unassembled carving knives,—such visions spoil all fun for wives.

J. E. T.



The Farm Home



How to Get Thinner or Fatter

NUTRITION specialists of the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say there's no getting away from the fact that diet is the big factor in change of weight. However, they advise strongly against faddish diets and drastic measures, and suggest consulting a physician before taking the counsel of well-meaning friends. Every satisfactory diet, whether for the fat or the thin person, must meet definite body needs if good nutrition and good health are to be maintained. There must be adequate protein, minerals and vitamins, and of course there must be some energy-giving foods—some sources of calories.

Right there is the crux of the whole matter: Calories. In a reducing diet, reduce the calories; in a fattening diet, increase the calories. Even if you don't really count your calories, you can watch the quantities of high-calorie or fuel foods you are eating. Fats, sweets and starches—and foods or prepared dishes containing a good deal of them—bring up the calories. And remember, this is true whether you eat them with your meals, over the bridge tables, in the confectionery shop, or while reading a book. So this dieting business is not only a matter of what but also when and how much we eat.

The reducing dietary for a man will furnish approximately 1,700-2,200 calories; for a woman, 1,300-1,700 calories. The fattening dietary for the man will furnish approximately 3,600-4,200 calories; for the woman, 2,500-3,500. Ordinarily a man of average size at moderate muscular work needs about 3,000 calories per day; a woman, about 2,400 calories.

Milk plays an important part in both the reducing and the fattening diet. You can't afford to omit it because of its calcium and vitamins, even if you feel you do not need its protein and calories. When keeping calories low, drink skimmilk and buttermilk and eat cottage cheese, but go very lightly on cream and butter. To increase the calories, use whole milk extra liberally and in every way possible, and also plenty of butter and cream.

It is hard to give up bread when reducing but you may find that several thin slices of sparingly buttered bread distributed throughout the meals of the day will satisfy you better than one or two thicker slices representing the same amount. Avoid hot breads because they tempt you to use butter too freely. If you are going on a fattening diet generous amounts of butter and cream help you eat the large quota of bread and cereal you need.

To meet the mineral and vitamin requirements of the body we need fruits and vegetables whether we are trying to gain or lose, some of the "watery" green vegetables, and also tomatoes and oranges. The "fats" should avoid sauces and extra butter with their vegetables.

Self-Control Needed

In fact, on a reducing diet you must hold yourself down to the minimum on fats of all kinds butter, cream, salad dressings, meat drippings, and rich gravies, pastry and fatty foods like olives and avocado pears. Accessories must not be overlooked. Sugar and all other sweets are fattening and must be used sparingly. As most prepared desserts contain a good deal of sugar it is best for the "fats" to substitute plain fruit at the end of a meal. The "thins" simply reverse these points, always remembering to keep the diet well-balanced.

Meat, fish, poultry and eggs complete the protein requirement of the body but even among these there is choice. Weight losers should use strictly lean meat and fish, avoiding also gravies and sauces. Weight gainers, the opposite. The pictures show what the fats and thins may have, respectively, from the same dinner menu. To lose weight: A small glass of grapefruit juice, a small serving of lean meat, a medium-sized baked potato, a serving of a green vegetable and one other vegetable, just a little butter to season vegetables, sliced tomato or other vegetables or fruit salad in season, fruit. Weight-seekers may have a glass of grapefruit juice, a large serving of meat with fat, a large baked potato with plenty of butter, a green and one other vegetable, as many hot biscuits or other bread as they want, three pats of butter altogether, salad with mayonnaise, and for dessert ice cream reinforced in calories by fruit, cake and salted nuts.

The same dinner menu will satisfy both "fats" and "thins." The first picture shows a well-filled plate rich in calories. The second picture shows a meal that is satisfying but free from fattening foods.

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Prevent Pellagra

PELLAGRA is one of the diseases that occurs among people who fail to eat the necessary foods to prevent it, says Dorothea Muehl, extension nutritionist of Purdue University. It is often called the "starvation disease," and is no respector of persons. Any one who does not eat a balanced diet may become susceptible to the disease. The largest number of pellagra cases occur in late winter and spring months for then the diet is often more limited. The "three M" diet consisting of cornmeal, meat and molasses is the most likely to cause pellagra. It has been found by the U. S. Public Health Service that people do not have pellagra who have enough food, including plenty of milk, lean meat, fish, green vegetables and tomatoes.

To be adequate the diet should include cheese, eggs, green and yellow colored vegetables, tomatoes, milk, bread, cereals and meat. The pellagra preventing foods are those high in vitamin G. Some inexpensive and valuable sources of foods high in vitamin G are: liver, lean meat, fish, poultry, canned salmon, wild game, milk and dairy products, eggs, tomatoes and whole cereals.

Liver loaf: One pound ground liver, five cups bread crumbs, one egg, one cup milk, one tablespoon chopped onion, one-fourth tablespoon celery salt or dried celery leaves.

Mix ingredients thoroughly, place in a greased baking dish and bake slowly for 45 minutes.

Baked onions in tomato sauce: Ten medium sized onions, three pints canned tomatoes, one and one-half bay leaf, one-half tablespoon celery seed, three cloves, three tablespoons flour, three tablespoons melted butter, three teaspoons salt, pepper.

Skin the onions, cut in half, simmer in lightly salted water for ten minutes, drain and put in a large baking dish. Cook the tomatoes with the bay leaf, celery seed and cloves for ten minutes, and strain. Blend the flour and melted fat, add to the tomato juice with the salt and pepper and mix well. Pour over the onions, cover and cook until the onions are tender, about one hour. Serve from the baking dish. Seasoning can, of course, be varied as desired.

Scalloped salmon: Two one-pound cans salmon, one fourth cup butter or other fat, one-fourth cup flour, three cups milk, one and one-half teaspoons salt, two cups bread crumbs.

Break the salmon into pieces and remove the bones. Prepare a sauce of the fat, flour, milk and salt. Alternate layers of salmon and sauce in baking dish. Cover with buttered crumbs, bake until done.

◆

To sweeten and clean the coffee or tea pot, boil a little soda in it. A. P.

Chore Time

NOW the West has claimed the winter sun
Trailing gleaming robes of rose and gold,
And all the heavy tasks of day are done,
The twilight falls on peaceful field and fold.

The stars their nightly march have just begun,
An old owl calls within the distant wood,
The house sits like a drowsy mother-bird
And shelters 'neath her wings a human brood.

A dancing light weaves oddly to and fro,
From barn to shed, from granary to stall,
Across the floors, across the doors and bins
Long shadows point and fall.

While on the fire a kettle gaily sings,
A supper table softly lighted waits,
We hear but do not note familiar sounds—
The din of carried pails and clanging gates.

The thought of the dependent living things
Sheltered, warm and fed, in sty and stall,
The wandering light, the dear familiar tasks—
Ah, how we love them all! —M. C. Smith.

Uses for Ammonia

RUGS may be brightened by using on them a solution of ammonia and water applied with a scrubbing brush.

Add a teaspoon of ammonia to each quart of water for washing blankets.

Borax and ammonia will remove fruit stains from silk and wool.

Salt and ammonia will remove argyrol stains.

A few drops of ammonia in lukewarm water will remove resistant blood stains, one-half teaspoon ammonia to one-half pint water with the addition of a little salt.

Iodine stains may usually be removed with dilute ammonia.

Perspiration stains may be removed with ammonia and warm water.

Polish nickel with whiting moistened with enough ammonia to make a good paste.

As a deodorant for perspiration use two tablespoons of spirits of ammonia in a basin of water as a wash.

A mixture of two parts of glycerine, one part ammonia, and a little rosewater will whiten and soften the hands.

For poison ivy or hemlock, or sumac poisoning wash skin at once in ammonia and water, or in alcohol, also, the stings and bites of insects respond to the ammonia and water cure.

Aromatic spirits of ammonia is an efficient temporary stimulant in fainting, hysteria, or other cases where the heart and breathing need reviving, one-half teaspoon in a glass of water, or, often, simply to inhale the vapor. Arlene Putnam.

◆

For Recess Time

ADD a few pieces of candy to the school lunch. It will always be eaten at recess, of course, but it will furnish the boy or girl with enough energy fuel to carry him over until noon.

Divinity fudge: Two and one-half cups sugar, one-half cup water, one-half cup corn syrup, white of two eggs, one cup chopped nuts.

Mix sugar, syrup and water, and boil until, when dropped in cold water, the mixture will form a firm ball between the fingers. Beat the eggs stiff. Pour half the boiling mixture over the eggs, beating constantly. Return the remaining half of the mixture to the stove and boil until, when dropped in cold water, it forms a hard ball. Then remove from the stove and pour slowly into the first half, beating constantly. Add nuts and vanilla, pour into a buttered pan and cut in squares.

Betty Barclay.

◆

I keep a pad of notepaper hanging beside the canned fruit and vegetables with an alphabetical list of the canned goods and the number of each kind. Whenever I use a can I cross it out on my list, so that instead of consulting the shelves, I consult the pad when I wish to know the contents of my canned goods shelves. A. P.

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FAST COLOR DRESSES! 3 for $1.98
SAVE Money Here!
Three pretty fast color vat-dyed summer wash frocks for house and street wear, at an amazing bargain! One each of printed percale, white cotton crash with colored polka dot trim, and printed lawn. Lawn dress is "Sunday Night" ankle length. Popular styles. Assorted colors: Blue, rose and green. Sizes: for misses, 14, 16 and 18 years; women, 32 to 44 bust.
Send No Money Just your name, address, and size wanted. We will mail you the three dresses at once. Delivery free. Pay postman $1.98 when dresses are delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Order by No. 90.
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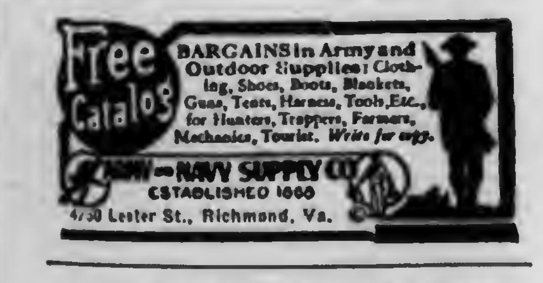

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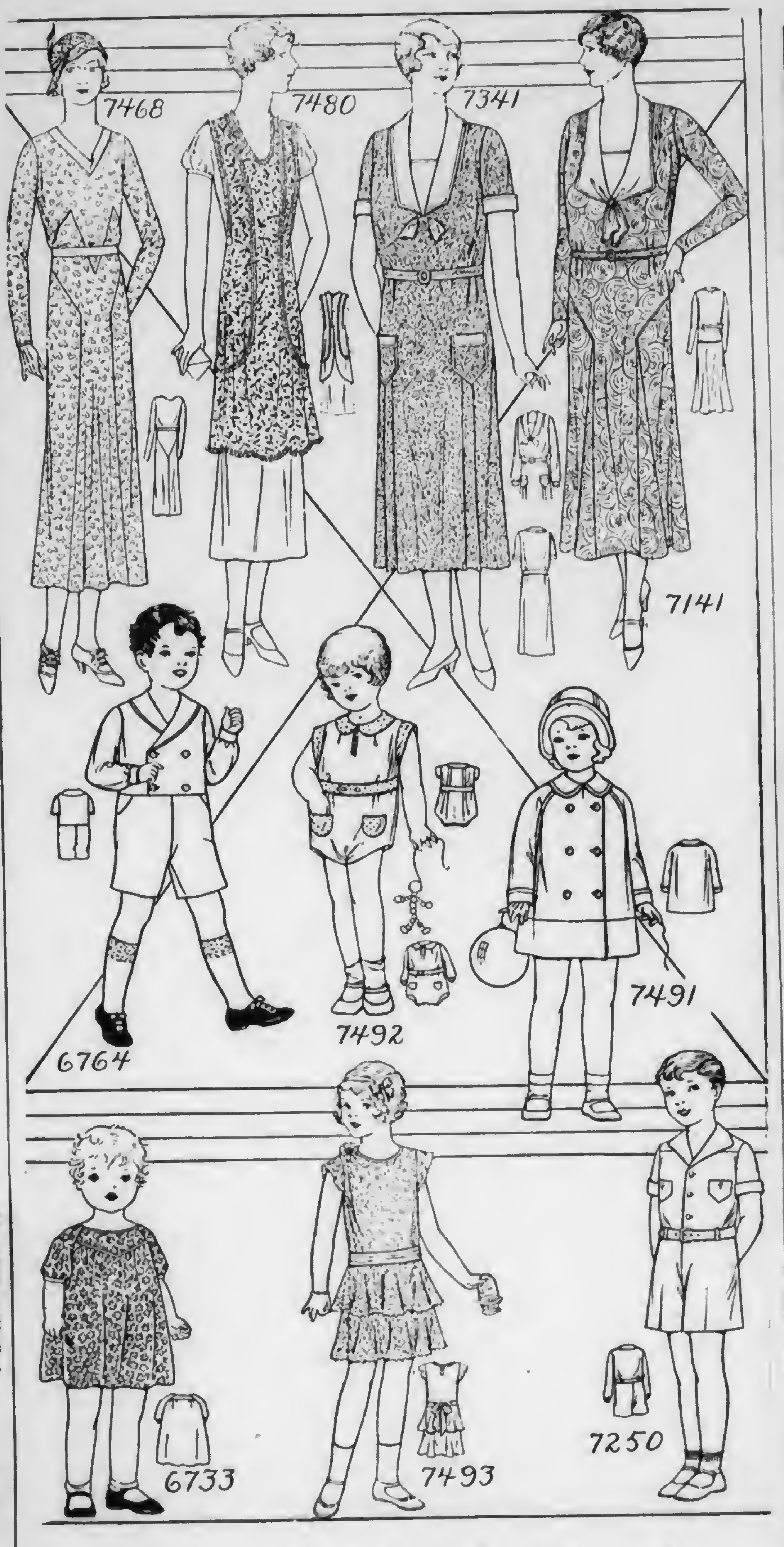

Patterns for All the Family

No. 7468.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material ¼ yard is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7480.—Ladies' apron. Designed in sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 32-inch material. To trim as illustrated requires 11 yards of lace edging, and 7¼ yards of insertion. The bands at the waistline will require 2 pieces 4 inches wide and 9 inches long. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7341.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 4½ yards of 35-inch material if made with short sleeves. With long sleeves 4⅞ yards will be required. Collar, vestee, cuffs and pocket facings of contrasting material requires 2-3 yard 35 inches wide. To finish with bias binding requires 2 yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7141.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. It requires 5¾ yards of 32-inches material for the 46-inch size. For contrasting material ⅞ yard 39 inches wide will be required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6764.—Boys' suit. Designed in sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅞ yards of 35-inch material; ¼ yard is required for the pockets of muslin or lining, cut crosswise. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7492.—Child's rompers. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. Size 1 if made as shown in the large view, requires 1⅝ yards of 29-inch material together with ⅜ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7491.—Coat for boy or girl. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1½ yards of 39-inch material. To line size 3 requires 1¾ yards of lining 35 inches wide. To interline collar and cuffs also the facings with contrasting material requires 1-3 yard 35 inches wide cut crosswise. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6733.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2-year size with wrist length sleeves requires 1¾ yards of 35-inch material. With short sleeves 1⅝ yards is required. To trim with bias binding requires 2 yards 1½ inch wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7493.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 6 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material. To finish neck edge with bias binding requires ⅞ yard 1½ inch wide. Sash of ribbon requires 2 yards. The rosette requires 1 yard of narrow ribbon. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7250.—Boys' suit. Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3-year size if made with long sleeves requires 1¾ yard of 32-inch material. With short sleeves 1⅝ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Above: Yield from a fraction of an acre.

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Even your certified seed potatoes should be treated with Improved Semesan Bel, for no seed is ever entirely free of disease. Other crops need seed treatment, too. So here's valuable help! A complete Seed Treating Chart. Free! Just ask your dealer, or write to Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Dept. 12-A, 105 Hudson St., New York N. Y.

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New variety developed by Michigan State plant breeders especially for peat lands or muck. Wonderful yielder and does not lodge. Only variety that can be grown successfully on peat lands. It is a six-rowed, bearded sort with medium length straw of unusual stiffness. Yields 50 to 60 bushels per acre. A great stooling variety so that only 1 bushel of seed is required per acre. **Write today for sample, Current Price List and catalog giving full description.** (27)
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Young People's Forum

For St. Patrick's Day

THE INVITATION

The 17th of March in the avenin'
Has been chosen by a few
To have a St. Patrick's party,
And we're invitin' you.
Please come and wear an Irish smile;
We want you on the scene.
You'll find the place quite aisily;
'Twill all be trimmed in green.

GIVE each person an Irish name on entering, and tell the boys to go to an arranged post office, where they are to secure the names of their partners and green hats for them to wear. Irish games should be played during the entire evening.

An Irish Gathering

Divide the party into groups—the Maloneys, Murpheys, Kellys, etc. Each family group will be composed of father, mother and five or six children or relatives, the number in the family depending on the size of the crowd. Each family group is required to perform some stunt for the entertainment of the crowd.

Irish Melodies

Some one at the piano plays a few bars from each of a dozen Irish melodies. Players guess what they are and write down the names.

Snakes St. Patrick Drove Out of Ireland

1. Worn a few years back in winter by women? Boa.
2. Worn all the year round? Garter.
3. Baby plays with it and never gets hurt? Rattle.
4. Expensive to feed in these days of high cost of living? Egg Eater.
5. How Fritz would describe a napkin? Viper.
6. Deadly to the negro race? Black snake.
7. An Indian wears it with comfort? Moccasin.
8. A nickname given to Northern sympathizers with the South during the Civil War? Copperhead.
9. A very fast horse? Racer.

Matching Green

Six samples of different shades of green cloth and two squares of pasteboard. Cut samples in half. Paste one-half on one piece of cardboard and one-half on the other. Mark one set with letters or Roman numerals and the other with numbers, taking care that the matching pieces do not correspond except that they may correspond in one shade as a "catch." One piece of cardboard is hung on one side of the room and the other across from it. Paper and pencils are given the players, and they are asked to write down the matching halves—thus, A-2, B-1, etc. Players whose answers are correct may draw for a prize of some sort.

Irish Potato Race

"Praties" may be propelled over the course with wands decorated with bows of green ribbon. Or the ordinary potato race may be run, setting out a row of five potatoes for each contestant. These are to be brought back one at a time and deposited in a basket, the first player finishing by getting all his potatoes in the basket in this manner winning. This may be varied by requiring contestants to hop or to carry the potatoes on a spoon.

Potato

Give five minutes for players to make as many words as possible out of the letters in the word "potato."

Animal Show

Let players gather around a table on which are placed peanuts, raisins, prunes, a bunch of wooden toothpicks, wire hairpins, etc. Each player receives a potato, out of which he must fashion an animal or hobgoblin of some sort, using the peanuts and fruit for heads and the toothpicks for limbs, tails, etc., as fancy dictates. At the end of ten minutes the different animals are arranged on the table for exhibition, and judges award prizes to those that seem the funniest. It may be possible afterwards to donate all the potatoes to some poor family, first giving the potatoes a washing.

Odd Terms for Money

NUMEROUS, indeed, are American phrases for money. Most popular of all, perhaps, is "almighty dollar," although "American balm," which phrase has been accredited to Dickens, is a close second. "Bones" is a modern phrase, while "bluebacks" and "greenbacks" are terms seldom used nowadays.

"Cash" really refers to a box in which money could be kept for sudden calls. "Change" speaks for itself. "Chicken feed" expresses contempt for money, while "rocks," "salt," "sand," "shot," and "wind" are flippant in sound, withal expressive. "Circulating medium," "coin," and collateral" are more dignified in expression, while "ducats" claim Shakespearean ancestry. "Dust" dates back to '49, when gold mining flourished. "Soft money" applies to bills, and "hard cash" which possibly originated with Charles Reade, fits coin. "Picayune" harks back to the Civil War, when there was current a Spanish coin, worth six and one-quarter cents, which later meant a five-cent piece. "Poney" is of English origin and refers to a large sum, £25, while "quid" originated with the English sovereign.

"Shin plasters" was descriptive of continental money, whose value so fell after the Revolution that many considered it good for nothing except the use which its shape and size suggested. Expressive is "sinews of war," while "spondulix" first applied to shell money on the coast of Africa at the town of Spondula. An English term is "sprats," while "swag" is of Norwegian origin.

"Dime" came from the Latin decimus, and "dollar" the German thaler. "Dots" probably came from the French "dot," meaning dowry, and our overworked term "dough" quite likely came from the same source.

Cross-Word Puzzle Answers

Vertical

1. Sod
2. Treason
3. Marion
4. Tory
5. Ore
6. March
9. If
11. Peace
12. Soldier
13. War
14. Sedan
15. Idols
16. Gates
21. Ed
22. As
23. Car
26. Hat
27. Chet

Horizontal

3. Motor
7. Adore
8. Air
10. Rea
11. Perfidy
12. So
13. Washington
17. Ace
18. Redcoat
19. Epic
20. Noses
22. Arc
24. U. S.
25. Or

A Bottle of Ink

A bottle of ink, a bottle of ink,
And oh, the words it may fashion and link!
It may run a weary and stupid mile,
It may laugh and frolic and sweetly smile,
It may thrill the heart of a girl in her teens,
It may smash a party to smithereens,
It may foster peace, it may stir up strife,
It may ruin or make a successful life,
It may bore or win the popular ear,
It may build reputation or make a career,
It may chronicle slander foul and grim,
It may write an anthem for seraphim.—
In short, before the last drop is gone,
As the tireless, marvelous pen drives on,
It may range the gamut of destiny through,
There is really nothing it may not do.
So think for a while, and prudently think,
Before you open a bottle of ink!

Amos R. Wells.
In Christian Endeavor World.

Beware of Bugs

THE unusually warm winter has brought considerable inquiry about the probable crop of insects this coming season. About the middle of the summer, or more probably next fall, we shall have the answer to these questions. Just now the insect pests are out of sight and whether they are alive or dead no man knows. One thing, however, every one knows, and that is that the farmer who is prepared to combat an abnormal flock of orchard and potato pests this summer will have guessed right if the hordes do appear and will have no regrets if they are not so numerous as now feared.

One of nature's checks on the spread of insect pests is extremes of temperature. Of the countless millions of eggs laid in the summer, under normal conditions, only a small percentage live through the winter when the temperature is below freezing much of the time. The same is true of pests which winter in the larva stage; only a comparatively few of them are so protected as to feel the awakening warmth of spring. Even under these unfavorable conditions enough survive to do miillions of dollars damage each year, and more money is lost by not spraying enough than by overspraying.

This winter, due to the abnormally warm weather, we have not had nature's great check on insect spread. It is only natural then to look for a big crop of insects, and to be prepared to meet them by spraying religiously. There was a tremendous number of insects last year, a large number entered hibernation and if a big supply does not appear to greet this year's growing crops it will be a miracle. It's a very good idea to greet these hungry bugs with a coating of spray or dust material on the growing crops that will discourage their appetites and send a lot of them to the insects' happy hunting ground.

At the present time codling moth is expected to be very abundant in the southeastern counties of Pennsylvania, but not so bad in the northern counties. In the northeastern counties it is thought that red bugs will again be plentiful. Aphid eggs are said to be more abundant on apple trees than a year ago, growers when pruning having noticed many aphid eggs on water sprouts and new growth. And if our old friend the potato bug and other spud eaters are present in only their peace-time army strength they will tax growers' energies to keep ahead of them.

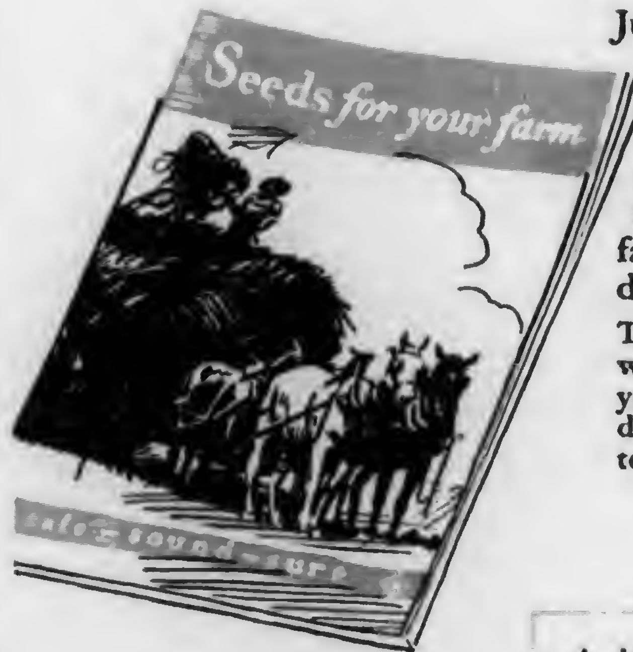
Adequate equipment in working order, a supply of material on hand or available at short notice and a spray schedule suitable to the crop and the location are always in order. This year foresighted farmers will pay more than normal attention to them; first, as a preparation for the expected and, second, as an insurance against the unknown.

Pays to Test

"POOR seed, whether for the garden or the field, is dear at any price," says Dr. E. M. Gress, state botanist, who supervises the collection and testing of thousands of seed samples in enforcing the Pennsylvania Seed Law.

"Don't try to save a few dollars by buying seed which is offered at several dollars below market price," he warns. "Just recently our seed laboratory analyzed such a sample and found that almost one-tenth of it was weed seeds. This seed should not be used, even if it cost nothing. Weeds will be introduced which will cause more injury than the seed is worth.

"One cannot tell definitely by sight whether seed will germinate. Something may have injured or killed the tiny young plant within the seed. Therefore, all seed should be tested before sowing."



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Hoffmans seeds pay

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You have a certain amount invested in your farm—you'll spend the same amount of time, money and hard work this year to run your farm—except that seeds free from weeds will make less work and bigger crops. Ordinarily it's foolish to save a few cents on seeds—when those few cents mean many dollars less in crops in the Fall. But *this* year is bargain year, you *can* save money on seeds, and still have the finest there are, *still assure yourself the most profitable crops.* For this year Hoffman's seeds actually cost less than ordinary seeds do in other years.

Just look over our catalog! Here are seeds that are famous for freedom from weeds, famous for producing those bigger and better crops that bring better prices. For 33 years Hoffman's seeds have been known as the kind that produce profits for the farmer. This is an ideal year to let them do the same for you.

They are tested seeds—sure to grow—free of foul weeds—proven varieties—hardy strains suited to your section. Every bag must please you. Safe delivery guaranteed. Don't pass up this chance to get the finest seeds at bargain prices.

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Red, Alsike and Sweet Clovers. Ten different varieties. All of tested and proved quality. The surest protection backs up every bag of Hoffman clover.

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The past two years has proved Alfalfa's value. Hoffman's is the genuine U.S. Goverment Verified Origin seed. Four splendid types. Hardiest strains known.

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Twelve reliable kinds. Hoffman's seed corn drying plant assures highest percentage of germination. Hoffman's corn fills the crib and the silo.

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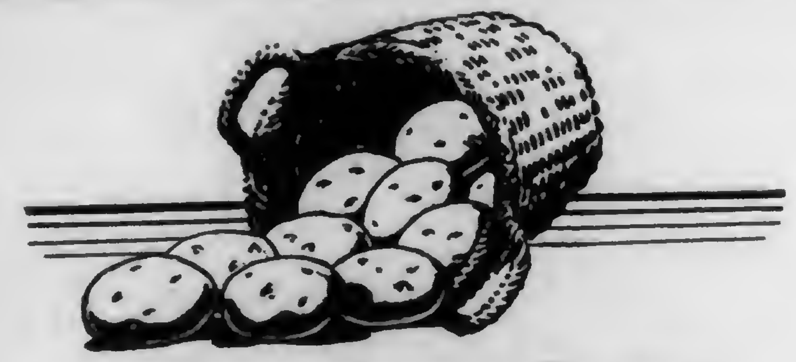

A Pennsylvania Farmer establishes record of

696 BUSHELS
OF POTATOES *per acre*

PENNSYLVANIA wins again! The industry and skill of Pennsylvania farmers have gained another remarkable triumph in the high yield per acre achieved by potato growers. The highest recorded acre yield is 696 bushels, attained on a farm in Chester County.

Average potato production per acre has increased by 31% in the last ten years. Better use of fertilizer, rotation of crops, and increased spraying have all contributed to the result. At present there are 12,000 high-powered spraying machines employed to guard the potato fields of the state.

Interest in this development led to the establishment of Pennsylvania's Four Hundred Bushel Club. Any grower producing four hundred bushels per acre qualifies. 972 growers now hold membership. *In no state in the country have so many phenomenal yields been made as in Pennsylvania.*

The Pennsylvania Railroad is proud to transport the materials and crops born of such outstanding agricultural enterprise.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Agricultural Department

Farm Facts and Fancies

(Continued from page 2.)

clover on poor land. Under other conditions it usually pays best to use manure on a cash crop, and to depend upon fertilizer for the clover. Use three hundred pounds of a sixteen per cent superphosphate for a spring nurse crop and the clover, or a complete fertilizer with winter grain, making sure you are applying the equivalent of the three hundred pounds of the superphosphate. Lime and phosphorus are needed by clover. They make not only more clover but a richer quality. Drainage, lime and phosphorus nearly insure clover if the seed is good and the seeding is done right.

Good Seed

Seed more than two years old should be tested for germination. Watch for weed seeds. A sample 99.52 per cent pure contained 545 buckhorn seeds per pound, and its use at the rate of ten pounds per acre would mean scattering 5,450 narrow-leaf plantain seed on each acre seeded. Buy seed grown where climatic conditions are as severe as at home. If the soil is sour enough to need a ton and a half of limestone, one should not fail to supply bacteria. Under any circumstances inoculation often pays. If you are failing to get good growths of clover, always inoculate. The bacteria for mammoth, medium and alsike are the same.

The Seeding

Nurse crops are "robber" crops, but may be necessary. They take plant food and water and shut out sunlight. On the other hand they furnish grain that helps pay for working the land and adds income, and may be necessary to keep weeds from taking the seeding. If conditions are right, a seeding alone is successful. Barley is the best nurse crop, spring wheat is good and oats the worst of all. Keep the seeding to grain light and give the clover a chance.

"Clover Sickness"

Many years ago we heard much of clover sickness. It was a term to cover all sorts of causes of clover failure. This bulletin says: "It is known that it can almost invariably be prevented by practicing a systematic crop rotation in which lime and phosphorus have their place, by the use of native, northern-grown seed, and by inoculation of the seed when necessary."

"One cause of winter-killing is non-hardy seed. Another cause is heaving." Leave the fall growth as a protection where heaving is feared. Danger of heaving is reduced by free use of lime and phosphorus to make a strong growth of plants. Mammoth and alsike have more fibrous roots than medium and resist heaving better. Here is another reason for using mammoth under adverse conditions.

Clover Pays

Some study of the answers to these questions, some experience and much observation are convincing that most clover failure is unnecessary if there is money for lime, phosphoric acid and necessary drainage. Investment in lime and phosphorus pays about every time if skill is used in seeding to clover. Ability to produce good clover sods lets a farm keep its owner in pretty hard times. It does not pay to let land stay below the clover-producing level if it must be cropped to get a living.

Don't wait until you need feed

FERTILIZE your pasture at least six weeks before you turn out your cows. This produces good green feed two weeks before unfertilized pasture is fit to graze. This early grazing usually returns the cost of the fertilizer eight weeks after it was applied.

Throughout the season fertilized pasture produces more and better feed. In eight tests last season the average net profit per acre was $49.96, making pasture the best-paying land on the dairy farm.

Don't wait until you need feed to fertilize your pasture. DO IT NOW! Use 500 to 600 pounds of 7-6-5 fertilizer per acre for early grazing and mowings to be pastured after the first crop is harvested. To thicken sods use the same amount of 4-8-7. Place your fertilizer order today!

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M. S. PRYOR, Route 4, Salisbury, Md.
Pryor's Plants Please.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

IF you ever have had any experience in straightening up a crooked tree you know how difficult it is. You drive down stakes and fasten the tree with ropes as near as you can in an upright position. You pull this way and you haul that way, and by and by you have the joy of knowing that the tree which once was so unpromising has been turned into a really beautiful sapling. Hard work, patient work, loving work, but it can be done.

A man who was a visitor in a home had his expectations raised very high when the mother said, "I want you to meet my boy. He is out now, but will be here soon. He is such a fine boy!" But when the boy came the visitor was greatly disappointed. The boy was so homely, so awkward, so unattractive in appearance. And yet, to his mother he was so dear!

It was some years before the visitor saw that boy again. He happened to drop into a certain church on a Sunday. In the pulpit was that boy, now a man grown, handsome in appearance and attractive in manner; and the visitor never forgot the sermon the minister preached; it was so strong, so earnest, so impressive.

After the service he went up and told the young man how much the sermon had helped him. "How could you do it?" he asked, still holding the minister by the hand. With a smile the young man said, "My mother loved it into me."

Very often in these days the question is asked, "What is the matter with our young people? Why do they act so?" If you are a father or a mother won't you ask yourself this question? "What am I putting into the lives of my boys and girls? Is my life so good, so true, so helpful that some day they can say, 'My mother loved into me everything I am'?" It is a great thing to love a boy or a girl up to good, useful, upright manhood or womanhood. But it can be done, and if it ever is done, love, your love, Father, Mother, is what will do it!

◆

Neshaminy Gardens

(Continued from page 4.)

hibits at the Farm Products Show at Harrisburg next year. The only question in his mind is that of finding judges who could do the judging satisfactorily. I can set his mind at rest on that point. Mrs. Kester is a great lover of children and she would be glad, I am sure, to undertake the job and we would not have to pay her anything. One such judge is all we would need.

◆

Hog Records

IN the Pennsylvania Farmer F. M. Day, Marshall county, W. Va., wants to know who can beat him raising hogs. I can, if I am a woman. My husband bought two six-weeks-old pigs from a neighbor. The mother hog gave birth to eleven pigs on March 12th, 1931. We butchered our two on December 15th, 1931. One weighed 396 pounds and the other 388 pounds. Their dam was a Poland-China, the sire a Berkshire. I repeat, can this record be beat?

Mrs. J. A. Thomason.
Chester county, Pa.

* * *

HAVING noticed some high hog records in the Pennsylvania Farmer, I am sending you a record of one I raised myself. This hog was one of a litter of eleven born April 15th, 1931, (Chester-Poland cross) and was killed on December 15th, 1931, being exactly eight months old. It weighed 341 pounds. F. C. Haag.
Jefferson county, Pa.

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Now for the first time you can get a tractor that is equally satisfactory for both row crop work and plowing. This gives you two tractors in one.

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In this feature lies the secret of a successful all-purpose tractor that fits every crop and every job. No other has such a wide range of treads.

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THE Case Model "CC" All-Purpose Tractor does every farm job equally well. Whether planting or cultivating row crops; plowing or harrowing; threshing or power take-off operations, *it will do them all faster, better and at less cost.*

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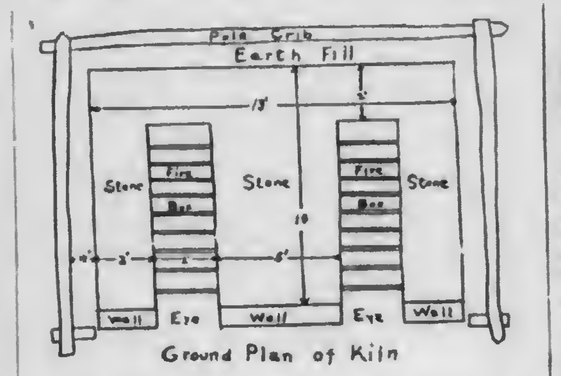
Wood Burned Lime

By J. B. R. DICKEY

IN the lower half of Fulton county, Pa., the burning of lime with wood, in what might be called temporary kilns, is quite a common farm practice. With no railroad in the county to bring in coal or commercial forms of lime, and with the distances which these must be hauled by road prohibitive, at least in the old horse and wagon days, one cannot but admire the determination of these farmers to have lime for their sour hill farms and the ingenuity shown in working out a means of burning it with the materials available. Whether or not this method of securing lime will apply to other sections will depend on local conditions. At any rate the methods employed are interesting.

The stone burned is of good quality, but since it occurs only in a few scattered valleys, locally known as "coves," most farmers must haul it to their farms. Some go 12 or 14 miles after it, over hilly, dirt roads, which make a single trip a good day's work. The farmer either buys the stone in the quarry at about five cents per ton and gets it out himself, or buys the quarried stone at about 50 cents per ton.



Ground Plan of Kiln

The wood should be cut at least a year ahead, so as to be well seasoned. Good, heavy, hardwood is needed, which will make a hot, lasting fire. For a kiln which will produce about 40 tons or 1,000 bushels of lime, 20 to 25 cords of wood are required.

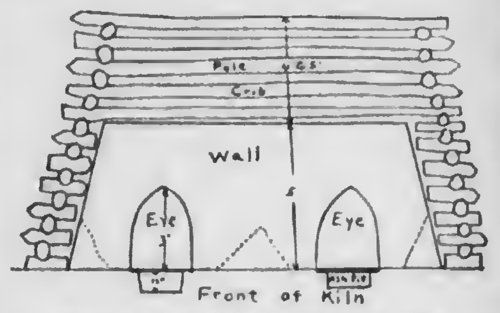
To burn with wood, the stone must be built into arched fire boxes. For a 1,000-bushel kiln, either two or three "eyes" or fire boxes will be needed. Single-eye kilns are often put up for smaller amounts of lime.

For 800 or 900 Bushels

The accompanying plan is for a two-eye kiln which should make 800 or 900 bushels. The stone, broken into four to eight-inch size, with the larger pieces next the fire boxes and the smaller at the ground and toward the outside, is laid in a rectangle, roughly 10x12 or 13 feet, and built up sometimes with a slight inward slope on the sides (see diagram). The spaces left for the eyes are about two feet wide, about two feet from the outer edge of the sides and back, and about five feet apart. The stone near the ground will not get enough heat to burn out well at a distance of more than about a foot from the fire boxes. The outside foot of the bottom of the kiln may therefore be filled up with other stone or with earth, sloping this outward as indicated by the dotted lines in the diagram. The eyes should always be on the side toward the prevailing wind in order to promote a good draft, although a rather sheltered place is generally selected for the kiln. The walls of the eyes are gradually drawn in, arching over at about three feet in height. Before starting to build, an ash pit 16 inches wide and 12 inches deep should be dug out under each eye and irons laid across to act as a grate. After finishing the eyes the kiln is built up solidly to a height of eight or ten feet, reducing the size of the stone toward the top and sides where the heat will be less intense. The top six inches of stone should not be much over two inches in diameter.

The next operation is to wall up the face of the kiln, using some stone other than limestone, and clay or mortar so as to get a good solid wall five feet high. Openings are left in this wall corresponding to, but sometimes a little smaller than, the fire boxes.

Next a crib work of notched poles is built around the sides and back about 15 or 18 inches from the sides of the kiln. The intervening space is filled up with earth to hold the heat. The crib is continued on the face above the top of the wall and backed with earth. The top is left open. The general opinion seems to be that two men can set up a 500-bushel kiln in about three days and a 1,000-bushel kiln in about five days. The face wall and poles can be used for subsequent kilns.



Front View Showing "Eyes"

Fires are kindled on the grates in the eyes and fed as often as more wood can be got in for at least three days and nights. Sometimes five days and nights are needed to get a good burn, depending on the wood, the draft and the weather. The eyes may be closed with sheet iron when not being fired, but draft must be provided through the ash pit.

While burning a kiln is too long drawn out an affair to be much of a frolic, it provides a nice warm loafing place for those who enjoy hearing or telling a good story or the neighborhood gossip, and is often more or less of a local institution which materially relieves the loneliness of the fireman.

One might think that when the limestone burns to lime the arch of the eye would fall, but this is not the case until the lime cools and begins to air-slake. When the kiln is to be used, the poles are pulled away from the back and the lime taken out. With experience an excellent burn can be secured, the lime is often used locally for mortar or plastering. The ashes taken from beneath the fires are also saved and used as a source of potash fertilizer, of which they contain about six per cent.

In the old days, before coal came into use, all lime was burned with wood. Kilns were used similar to the present day set kiln, save that a fire box was built into the stone as it was laid in the kiln. Up till recent years a kiln was still in operation in Northampton county. The wood burned lime from this kiln was regarded as superior to coal burned lime, just why, it would be hard to say.

* * *

21-Rowed Corn

I WISH to tell you of a curious find I discovered in my field of corn last autumn. It is an ear of corn containing an uneven number of rows of kernels. There are twenty-one rows. Every third row is about one eighth of an inch longer than the two rows preceding. The kernels are growing on the cob as close and solid as possible.

I have never spoken to any one who has ever seen such an oddity. I myself have examined hundreds of ears of corn and have never found one with an uneven number of rows of kernels. The corn is of the Improved Leaming variety.

I feel sure this would be of interest to farmers and collectors of curiosities who might be reading your valuable farm paper. Herbert J. France.
Indiana county, Pa.

* * *

WOULD like to ask through the columns of Pennsylvania Farmer if unthreshed millet is good feed for horses and cattle. A Friend.

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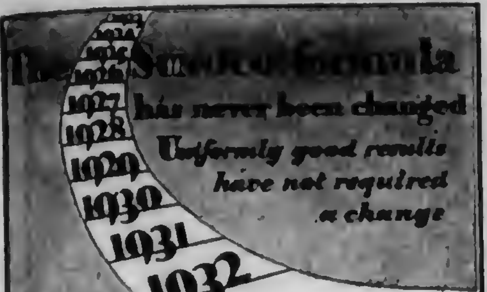
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SCALE INSECTS are a serious menace this year, having multiplied enormously due to the long warm season and lack of heavy rains. Most of the scales have grown to maturity.

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A special advertising offer to enable more people to learn the quality of Burpee Seeds. For only 10 cents you may have your choice of any three of the following packets (regular 10 cent size):

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Any three of these packets for only 10 cents (regular price 30 cents). Write us your choice.

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This great Garden Guide describes all best flowers and vegetables. Many illustrations. Planting information. It's free. Write for your Book today.

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Make Unproductive Land Pay Big Money.

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Harvest for Christmas Tree Trade.

American Red Pine
2-yr. Seedlings $8.00 M
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Write for Stock List and Prices.

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Indiana, Penna.

Maules Seed Book Free! all about finest Vegetables, flowers, fruits

Chock-full of low prices on the finest seeds for farm and garden, also helpful hints for early crops and highest yield. Sent free— Write today
Wm. Henry Maule, 535 Maule Bldg., Phila., Pa.

ROHRER'S SEED OATS
Swedish Select
Northwest Grown
(43 LB STROKED BUSHEL)

Only a Bushel **80c**

AN unusually productive variety with tall, stiff straw, bearing long heads filled with good weight grains—and for only 80c a bushel. Many authorities consider this variety to be the most valuable oats raised in the Northwest. 43-pound stroked bushel means real quality and real results. Marvelous root development insures its standing very high. Noted for its great drought-resisting qualities. For a bumper crop of oats sow ROHRER'S Swedish Select Northwest Grown variety. This is just one of many attractive seed offerings in the 1932 ROHRER Seed Catalog. Send for your copy today. For the best seeds at a most reasonable price — buy from P. L. ROHRER & BRO. Tear off the coupon and send for your catalog today.

Alfalfa • Seed Oats
Timothy • Seed Corn
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Gentlemen:

Please send me, without obligation, a copy of your 1932 catalog.

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Address ....
....

New Varieties

The old reliable catalog of Wood's Seeds this year is fairly sprouting with new varieties.

There is the new Break O'Day Tomato, the latest development of Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for which a wonderful future is predicted.

And there is Wood's Sumptious Peas—tenderer and more delicious than any blackeye—a large yielder and easy to shell.

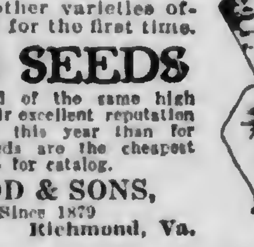
Superba Cantaloupes—Earligreen Cucumbers—Tendergreen All-Season Salad are other varieties offered for the first time.

WOOD'S SEEDS

Tested, adapted seed of the same high quality that made their excellent reputation and at lower prices this year than for years. The best seeds are the cheapest seeds to plant. Write for catalog.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen Since 1879
11 S. 14th St., Richmond, Va.

Free Flower Seeds
Page 2 of catalog tells you just how you may have your choice of two fine collections.



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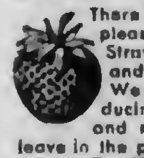
The I. W. SCOTT CO's 1932 CATALOGUE
SENT FREE ON REQUEST

Lists over 1,000 different varieties of vegetable and flower seeds and all of the most preferable varieties of Bulbs, Rosebushes, Perennial and Rock Garden plants, shrubs, etc. Tells you what you want to know about the latest improvements made in farm and garden machinery, improved Potato Implements, Power Sprayers, Dairy and Poultry Equipment, Poultry Brooders, and Incubators, Feeds, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Remedies, etc.

For over 20 years we have made Idaho-grown high grade Clover Seed a leading speciality and because of quality the demand for Idaho Clover is steadily increasing. Sample and prices on request.

The I. W. SCOTT CO., 500 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa

SMALL FRUITS ARE PROFITABLE



There is still money to be made and pleasure to be had in growing Strawberries, Blackberries Grapes and other small fruits and berries. We have specialized for years, producing plants with sufficient vitality and reasonable enough in price to leave in the profit margin that divides success from failure. Our 1932 catalog lists and describes these and other nursery products for farm and garden at attractive prices. It's FREE. Write today. Box 30

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES, INC. Selbyville, Del.

Get the Big FREE DASS STRAWBERRY BOOK

Illustrates and describes the heavy producing varieties including our guaranteed MASTODON. Also offers finest quality Raspberry and Small Fruit Plants, Grape Vines, Fruit Trees and Ornamentals, at lowest possible prices.

$3.00 PER THOUSAND, and Up buys DASS' big-rooted, hardy, northern-grown strawberry plants that will thrive and produce big anywhere. Before you buy plants — of any kind — write at once for our catalog.

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AN INVESTMENT in better-quality crops; earlier maturity; bigger yields per acre; lower costs. Armour Fertilizers are an investment in soil maintenance; in profit possibilities.

Use Armour Fertilizers to make each acre produce maximum yields. Bigger yields of quality crops improve your chances to sell at a profit. Your Armour dealer will supply the grades of Armour Fertilizer your crops need.

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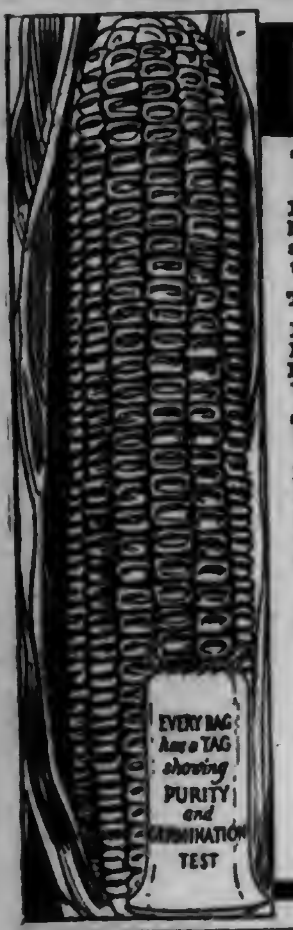
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TESTED SEED CORN

Every bushel northern grown, from hand picked ears, Screened, recleaned and graded. Average Germination 95% to 98%.

THE HIGHEST GRADE OBTAINABLE

Early Yellow Dent Lanc. Co. Sure Crop
Improved Leaming Golden Glow
Mam. White Dent Cornell 11
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Today's Prices - $1.50 per Bu.

Mammoth Yellow Flint, Improved West Branch Sweepstakes, slightly higher.

Bags free of course.

Alfalfa, Clover, Grass Seeds, Oats, Barley, Seed Potatoes, etc.

EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM

Catalog, Samples for testing, Price List:—FREE.

Use the coupon or a postal card.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER.
Box F, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
Send Catalog, Price List and Samples of Corn.
Name ....
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BERRY BASKETS and CRATES at Winter Discounts
SAVE MONEY ON BERRY BASKETS
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The Berlin Quart or Pint Write for FREE CATALOG-NOW.
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FRUIT TREES
SEEDS—BERRY PLANTS—ORNAMENTALS
30% REDUCTION from 1931 prices in most varieties. Guaranteed stock. Farm, flower and garden seeds. Our Free 1932 catalog has everything for Farm, Garden and Lawn.
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STRAWBERRIES PAY
Allen's Book of Berries tells how. Describes best varieties, methods and plants. Write today for free copy.
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS
16 Leading Varieties. Priced to suit the times. Plants guaranteed to be 100% satisfactory to you. Boy, it will pay you to have our free catalogue.
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Including all of the new and better varieties of Apples, Peaches, Pears, Plums and Cherries, millions of Strawberry Plants, Grape Vines, Raspberry & Blackberry plants, Shade trees, Evergreens, Roses, Shrubbery, unusually fine stock, reduced prices Spring Catalog Free.
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ARE A PROFITABLE CROP
GET REGISTERED DISEASE FREE PLANTS
Let us prove their value. Write today for our new booklet which gives description, cultural directions and reduced prices.
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KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR
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A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers.
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS $2.75 Per 1,000 Up
None better at any price. 26 leading varieties. Rock Bottom prices. My free catalog will save you money. Write for it now.
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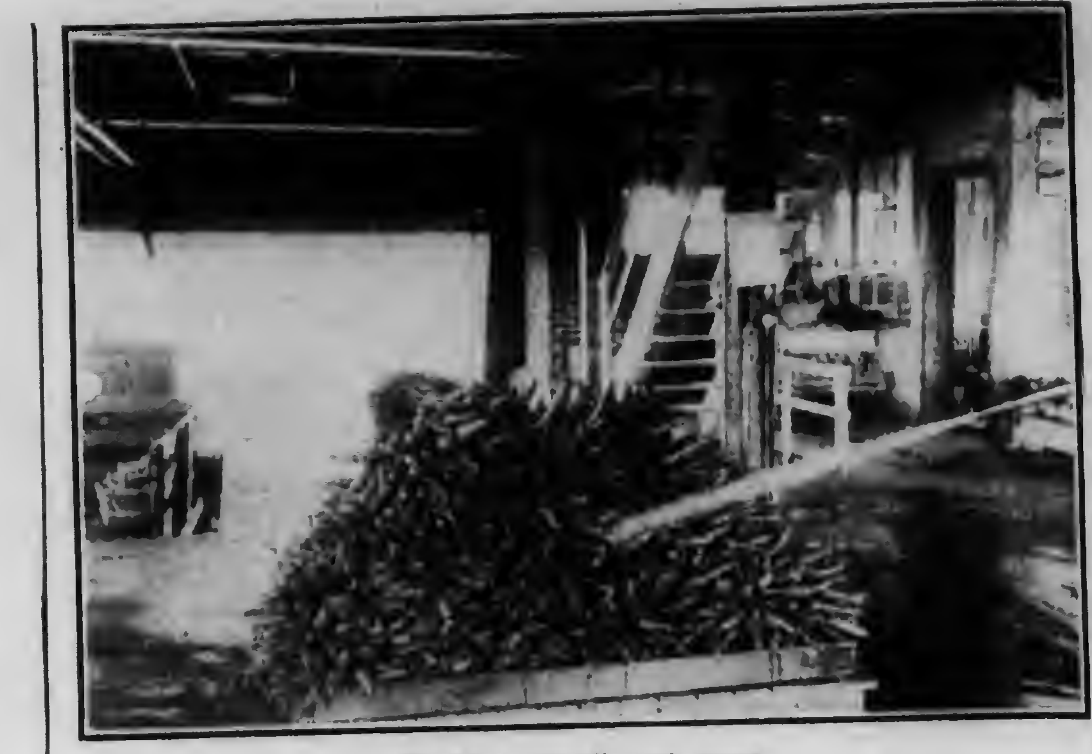
Pryor's Plants Please.



Washing cut-off root crops.

Washing Vegetables for Market

By Gilbert S. Watts

"HOW do you wash your vegetables for market?" That is a question often heard when market growers gather together. And what an important one. Year by year consumers are being educated to higher and higher standards. One hundred per cent cleanliness has become absolutely essential to making produce sell advantageously.

About six years ago we built a machine of the slatted cylinder type for washing cut-off root crops such as beets, carrots and parsnips. The ends were made by nailing two thicknesses of flooring together at right angles and then sawing out two circular sections about three feet in diameter. The cylinder was completed by nailing additional strips of flooring between the two ends. A trap-door was provided by means of strap hinges and a hasp. For an axle one and a half inch pipe was used with one end extended by means of two elbows into a hand crank with a sweep of about two feet. The portion of the pipe within the cylinder was drilled with a number of quarter inch openings to admit water which is supplied through the end opposite the crank. This is a rather crude machine that has proved very satisfactory for the quantities we handle. Five bushels may be washed in three minutes. Of course more elaborate power-driven installations could be arranged without difficulty. Ready built machines of this general type, either hand operated or motor driven, are now on the market.

Bunched Vegetables

All bunched vegetables and celery we wash with the assistance of a strong stream of water from a one and one-quarter inch common nozzle fed from a hose of the same size. It is a matter of using a large volume of water at a good pressure. Radishes are bunched in the field and are packed upside down in half-bushel square braid or "chip" baskets. These are stood in a slanting position along a wall of the packinghouse where they are rapidly washed by the strong stream described. In fact it may be necessary at times to modulate the severity of the stream with the thumb or by partly closing the valve. With all dirt thus loosened and most of it washed out the radishes are dumped into a large tank of clear cold water from which they are counted and packed for market.

Bunched beets and carrots are handled in a similar manner. They, however, are ranked on racks made from one-quarter inch mesh galvanized screen. The height to which they are piled depends on how dirty they are. By going over them from different angles with the strong stream of water thorough washing is secured. Further rinsing is not likely to be required unless the roots were bunched during wet weather or came from clay soil. The screened racks are a great advantage, we find, for this manner of washing because dirt drains away most readily and one does not have a lot of smeary tops in the lower layers.

Celery

Celery may be washed in the same way. But more often, particularly in the case of celery that is sold directly from the field rather than from storage, we cut and trim and then pack the stalks erect in wire bushel baskets. These are strong welded baskets shaped like the ordinary round bushel baskets. As soon as a load of these arrives at the packing house a section of the concrete floor is washed clean and the baskets are laid in a row on their sides. Now the jet of water is applied from all angles. The lower sides are reached by rolling the baskets a half turn.

Lettuce we simply dip by hand and the same with spinach except that we find an increasing demand for spinach that is cut after the dew is off and packed dry. Thus the large or small buyer may store it in his refrigerated rooms for a considerable period without loss.

There are in use of course a number of home-made and factory-made washers of both the rotary brush and conveyor types. We would be glad to hear from those who have used them and will be pleased to forward addresses of manufacturers upon request.

Danger of Infection

Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks is dependent upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell.

Remarkable Success in Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 500, Waterloo, Iowa,** for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail." —Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa, writes: "My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the **Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa,** for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used.

WALKER REMEDY CO.
Dept. 500 Waterloo, Iowa

MODERN Ohio Accredited CHICKS
"MODERN" ACCREDITED CHICKS
MODERN HATCHERY MT BLANCHARD OHIO
Prices lower than ever before. Seven years consistent culling for type, Color and Egg Production. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

	100	500	1,000
S.C. White & Br. Leghorns	$8.00	$38.00	$75.00
Brd. & Wh. Rocks; R.C. & S.C. Reds; Wh. Wyand.; Buff Orpingtons; R.I. Whites ..	10.00	48.00	95.00
Special Matings White Leghorns, headed by pedigreed males ..	10.00	48.00	95.00

Mixed, light breeds 6½c
Heavies 8c each.
MODERN HATCHERY, Box O, Mt. Blanchard, O.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS
State Supervised—2c Per Chick Books Order, Balance C. O. D.
Engl. Tom Bar. or Tanc. Str. White Leghorns $10.75 per 100
Bl. & Wh. Minorcas, Bar. & Wh. Rocks Reds, R. C. Wh. Wyan. $12 per 100
Add 25c extra less than 100
Special Matings R. I. Reds & English White Leghorns .... 14c each
PENNA. FARMS HATCHERY
Dept. P, LEWISTOWN, PA.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

A CORRESPONDENT writes that his hens wallow under his privet hedge and leave unsightly holes. He does not feel financially able to fence the biddies in, and is tired of carrying water to wet down the ground around the hedge so that it is too wet to suit the hens. My best suggestion is to lay some old boards along the hedge, or gather stones and put there, with the idea of fencing in the chickens as soon as possible.

* * *

THE Maryland Extension Service has just issued some information on their Grow Healthy Chicks campaign which is especially timely as the 1932 chick season opens. The following eight points are the Maryland "Grow Healthy Chicks" recommendations: (1) Clean chicks, from certified B. W. D. tested stock; (2) Clean incubators, scrape, scrub, disinfect; (3) Clean brooder houses, scrape, sweep, scrub, disinfect, whitewash; (4) Clean ground, move brooder houses to fresh ground; (5) Clean litter, clean every five days; (6) Clean feed, feed in protected hoppers; (7) Clean management. Kill diseased or weak chicks. Keep mature birds away. (8) Clean laying houses, scrape, sweep, scrub, disinfect and whitewash before pullets are housed.

* * *

IT paid well to follow these recommendations, as is shown in the following reports on "Grow Healthy Chicks" work for the five-year period 1927-1931:

65 farms followed all eight recommended practices. Mortality of chicks 9.1 per cent.
129 farms followed all except using chicks from officially B. W. D. tested breeding stock. Mortality 15.8 per cent.
24 farms followed all except moving brooder houses to fresh ground. Mortality 12.0 per cent.
137 farms did not follow either the use of clean chicks or fresh ground. Mortality 19.0 per cent.
64 farms did not follow three or more recommended practices. Mortality 25.5 per cent.

* * *

IN the past few years the margin of profit on all sorts of farm enterprises has been growing smaller. One way of increasing profits is to reduce costs. The more pullets we can house in the fall per 100 chicks started in the spring, the less they will cost per pullet. Unnecessary losses in chick flocks make the pullets cost more. By raising the chicks properly such losses can be reduced, as is shown in the following report from Maryland for 1931.

* * *

ON 23 farms all eight practices were followed with the result that out of 12,214 chicks started only 8.5 per cent were lost before pullets were housed, 5,794 or 47.5 per cent were culled and sold, leaving 5,376 pullets to be housed, or 44 per cent. On 17 farms which did not follow three or more practices 9,430 chicks were started, of which 2,967 or 31.4 per cent were lost before housing time; 3,573 or 38 per cent were culled and sold, leaving only 2,890 or 30.6 per cent to be housed as pullets.

* * *

RIGHT now is the time to get everything ready to raise the chicks right for 1932. Following some plan such as the one outlined above is the thing to do.

Give this chick
the benefit of 90 years of farm feeding

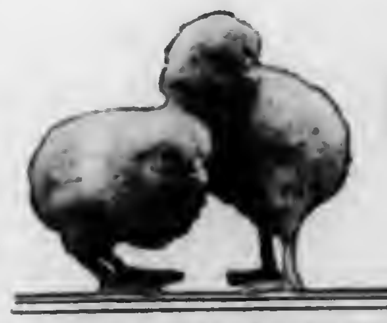
WHY? *First*, because it has been profitable to others. It means something, it means real dollars in the bank, to raise 99% of your baby chicks to maturity. Once might be accident, or plain good luck. But when farmer after farmer writes in, unsolicited, to tell us their chicks are sturdier, healthier, less subject to disease since using Eshelman feed—it's more than just accident. It's *proof*.

Second, because it's no accident for Eshelman to make good feed. They've been at it for 90 years, for four generations. Farmers themselves, they have taken genuine pride in their very real contribution toward making the farm more profitable for their customers.

Third, because Eshelman's Baby Chick Starter suits the delicate digestion of the baby chick, gives it every essential for proper growth, and at the same time guards against disorders common to small chicks. It is palatable, energy-building, flesh-building and bone-building.

Write today for the Eshelman Poultry Book. It covers completely the care of a flock, from the baby chick to the laying hen and fattening broiler. A complete 72-page book that should be useful all year long. Free to anyone interested. Let Eshelman help you make 1932 profitable.

JOHN W. ESHELMAN & SONS
(ESTABLISHED 1842)
LANCASTER, PA.



Eshelman
RED ROSE
Chick Starter

LIVE-LAY-PAY CHICKS
BIG PRODUCERS—BIG EGGS

	per 100
Wh. Leghorns (Eng. Str.	$8.00
Buff & Br. Leghorns & Anc.	8.00
Barred & Wh. Rox & Reds ...	9.00
Wh. Wyand. & Buff Orps. ...	9.00
Light Mixed	6.50
Heavy Mixed	7.50

85% Egg Production. Less than extra chicks lost. Customers report 4 to 5-week chicks weighing one lb. Order LIVE-LAY-PAY CHICKS AND SUCCEED. FREE CIRCULAR.
THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY.
Archbold, Ohio, Box PF, Rupp Bros., Proprietors.

KEYSTONE VITALITY CHICKS Leaders Since 1910
Healthy, Strong and Vigorous, from culled flocks. Cash or C.O.D. Tancred, Barron Strain S.C. White Leghorns, 8c each; $70.00 per 1,000. S.C. Brown Leghorns, Everlay Strains, 8c each. Barred Rocks, Holterman Strain, 10c each; $90.00 per 1,000; S.C. Reds, 11c; S.C. Black Minorcas, 12c. Mixed Chicks, 7c each; $60.00 per 1,000, Prepaid by Parcel Post. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY,
(The old reliable plant.) Richfield, Pa.

PINE TREE CHICKS
OLDEST HATCHERY IN THE U S
Blood-Tested Leghorns, Rocks and Reds
from country's oldest hatchery, dependable for 40 years. Write for free folder & prices
PINE TREE HATCHERY Stockton, N. J. Box F,

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
White Plymouth Rocks .	$2.75	$5.25	$10.00	$47.50	$90
R.I. Reds & Wh. Wyand.	2.75	5.25	10.00	47.50	90
Barred Plymouth Rocks .	2.50	4.75	9.00	43.50	85
S.C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	2.00	4.00	7.50	36.00	70
S.C. Black Leghorns ..	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75
S.C. Mottled Anconas .	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box P, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Blood Tested Chicks

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barred Rocks (Aristocrats)	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57	$110
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens)	3.50	6.50	12.00	57	110
S.C.W. Leghorns (T.Bar.)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90

Above chicks are tested 5 years from flocks that average 200 eggs per bird annually. Best money can buy.

—HIGH GRADE UTILITY MATINGS BELOW—

Tancred or Wyckoff	25	50	100	500	1,000
Str. S.C.W. Leghorns ...	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37	$70
Bar. Rocks (Thompson) ..	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens) ..	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90
Heavy Mixed Breeds	2.50	4.50	8.00	37	70
Light Mixed Breeds	2.25	4.00	7.00	32	60

From 2 & 3 year old breeders. 100% arrival postpaid. Coal Brooder stoves cheap. Cata. FREE. Write at once.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-F,
The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABY CHICKS
From Blood Tested Free Range Flocks.

Prices on:—	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.10	$3.50	$6.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.00	7.50
Rhode Island Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
Broiler Chicks	1.50	3.00	5.50

C.O.D. Shipments. 100% live delivery.
C. E. HOCKMAN, Box 305, Mingoville, Pa

LINESVILLE CHICKS
Choice flocks of worthy breeders, blood tested, rigidly culled, housed and fed produce strong vitality LINESVILLE CHICKS. Thousands of satisfied customers. Member Penna. & Int. Assoc. FREE CATALOG.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Box 45. Linesville, Pa.
BLOOD TESTED

HILLSIDE CHICKS Will Ship C.O.D.
PRICES SMASHED FOR 1932
Tan. Str. S. C. White Leghorns, $ 8-100
Parks Str. Br. Rocks (Per 6C32), 10-100
S. C. Reds 10-100
Heavy Mix, $8-100; Light Mix, $6.50-100
Special prices on large orders. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P. P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Cir.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS TO KNOW WHAT IS BEST AND WHERE TO BUY

THIS IS NO YEAR TO TAKE CHANCES ON FOOD FOR BABY CHICKS

***5000 Chicks* FREE *to Users of This Vitamin-Complete, Mineral-Balanced* FOOD**

Only the right *feed* can give baby chicks the right *start*. Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food is mineral balanced and complete in all vitamins. The newly discovered mineral balance that means better digestion, faster development and less leg weakness, "slipped tendon" and other troubles—A and B, the growth and health vitamins—and very important, sunshine Vitamin D—all are in every bag. It is a nourishing, appetizing, *complete* food to supply all the many needs of baby chicks. See your dealer.

Growing Mash Is Important
The starting food's job is over in two weeks or so. Then rapid healthy growth depends on the growing mash. We recommend Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash which is also mineral balanced and vitamin complete.

We want users of Pratt Feeds to have the finest birds in the country. Therefore, 5000 Pratt Experiment Farm Barred Rock and S. C. White Leghorn Chicks are offered FREE in a contest here described. Birds are direct descendants of Contest Hens with Official Records of 225 to over 300 eggs. Here is a real opportunity to secure high-producing blood lines for your flock.

185 PRIZES

1 Prize of	100 chicks.
3 Prizes of	75 chicks.
6 Prizes of	50 chicks.
175 Prizes of	25 chicks.

Duplicate prizes to be awarded in case of a tie.

Contest Rules
1. Contest is open to any old or new user of Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food, except employees of the Pratt Food Company and their relatives.
2. Send us a simple statement telling why you use Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food. Use no more than 50 words. The shorter the better. The thought counts, not the grammar.
3. Include with statement the white "Guaranteed Analysis" square (or facsimile of it) from a 50 lb. or 100 lb. bag of Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food.
4. Contest closes April 30th.
5. Free chicks will be shipped to the winners not later than May 15th. The names of winners will be posted in the stores of all Pratt Dealers.

Judges
Mr. F. L. Platt, Editor, American Poultry Journal; Mr. James T. Huston, Editor, Everybody's Poultry Magazine; Mr. O. A Hanke, Editor, Poultry Tribune; Mr. A. G. Studier, Editor, Waverly Poultry Trio; Mr. M. J. Sue, Poultry Writer, Philadelphia.

PRATTS
BUTTERMILK BABY CHICK FOOD
Mineral Balanced · Vitamin Complete · At the Lowest Price in History
PRATT FOOD COMPANY · PHILADELPHIA
Pratts also offer a Buttermilk ALL-MASH STARTER AND GROWER for those who prefer this method of feeding

Officially Blood-Tested
CHICKS
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Leghorns, Rocks
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CROSS BREEDS: Wyan-Rocks
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LEGHORNS SPECIALTY-BRED
To LAY LARGE WHITE EGGS
Wene's Specialty-Bred S. C. White Leghorns not only lay more eggs, but better eggs—large, chalk-white, fancy grade. They earn those extra profits that make poultrykeeping worth while. Seven years of blood-testing—no B. W. D. Write for Prices and Catalog.
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	100	500
White Leghorn	$7.95	$39.75
Brd., Wh., Buff Rocks	9.95	49.75
Rhode Island Reds	9.95	49.75
White Wyandottes	10.95	54.75
Buff Orpington	10.95	54.75
Blk., Wh., Bf. Minorca	11.95	59.75

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Navy Brand Super Solid Buttermilk
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28 per cent milk solids, 6 per cent lactic acid, thick as custard with no foreign ingredients. Reduces toe-picking and lessens danger from coccidiosis. Increases egg production and promotes fertility and hatchability. Good for chicks, broilers and laying hens. Sold direct from the factory in barrels of about 485 lbs. Half barrels, about 300 lbs. Write for prices.
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Sired by Pedigreed Cockerels from Bloodtested R.O.P. Hens with official records up to 315 eggs. $8.00 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1,000. 10% books order. Catalogue free. Prices on Rocks and Reds on request.
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40,000 CHICKS WEEKLY
Hatched from high quality breeders at prices that will surprise you. Free catalog.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES,
DEPT. F, GREENCASTLE, PA.

Experience with Chicks

FRED WATKINS knows that there is money in a farm flock of poultry if it is properly managed. Fred lives near Canton in the southeastern corner of Tioga county.

This profitable flock was started a few years ago through the buying of baby chicks. The chicks were purchased from a local poultryman who has been breeding birds for high egg production. We do not expect to get water from a dry well. Neither can we reasonably expect to get eggs from a flock which has not been bred for high egg production. Eggs must be bred into a flock before they can be pumped out.

In 1931 Mr. Watkins incubated eggs from his own flock. The first hatch of 285 chicks was taken off on April 7th and the second hatch of 280 chicks on April 29th. Only 40 chicks were lost from this total of 565 chicks started last spring. This small loss of chicks started him off on the right foot on the road to a low cost of raising pullets.

The chicks were started in a ten-by-16-foot brooder house. This brooder house was located on a side hill up back of the dwelling house. The ground had not been used for poultry or covered with poultry manure for several years. This "clean ground" prevented diseases and troubles which would sap the vitality of birds and rob them of their profitableness. An ounce of "clean ground prevention" in the spring is worth a hundred pounds of cure-alls and remedies in the fall.

Feeders were used. These feeders were built so that the chicks could not soil the feed with their droppings. Clean feeding helps to prevent coccidiosis; one of the most serious poultry troubles. A clean table cloth should always be provided.

Mr. Watkins raised his pullets up to July 30th at a cost of ten cents each. Can you raise your pullets for ten cents each? This does not include labor charges and depreciation on brooder house and equipment. Here is his record:

Expenses

1,200 hatching eggs	$23.38
Kerosene for incubator	1.40
Hard coal for brooder stove	5.15
Feed	78.98
Total expenses	$108.91

Receipts

227 broilers	$65.38
40 broilers on hand estimate)	14.00
Total receipts	$79.38
Difference	$79.38

In explaining his plan of raising chicks Mr. Watkins said: "Start with chicks from high production birds, raise them on clean ground, and give them plenty of clean feeding space."

D. C. Henderson.

Egg Records

I SAW in your paper reports of large eggs. A few days ago I found one that measured 8¼ by 6¼ inches and another one measured 3 by 2¼ inches, not quite so large but when it was broken it had two yolks in it—the smallest double-yolk egg I ever saw. Mrs. Campbell Hicks.

* * *

ONE of my Rhode Island Red chickens, which will be one year old on the 23rd of March, 1932, the other day laid an egg which measured 8 inches by 6 inches. When I opened it I found it had three yolks.

Mrs. Fred C. Greenawald.

* * *

I SAW in the paper that a young duck laid three eggs in November. We have that beat. We have a young duck that was hatched on the 4th of April, started to lay on the tenth of September, and laid 42 eggs to November 19th, about fifteen of them double eggs. This is a little boy's pet duck. He raised it in the house as long as it was cold.

Burnell M. Wetzel.
York county, Pa.

JUST "PAINT" THE ROOSTS
"Black Leaf 40" also kills insects on trees, shrubs and flowers.
No work . . . No fuss . . . No bother . . . No handling of birds when you delouse with "Black Leaf 40." Just paint tops of roosts lightly. The fumes kill lice while flock roosts.
Recommended by Colleges and Experiment Stations
If your dealer does not handle, send $1 for trial package. Costs but fraction of a cent a bird to delouse with "Black Leaf 40."
Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., Incorporated, Louisville, Ky.
100
"Black Leaf 40"
KILLS LICE

Redbird Farm Baby Chicks
..GUARANTEED TO LIVE..
100% FREE from B.W.D.
Every one of our 16,000 breeders has been blood-tested by State authorities. So great has been the success of our customers that we
Guarantee 98% Livability up to 3 weeks
Twenty-one years of continuous breeding for production has developed a heavy-laying strain from trap-nested, pedigreed foundation stock. You must have good chicks to succeed. Get them direct from the largest breeder of S.C.R.I. Reds.
FREE CATALOG describes matings and gives feeding hints. Write today.
REDBIRD FARM, Route 15, Wrentham, Mass.

20TH CENTURY CHICKS
S.C. White & Brown Leghorns, S.C. Anconas, $7-100; $32.50-500; $65-1,000. Extra Quality Barron White Leghorns, $8-100; $37.50-500; $75-1,000. Barred & Wh. Rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds, Bl. Minorcas, $9-100; $42.50-500; $85-1,000. Wh. Wyand., Buff Orpingtons, $9-100; $42.50-500; $85-1,000. S.C. Buff Minorcas, Blk. Giants, $11-100; $50-500; $100-1,000. Heavy Mixed, $7-100; $32.50-500; $65-1,000. Light Mixed, $6-100; $30-500; $60-1,000. White Pekin Ducklings, $17-100; $82.50-500; $160-1,000. For 2c per chick extra we will supply 20th Century Marvel 14-Day Livability Guaranteed Chicks.
20th CENTURY HATCHERY,
BOX Y, NEW WASHINGTON, OHIO

Buy C.M.L. Chicks
AT SAVINGS Strong, Healthy Chicks from money-making breeders. BARRON S. C. W., BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES and S. C. R. I. REDS. 16 years' experience breeding Leghorns. Special prices on early orders.
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Hollywood Strain	100	500	1,000
S.C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$32.50	$60
Tan. Str. S.C. Wh. Leghorns	7.00	32.50	60
S.C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70

Heavy Mix $7.00. Light Mix $6.00. 100% live delivery guaranteed P.P. Write for free circular.
H. C. SHIRK, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

SHADEL'S Quality CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns	100	500	1,000
Tancred or Barron Strain	$8.00	$37.00	$70.00
Barred Rocks and Reds	10.00	47.00	90.00
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.00	70.00
Light Mixed	6.00	27.00	50.00

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HOYTVILLE, OHIO

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White Wyandottes, $9-100; White Rocks, Bar. Rocks & Buff Orp., $8-100; Heavy Mixed, $7-100. Discount on 500 & 1,000 lots. Prepaid 100% live delivery guarant'd.
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Husky Chicks Baby Bronze Turkeys at lower prices. New Hampshire Reds, the universal breed. From accredited flocks. Also Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons. Large Type Wh. Leghorns & Anconas. Large catalog free.
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QUALITY CHICKS from free range, heavy laying breeders. Barred Rocks, 100-$9; R. C. W. Leghorns, 100-$8; Heavy Mixed, 100-$8; Mixed, 100-$7. Special prices on larger lots. Free circular.
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CHICKS From TRAPNESTED—BLOOD-TESTED Pure Barron White Leghorns. Prices Reasonable.
Catalog Free.
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MOSS Farm R.I. Reds
Lead All Breeds at New York Contest
For the second year, our pen outdistanced all breeds during the winter months at New York State (L. I.) Contest.
All Stock Our Own Strain
Trapnested—Blood-Tested—Pedigreed
Now shipping Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks, also Started Chicks. Prices adjusted to current conditions. Make reservations now for 6-8-10 week old Pullets.
FREE Catalog tells how we breed high-producing Reds, backed by 23 years of pedigree work. Write today.
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From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at $11 per 100; $31 per 300; $51.50 per 500; $100 per 1,000. 4% Discount on early orders. 10% books orders. Chicks 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.
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America's Oldest and Greatest Laying strain of Rocks. Carefully Selected. Trapnested and Pedigreed for EGGS since 1889
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WORLD'S RECORD Strains. Hanson & Barron S.C.W. Leghorns, Barred & W. Rocks, S.C. Reds & W. Wyandottes Pedigreed and Flock matings; guaranteed quality. Priced right. Catalog. ..
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JAMESTOWN, PA. TESTED
Box P-A *M. A. Campbell, Prop.*
ALL ELECTRIC HATCHED

Maple Lawn Chicks
For Quality and Profit
Wh. Wyand. & Wh. Rocks .... 10 per 100
Tanc. Strain W. Leghorns ..... $8 per 100
Parks Barred Rocks 12D321 ... 10 per 100
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English and Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred P. Rocks or White Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00

500 lots $2.50 less; 1,000 lots $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
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Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Bd. & White Rocks	$10.00	$47.50	$90
R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90
White Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed	8.00	37.50	70
Light Mixed	6.50	31.50	60

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Free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.	25	50	100
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns	$2.75	$4.50	$8
Barred Rocks	3.25	5.50	10
Light Mixed	2.00	3.75	7
Heavy Mixed	2.75	4.50	8

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Just Like Hen Hatched Chicks
Hatched from high egg record parent stock of the highest quality obtainable. Every chick guaranteed healthy and strong. Every chick carefully selected.
Order Direct From This Ad At These Prices

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English Wh., Brown, Buff Legh.; Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$7.90	$23.40	$38.50
Bar., Wh. Rocks; Wh. Wyan.; Buff Orp.	2.50	4.75	8.90	26.40	43.50
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Light Assorted	2.10	4.00	6.90	20.25	32.50
Heavy Assorted	2.40	4.50	8.40	24.90	41.00
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Send $1 per 100 down with order. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with big, strong, Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as TANCRED, BARRON, MAHOOD, THOMPSON, FISHEL, etc. They are real money-makers. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

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White, Buff & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed	$4.10	$7.90	$38.00	$75.00
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are BIG CHICKS—HEAVY CHICKS—HARDY CHICKS—Dependable Chicks. They Live—Every Breeder Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea—They Lay—Breeders rigidly culled and mated to Superlative Males.
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Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

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Discount in larger quantities. Order now. Catalog.
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S.C. Barron Wh. Leghorns	$4.50	$8	$37.50	$70.00
S.C. Rd. Rocks & Reds	5.50	10	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed $7 per 100; Heavy Mixed $8 per 100.
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Large type Hollywood Strain S.C.W. Leghorns, Layers of large chalk white eggs. Free catalog. $8 per 100, $37.50 per 500, $70 per 1,000.
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White Leghorns — Barred Rox — Reds
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Postpaid in lots of	100	500	1,000
Culled Strain Leghorns	$ 8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Special Leghorns Wyckoff	9.00	42.50	80.00
Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90.00
Mixed Chicks	7.00	35.00	70.00

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Best Blood Strains - Guaranteed Livability
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From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

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S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
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S. C. Rocks and Reds	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Wyandottes	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Assorted Light Breeds	4.00	6.00	27.50	55.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.50	8.50	40.00	75.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad, or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

Save 1¢ Per Chick
WATCH ME GROW
Buy Bucyrus Chicks EARLY
Start early and profit more with Bucyrus Chicks at 1c per chick saving. White Leghorns our specialty; also Brown, Buff Leghorns; Barred, White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, S.C. and R.C. Reds; backed by 14 years' reliable service and skilled breeding. Free 1932 catalog.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO.,
Box 415, Bucyrus, Ohio

Good Luck Chicks bring Prosperity.
Customer reports income $5.20 per hen. Other matings lay 230 eggs flock average. BIGGEST DIVIDEND-PAYING crop to farmers. NOW HATCHING 20 HIGH-PRODUCING WELL-BRED VARIETIES CLOSELY CULLED and INSPECTED. Before ordering send for FREE BEAUTIFUL COLOR PICTURES of OUR BIRDS and LOW PRICES. LIVABILITY GUAR.
NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, NAPOLEON, OHIO

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	10.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	8.00

½c per chick less in 500 lots. 1c less per chick in 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Circular FREE.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop., Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS
Our 12th year. Buy the best at the lowest prices.

	Per 100
Barred Rocks	$10.00
R. I. Reds	10.00
S. C. Wh. Leghorns	8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	8.00
Broilers	8.00

Also started chicks.
Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Box P, LIVERPOOL, PA.

Richfield Hatchery's Quality Chicks 100% Del. Guar. Free Literature.

S. C. W. Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barron & Tancred Str.	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
B. Rocks & Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Light Mixed	2.00	3.25	6.00	30.00	58

Bred for egg production. Hatched from large healthy stock. Richfield Hatchery, Box 35, Richfield, Pa.

Best Quality CHICKS

From 2 & 3-yr.-old Breeders.	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70
S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns	8.00	37.50	70
S.C. Barred Rocks	10.00	47.50	90

Light Mix., $7.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $8.00 per 100. 100% live del. Post Paid. Write for free circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Legh.	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barron Strain S. C. Wh. Legh.	8.00	37.50	70.00
Barred Rox or R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00

Light Mixed, $7.00—100; Heavy Mixed, $8.00—100. 100% live delivery, P.P. Write for new circular giving full details on all breeds. Clear Spring Hatchery,
F. B. LEISTER, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

"TREXLAYERS" PAY!
SEND FOR PRICES
Big Leghorns—big eggs—big profits. Order Trexler chicks. Produced under Penna. State Sup.
TREXLER FARM, Box 16, ALLENTOWN, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	
White Leghorns	$8.00 per 100
Barred Rocks	10.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	10.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	8.00 per 100
Light Mixed	7.00 per 100

500 lots ½c less—1000 lots 1c less. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAlisterville, Penna.

STRICKLER'S LARGE ENGLISH S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Money-making profitable layers at money-saving prices. Pedigreed quality matings. Electric-hatched. Extra Quality Baby Chicks. Free Catalog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER,
Box 55. Sheridan, Pa.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks
HOLLYWOOD STRAIN
from our 1,200 breeders. Our breeders are direct HOLLYWOOD STRAIN and are noted for their size & heavy production of chalk white eggs. Cir. free. Write for prices. Visitors welcome.
HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN FARM, Box 6, Richfield, Pa.

—WHITE WYANDOTTE—BABY CHICKS—
32nd Year. Winners New York & Ohio State Fairs. Large Type, Heavy Layers Large Eggs Price Reasonable. Big Catalogue free.
Sherman Bowden & Son, Box 195B, Mansfield, O.

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE
is lined with well fenced fields

Has *your* farm made *you* independent? Has it produced a living for you as well as a dependable year-round cash income? While thousands of farmers are still depending on the risky single crop, thousands of others have found the road to independence by fencing their fields, rotating crops and raising livestock. These progressive farmers have plenty of meat, vegetables, milk and eggs for their own living, a year-round income and comparative independence from single-crop prices.

Good hog-tight and stock-tight fences are necessary for livestock farming . . . *Pittsburgh* Fences, both Hinge-Joint and Stiff-Stay, will give you more than your money's worth in the extra years of service. Made of rust-resisting copper-bearing steel and heavily Super-Zinced against rust, Pittsburgh Farm Fence will be standing up and giving effective service long after cheaper fences are rusted and broken down. Don't put off building those fences—equip your farm *now* to produce a living . . . Your nearest dealer will help you select the Pittsburgh Fence best suited to your needs.

Pittsburgh Fence

For best quality, look for the "Pittsburgh" brand on farm, poultry and lawn fence, barbed wire, posts, nails, etc.

Send for free Farm Engineering Chart to help you lay out your fields for profitable crop and stock rotation.

Pittsburgh Steel Co.
718 Union Trust Building Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Grind Your Own Feed
Grind for Your Neighbors

SAVE MONEY FOR YOUR NEIGHBORS
MAKE MONEY FOR YOURSELF

Make $75 to $125
A WEEK WITH A
Fords Portable Hammer Mill

We'll start you in the Feed Grinding Business right in your own neighborhood. We supply this high grade FORDS Portable Hammer Mill—you make a small investment and have a business that will pay profits of $75 to $125 a week.

Don't buy a Portable Hammer Mill until you get our proposition — you make more money with a FORDS because it grinds more feed in less time than any other hammer mill. It grinds corn, oats, wheat, small grain, alfalfa, hay, straw, soy beans, corn stalks—anything that can be used as feed.

Hundreds Making Big Money

Every farmer has feed and roughage to grind—they gladly give you their grinding—they pay you regular mill prices and save time and trouble of hauling to and from the mill.

Write for full particulars of our Money-Making proposition. Free Folder explains all and gives complete description of Fords Portable and Fords Stationary Hammer Mills—the best and therefore the cheapest.

Write for our Money-making Proposition

MYERS-SHERMAN CO.
Dept. 32X, 2230 S. Union Av., CHICAGO, ILL.

Advertised merchandise means definite savings

Advertisements tell you what a product will do, where it can be had, and how much it will cost. When you find yourself in need of a pair of boots, an engine, a new stove—anything—pick up the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER and read the "ads." They will tell you what you can get and what you will receive—before you get it.

Christmas Tree Farming

(Continued from page 8.)

years after planting transplant stock to reach this size.

Most Christmas trees on the market are from five to eight feet tall. These heights are attained from five to ten years after planting, depending on the species.

The custom of using living Christmas trees, either planted on the lawn before the home or set out in pots that are brought into the house during the holidays, is spreading. For this purpose trees that have been planted only one, two or three years may be used.

Harvesting the Crop

Living trees should be lifted carefully and pains should be taken to keep the root system nearly intact. The roots must never be exposed to sun and wind for more than a few minutes; otherwise the fine root hairs will dry out and the tree may die. If immediately wrapped in wet moss or placed in moist earth when dug, the roots are subjected to less shock.

Trees intended for local market should not be cut too early, preferably not more than two weeks before Christmas, and the later the better. They should then be kept in a cool shaded place. The use of a saw for cutting is recommended as it insures square, even butts. The main thing to remember in harvesting is that the fresh, home-grown trees must compete successfully with those that are shipped in, and that the carefully raised and harvested tree should bring a better price than the imported one.

Marketing the Trees

Modern methods of advertising and merchandising have educated the public into seeking goods displayed invitingly. Christmas trees, like any other commodity for sale, should be clean, fresh and attractive.

Living trees displayed in green wooden boxes, tubs, or pots frequently sell themselves. Farmers are learning the value of advertising. Fresh, home-grown, cultivated Christmas trees have points of superiority over the shipped-in stock. If the public is told this information they will seek out the better product.

Several plantation owners in Pennsylvania, by the use of newspaper and roadside advertising, have built up a trade among people who delight in driving out into the country to a plantation where they may select and cut their own trees.

Finally, large trees, fifteen feet and more in height, are in demand by churches and for community Christmas trees. Advertising will tell prospective customers where such trees may be purchased.

◆

Bull Gores Man

ALLEN HESS of Ringgold, Washington county, Maryland, is suffering with four fractured ribs, severe bruises on his leg and abdominal injuries sustained as a result of an infuriated bull attack.

The attack occurred on Saturday, February 13th, as Mr. Hess attempted to tie the bull in the stable. He was in the act of placing the chain around the bull's neck when the enraged animal hurled him against the partition in the stable and in another instant he again hurled him against the boards. The second attack felled Mr. Hess, when the animal again gored him.

Arthur Hess, a brother, hurried into the stall at the risk of his life and struck the bull with a heavy club. For a moment the bull's attention was diverted, but he turned and again trampled his victim several times before leaving the stable. Mr. Hess is expected to recover.

Bulls are dangerous at any rate. The ones considered gentle need the most watching. John B. Shank.

Franklin county, Pa.

It Now Costs Only HALF to Kill Poultry Lice with Roost Paint

Pratts cut in half the cost of killing lice without handling birds. Just a few strokes of a paint brush, dipped in this improved nicotine-sulphate roost paint and lice die overnight. Pint can treats 250 feet of roosts—enough for over 375 birds. Also effective for red-mites. Guaranteed. Supplied in several sizes by leading dealers.

IF YOUR DEALER HAS NOT STOCKED
Send $1.25 for full pint (1¼ lb.) can.
Pratt Food Co.
Dept. 119 2nd & Walnut, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pratts ROOST PAINT KILLS LICE

CHICKS
5½c and up.

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $6.50 per 100. Rocks and Reds, $8.50 per 100. Wyandottes, $9.50; Broilers, $5.50 per 100. Add 1c in lots less than 100. 24-page catalog free. 23 years in business. 100% delivery.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

BOURBON Poultry Medicine

3 Drops daily brings Baby Chicks thru first six weeks, strong, vigorous, disease-resisting. Makes pullets mature early, keeps hens laying. Small size 60c. Half pint $1.00. Pint $1.50. At all Druggists, or by mail prepaid.

BOURBON REMEDY CO., Box 8
Lexington, Ky.

RECORD BREAKING LOW PRICES on SMITH BROS. CHICKS

We guarantee 100% alive delivery of strong, healthy Accredited chicks the date you want them or your money back. Our prices just can't be beat for the high quality chicks we produce. All leading varieties with twelve years of breeding back of them. Hatched right in Missouri's $100,000 Accredited Electric Hatchery. Free to customers—a practical course on poultry raising, similar to $50 correspondence school courses. Also ask for our circular explaining $1000 cash contest on raising chicks. Write Now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Smith Brothers' Hatcheries, 105-H Cole St., Mexico, Mo.

Outlet Always FOR LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Est. 1883

WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and instructions. Box F-2

KRAKAUR POULTRY Co. West Washington Market New York City

KLINE'S Big Type Chicks are Profit-Makers

10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks	$8.00-100
Light Brahmas	15.00-100
Black Giants	15.00-100
White Giants	18.00-100
Mixed or My Choice	7.00-100

Guarant'd quality. Shipped C.O.D. Folder FREE. S. W. KLINE, Box 20. Middlecreek, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Stock.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
English Barron Str. S.C.W. Leg.	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	9.00	42.50	80.00

Light Mixed .. $6.00-100. Heavy Mixed .. $8.00-100. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

FAIRMONTS BETTER PURE FLAKE **BUTTERMILK**
Distributed by Omwake Bros., Greencastle, Pa. *ASK YOUR DEALER.*

OSSEGE CHICKS • GUARANTEED LIVABILITY
Get the money making facts on the world's finest egg-bred baby chicks with 14 day guaranteed livability. Also get full details of $500.00 cash prize contest. Free to anyone.
SEND TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG IN COLORS
J. W. OSSEGE HATCHERY Box M, OTTAWA OHIO

CHICKS From Free Range Breeding Stock.
Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, 8c each; 1,000, $75.00 prepaid.
Scarborough Hatchery, Milford, Delaware

To know what to buy—read the advertisements. They will keep you informed of the latest and best products of the manufacturers. Their aim is to meet your needs. You will find that time spent in reading the advertisements is time well spent Read them regularly, with care,

IMPORTANT
Syn-cron-ized
PROTEINS

SIX YEARS of experimenting in our laboratories and on our farm — 81 separate experiments — 50,429 chicks — 308,502 separate weighings — all combine to give you syn-cron-ized proteins in this Chow to produce extra growth, feathering, vigor and livability of your chicks.

Research Laboratories
PURINA MILLS

This
NEW TAG GUIDES YOU
- to EXTRA chick life!
- to EXTRA chick growth!

TODAY there's a new tag on the feed bag that makes it easier and safer for you to choose a feed for your chicks. It tells you about Ingredient "X," the proper blending or synchronizing of proteins...the putting together of the protein ingredients in Purina Chick Startena and Purina Chick Growena. It's a guide to the things you want in chick feed—extra life and growth.

Look at the pictures on your right. See what a difference is made by Ingredient "X" (properly blended or syn-cron-ized proteins). These birds are from the same parentage, hatched the same day, and reared under exact conditions. Even their feeds contained the same ingredients and were alike in analysis. But what a difference in the birds at fourteen weeks!

This year start your chicks on Chick Startena; grow them on Chick Growena. Your chicks will be money-makers weeks earlier either as broilers or big-framed pullets ready for laying when egg prices are highest. Let the new tag on the Checkerboard Bag guide you to extra livability, extra feathering and extra growth. Purina Mills, 998 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri.

WRITE FOR HANDY CHICK FEEDING CHART AND CHICK RECORD BLANK. FREE!

14 WEEKS OLD
Weight 28.05 ounces
Pen 1—Purina Farm

This chick did not get Ingredient "X" (properly blended or syn-cron-ized proteins) in its feed. At 14 weeks weighed 1 pound 1 ounce less than bird that got Ingredient "X".

14 WEEKS OLD
Weight 45.28 ounces
Pen 3—Purina Farm

This chick, same age, did get Ingredient "X" (properly blended or syn-cron-ized proteins) in its feed. What a difference Ingredient "X" made—1 pound 1 ounce extra at 14 weeks.

AN EMERGENCY FEEDING PROGRAM

Your dealer has an EMERGENCY RATION card hanging up in his store. This card shows the 4 dairy rations listed below—the lowest priced *good* rations you can feed right now. Pick out the one that best suits *your* requirements and get your dealer to put a price on it and mix it for you.

1
500 lbs. Your Homegrown Corn
600 lbs. Your Homegrown Oats, Barley or Wheat
900 lbs. Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed
2000 lbs.
16½% Protein, 3½% Fat, 7½% Fibre

2
1000 lbs. Your Homegrown Oats
1000 lbs. Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed
2000 lbs.
17% Protein, 3% Fat, 10% Fibre

3
1000 lbs. Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed
1000 lbs. Bran
2000 lbs.
19% Protein, 3% Fat, 9% Fibre

4
900 lbs. Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed
600 lbs. Bran
500 lbs. Ground Oats
2000 lbs.
18% Protein, 3½% Fat, 9% Fibre

Under present conditions this is the way to feed if you want to keep your milk checks above your feed bills

Corn Products Refining Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City

BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED

GRANGE SILOS

Both inquiries and sales are steadily mounting. The new Thrift Silo, and Aluminizing process, are steadily forging new customers. Silo Buyers, despite the "dent" in farm income, are alive to advanced ideas, high quality, labor-saving conveniences, etc.

Three Distributing Factories
Mean Much Lower Delivery Costs.

The new THRIFT SILO is a revolution in quality construction at an amazingly low price—less than half usual prices. Has modern conveniences, too. You need no longer be told that you can't afford a silo. Send for facts and startling prices today. NOW.

Again—the new and widely advertised ALUMINIZING Process is now optional on any Grange or Thrift silo, at small additional cost. Makes them very attractive—an asset to your farm; and preserves, takes place of painting.

Full data and prices ready on these new Grange Leadership offerings. Write today.

GRANGE SILO CO., Red Creek, N. Y.

Herd Infection—

Write for Information. Ask for a Confidential Report Blank. Get the advice of a CATTLE SPECIALIST—A Veterinarian with 40 Years' Experience

Find out why your cows lose calves—why they retain the afterbirth—why they fail to breed—why they have garget—why your calves have scours and goiters—why you have a shortage of milk. Veterinary Advice FREE on all Poultry and Animal ailments.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO.
126 Grand Avenue Waukesha, Wis.

When you choose from advertised goods, you choose from the safest goods known. They are value-true.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

A YOUNG man of inquisitive turn of mind asks whether three milkings a day are profitable in a rather practical way. He has found that cows which gave forty or more pounds of milk a day would pay about 30c per hour for the extra labor required for the third milking. Cows giving less than forty pounds a day paid little or nothing for the extra milking time.

I believe this man's experience corresponds pretty well with the work at experiment stations. Heavy milkers in full flow of milk will yield about ten per cent more when the milking is done three times a day than with two milkings, but the light milkers give very little more.

Dairy Conformation and Production

At the Michigan Experiment Station a study was made of 463 prize-winning Guernseys at the National Dairy Show, for nine years. The first prize cows yielded 161 pounds more butterfat per year than the sixth place cows. This is of course just another item indicating the fundamental truth taught by ex-Governor Hoard for many years that dairy conformation is essential to dairy production. The "general purpose cow" folks all were hooting at the idea and there are still some folks who will tell us they have cows with fine beef conformation which break milk records. We will all fare better when we get the general purpose notions out of our heads and learn to produce the best at the lowest cost as specialists do in all lines of production.

If We Only Knew

A central Pennsylvania man writes: "My father used a lot of salt in his garden and in his fields. He was sure it paid him. In my studies I was told salt was not a fertilizer and of no value for increasing crops. What do you think?"

Forty years ago I was absolutely sure of a lot of items. I knew for sure that lime and salt were not fertilizers. I knew that white corn was just as good a feed as yellow corn, and that a lot of things that the old and experienced farmers of my younger days practiced and advocated were just "superstitions." After knocking around and being knocked around this old world three-quarters of a century I learned one thing pretty surely: there are a lot of things we know nothing at all about; most of the others we have just picked around the corners a little and the soil and its mysteries are one of the latter.

In late experiments lime has been found a plant and an animal nutrient in certain conditions. Lately the Michigan Station said: "Applications of 500 pounds of salt to the acre to sugar beets resulted in a better stand and increased yield." Everybody now "knows" that yellow corn is better than white corn just as did our grandfathers.

If we would only not know so much that is not so!

Bulk in the Grain Ration

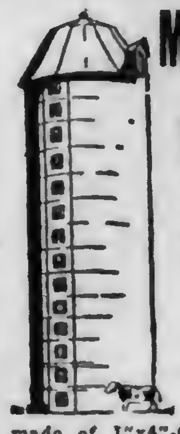
At the California Station they fed grain rations of varying bulk and killed the cows to see if the fine sticky feed was in lumps, and found it was not. It always was my understanding that bulk in the grain ration was recommended because the cow would handle a bulky grain ration largely like she handles roughage. She chews it only partly and swallows it into the first stomach, where it is mixed with some digestive fluids. Later it is returned to the mouth and chewed thoroughly, when it passes to the third and then to the fourth stomach. These processes bring about a more complete digestion of the food and consequently a more economical method of feeding. It is of course possible that some people had advanced the theory of lumps which this California experiment negatived.

What do you get for your silo money?

In a Unadilla Silo you get not just a collection of lumber, hoops and splines, roof boards and anchor cables. With the Unadilla you get a scientifically engineered structure to make and store silage perfectly. Well made parts come assembled ready to put together without tinkering or fitting. Features that save expense and time; Safety and ease of use for yourself or hired help; a structure designed to endure for many years and withstand strong wind, fierce frost and torrid sun. And with the Unadilla comes an interest and service with a record of nearly 25 years behind the first Unadilla built.

Send today for big catalog. *Low prices and extra discount offer for early orders.* Unadilla Silo Co., Box P, Unadilla, N. Y.
Agents wanted in open territory.

UNADILLA SILOS



MARIETTA JUNIOR
CONVERTIBLE
REDWOOD SILO
Brooder House, Tourist Cabin, Roadside Market, Silo or Silo Extension
ALL IN ONE!

Ideal for that second Silo or for that rented farm. This year around silo is made of 1"x4"-6' redwood staves, fastened together with ⅜" hoops; sent to you in 6'x6' sections. Easily converted by interchanging house door and windows for silo doors and frames.

MARIETTA CONCRETE STAVE SILO

Every year adds marked improvements to our Concrete Stave Silos-troweled inside, pointed and white coated outside—equipped with our famous redwood hinged doors and concrete chute makes
THE PERFECT SILO
First Cost, the Last Cost—Guaranteed against loss by Fire, Wind or Time.
BEAUTIFUL AND PERMANENT

Investigate Today

Decide which is better suited to your needs. You will be astounded at the remarkably LOW PRICES.

THE MARIETTA CONCRETE CORP.
Box 356, Marietta, Ohio

The MARIETTA CONCRETE CORP., Marietta, Ohio. Box356
Kindly send me further information on:
Convertible Silo [ ]
Concrete Stave Silo [ ]
Name ....
R.F.D. ..... Box ....
Address ....
....

The ONLY soft surface Teat Dilators

A safe and dependable treatment for Spider, Obstructions, Cut and Bruised Teats, Hard Milkers. Deep yielding surface of soft absorbent texture—fits large or small teats and carries medicated ointment INTO teat canal to seat of trouble.

Heals the teat—Keeps it open

Small rounded end, easy to insert. Stays in the teat until removed. Large jar dilators in medicated ointment mailed postpaid for $1.00 if your dealer cannot supply you, or send dealer's name and we will send samples free.

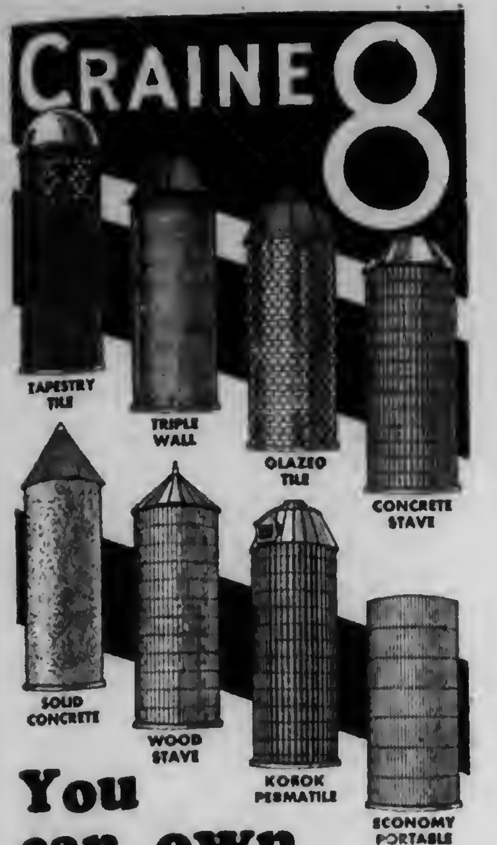
H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Dept. 7, Morris, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor Dilators

FREE MEDICATED DILATORS

Send your name for free supply of Moore Bros. Purpul Medicated Teat Dilators *Improved Construction*—Contain no metal or wire core. Needlepoint makes them easy to insert—arrowhead prevents them going in too far. Sore teats heal quicker with Moore Bros. Dilators. Use them for Spiders, Obstructions, Sores and Scabs on tips, Hard Milkers, after operating. 1½ Dozen 25c, 7 Dozen $1 at your dealer or direct from us postpaid. Write today for FREE supply and big FREE catalog of dairymen's supplies at money saving prices.
The Moore Bros. Corp., Dept. 47, Albany, N. Y.

CRAINE 8



You can own a Craine-built Silo!

Craine offers a type of silo for every farm and purse. There's one for YOU at a price that COOPERATES—to reduce milk production costs—turn more of those milk checks into profits. Pay for it as it pays YOU! Send for big free catalog, comparing all types, and

New Low Prices

Every Craine-built Silo is the UTMOST in value today. A thoroughly DEPENDABLE silo—backed by 31 years' experience. Get busy now, while prices are to YOUR advantage.

Send postcard or letter today for free catalog and new low prices.

CRAINE, Inc.,
41 Grant St., Norwich, N. Y.

PRACTICAL FEEDS FOR PRACTICAL FEEDERS
D&G

THEY PRODUCE MORE

. . . when you feed your cows, horses, hogs, and poultry on D & G Feeds. And the cost is less. These rightly-balanced, healthful feeds are scientifically-prepared and laboratory-tested for healthful purity.

Write for
FREE FEEDING FOLDERS
DIETRICH & GAMBRILL, Inc.
EST. 1902
Frederick, Md. Lewisburg, Pa.

—SINCE 1884—
use ... BICKMORE GALL SALVE on cows

HEALING!

Sore teats mean less milk. Rub ointment into the teat and wipe away all excess with a cloth. Teats healed and softened overnight. Excellent for caked udder, wire cuts, cracked hoof, etc. If you prefer a Powder, use Bickmorine Healing Powder.

FOR SALE BY YOUR DEALER

FREE Samples
Write the
BICKMORE COMPANY
Dept. F
Old Town, Maine

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

SOME weeks ago I stated that corn could be grown indefinitely on the same piece of land, that the land would become more fertile every year and, barring insect pests and corn diseases, the yield would increase each year. This statement has brought many inquiries and some of the writers intimate that it cannot be done.

Jas. W. Carskadon, Headsville, W. Va., and W. P. Ireland, Pullman, W. Va., are two prominent and very reliable farmers who will verify what I have said. Mr. Ireland has been growing corn for thirty years or more on the same ground and the corn has been getting better. Mr. Carskadon has been growing corn for about twenty years on the same land and his corn has been getting better.

How It Is Done

A number of my inquirers ask how it can be done. Each year about 250 pounds per acre of superphosphate is applied to the land broadcast after the land has been plowed and lightly harrowed. At the last cultivation of the corn sow ten pounds each of crimson clover, sweet clover and hairy vetch, being careful to inoculate both sweet clover and vetch seed. It is little use to sow the sweet clover if the land has not been limed. For the North the crimson clover had better be left out and the same number of pounds (30) sown of the sweet clover and vetch.

During the winter the manure made from the silage cut from this field should be applied. I speak of silage, for both of these farmers feed the corn in the form of silage. There is no reason except insect pests and corn diseases why this cannot be done for more than fifty years. This rotation is only suggested to those who have but a few acres of land that they can plant to corn.

Timely Questions

D. W. H. writes: "Will not the lack of freezing cause our land to work hard next summer and tend to lessen production?"

The question is a very natural one and very much deserves attention. We have often said in the past that "the land works easily this season because we had a lot of hard freezing and we shall expect abundant harvests because so much plant food has been made available." If our conclusions were based on facts, then may we not expect the reverse conditions to produce opposite effects?

If we are to have no more freezing in the future than we have had up to this time farmers should certainly be careful not to plow their land when it is wet.

I would much prefer to answer D. W. H.'s question definitely about the first of next November.

* * *

G. W. C. says: "You are always urging farmers to increase their yields of corn, wheat and hay. If they did so, would they not sell these crops for less money?"

I fear our correspondent did not understand me exactly. My slogan for years has been: "Increase the yields, but cut down the acreage proportionately." Mr. B. cultivated 40 acres to corn last year and produced 1,200 bushels. Would he not have been much ahead if he had produced that yield on 20 acres?

* * *

H. B.—Yes, you can cut that meadow up with a disk or a cutaway harrow, but before you do that you should apply from one to two tons of ground limestone or its equivalent and 300 pounds superphosphate per acre. Then sow, as soon after as you can get the ground in proper condition, one bushel of oats, six pounds red clover, four pounds of sweet clover and one gallon of timothy per acre. Cut the oats when in the milk stage for hay.

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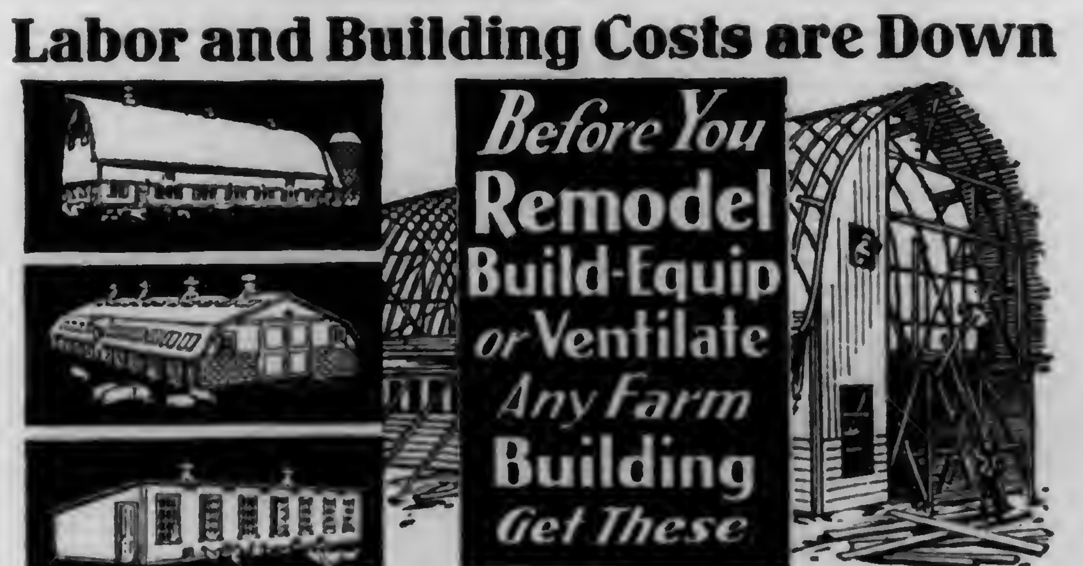

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Farmer's Business Letter

THEY are planning gardens down in Missouri. The weather has been most extraordinarily mild, over considerable areas, and some farmers are worrying about that now, as they figure that it means a large insect crop during coming months. As evidence of that one man says he never before saw livestock so pestered with lice. He blames the absence of zero weather. Muddy roads and muddy feedlots have certainly been a handicap, and some corn loss will be counted up, because of inability to get into the fields to haul it out, and it has been soaked with moisture almost all winter. Where feeders had planned to use corn fodder they had difficulty handling it, because when it was soft they couldn't get in to haul it, and when the ground was frozen the stalks were fastened down so tight it was almost necessary to cut them off before they could be loaded. So mild weather has its disadvantages as well as its advantages.

Little Change in Grains

All markets continue slow and low. The spurt in stocks gave some encouragement for a time, but its effect is no longer felt in other markets, as trading has quieted down. Wheat is closing the month only a little higher than the opening, and there is no activity. Carry-over of wheat will be above other years unless war demand should become very large, and that is quite uncertain. It is the season for crop scares, but it will take something out of the ordinary along that line to enliven the market.

Cropping plans seem to be about in line with other years, with moisture generally adequate. The only exception to this appears to be in small areas of the spring wheat states where on account of last season's drouth both seed and horse power are lacking. It is supposed that this will have some little effect.

Fewer Hogs This Month

Hog marketing has fallen off some, but not enough to affect prices. The $4 average has been touched again, but only for a day at a time. The average hogprice this week was $3.95, a nickel up from the week before. Two weeks ago it was $3.85, and the first week of the month $3.95, showing how little variation there has been.

This week the total run at eleven markets was only 570,000 head, smallest for any corresponding week in more than fifteen years. Right before the first of March we are supposed to get the hogs, if ever, because of tax time and moving time. But they didn't come this week. And the week before the eleven-market run was 567,000. In the wholesale market heavy loins still sell down to 6½ cents, where they have been all month, with the best light loins ranging from 8½ to 9 cents.

During the entire month of February the seven leading markets showed up with 2,118,000 hogs, a decrease from the 2,213,000 head at the same points a year ago. With the exception of 1926 and '27 it was the smallest February supply at the seven points since 1922. What it may mean for the future is a matter for conjecture. If conditions were in any way normal the conclusion would be that light supplies are in the offing, and in any normal year a subnormal supply would immediately have its reflection in higher prices, but this is not a year when normal developments are to be expected. Many veteran producers hold to the belief that present extremely low prices will surely mean meager supplies at some date not far in the future.

Top Cattle Lower

The bulk of cattle continue to sell about the same, though top quotations are a dollar lower than they were early in the month. The average, however, does not show much change. It was $6.20 to $6.30 the first two weeks of the month, and while it worked up to $6.35 last week it dropped to $6.25 this week. The drop in top cattle is reflected in wholesale beef prices. Top quotation at 15 cents this week was lowest since last July and two cents below the opening of the month. For the month of February the seven markets had 497,000 cattle, 47,000 fewer than the same month last year. It is the smallest for the month since 1905, and only a little over half as many as were appearing a dozen years ago.

Some few feeders express faith in the market and are stocking up at present low prices, as they feel that there will be a shortage of good beef before the year is over. But in the main confidence is lacking. So far practically no grass in Kansas and Oklahoma is under contract, where usually at this time of the year contracting is well under way. The owners of the grass in these famous feeding sections are holding for last season's prices and the owners of the cattle say they can't pay as much, so that deal is at a standstill.

Moderate Lamb Marketing

The surprising thing in the lamb market is receipts. They have been much smaller than was expected from the reports of lambs in the country. The February run at seven points totaled 1,050,000 head, second largest on record, having been exceeded by 1,097,000 last year. But that fact in itself is significant. It is the first time in many moons that any month's supply has fallen below the same month the year previous. At Chicago, this week's supply was 79,000 head, only 4,000 above the smallest full week since last August. There was some little reflection in prices, if not much. The average price here this week was $6.10; with the exception of the first week of the month, when the average was $6.35, it was the highest week since last October. With best lambs selling at $7 and above this week, quite a few feeders on the market were able to show a favorable margin, and favorable margins are good for what ails you these days.

Watson.

Chicago, February 27, 1932.

Philadelphia Produce Review

RECEIPTS of fresh eggs were liberal on the Philadelphia market during the past few weeks and the buying demand has been unsatisfactory. White eggs were in best demand and cleared fairly well and the bulk of the accumulation was of ungraded current receipts from both nearby and midwestern sections. The bulk of these goods is very irregular in quality and the outlet for this class has been restricted by the liberal supply of storage stock available at lower prices.

At the close of the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 20@21c per dozen, white and brown extras at 18@19c. Nearby mixed colors at 14@17c. The egg market in New York was unsettled and late in the week nearby white eggs were quoted at 18@23c per dozen, brown eggs at 18@21o and mixed colors at 14@19½c.

Butter prices advanced in the eastern markets during the week and the demand was more active. The supply of medium and lower grade butter was extremely light. Dealers floors were almost bare of 87 to 90-score and users of this class of goods were willing to pay almost 92-score prices for 89-score butter.

Live Poultry

The New York live poultry market was ready to firm on most all classes and grades. Receipts of nearby stock were rather light with fowls and broilers in good demand. Leghorn fowl sold at 18@20c per pound, colored fowl at 20@22c, Leghorn chickens at 16@18c R. I. Red chickens at 19@21c and Rocks at 21@24c. Broilers ranged from 15@25c per pound with Rocks bringing top prices. Capons sold at 25@28c and pullets at 19@25c. Dressed poultry was about steady with rather slow trading. Broilers were quoted at 20@30c, chickens at 18@26c, fowls at 18@25c and guineas at 50c to $1.25 per pair.

Receipts of live domestic rabbits were moderate and trading was slow with prices ranging from 10@15c per pound. Receipts of dressed domestic rabbits were light and prices ranged from 15c to 20c per pound.

The white potato markets were irregular during the week. A local condition caused prices of Maine potatoes to advance in Philadelphia but stock from other sections was about steady. On several days the offerings of Maine stock were very light; there were no rail receipts and only light supplies of boat stock. No additional boat receipts were expected for nearly a week and prices advanced to a level of 90c to $1.10 per 100-pound sack. Idaho potatoes were steady and there was no advance in price on stock from that state. The receipts of Pennsylvania potatoes by truck continued liberal and the bulk of the offerings was of only fair quality. Most sales ranged from 60c to 75c per 100-pound sack. There were some well-graded lots that sold at 85@90c and a very few lots of exceptional stock that brought a premium.

Shipments

Shipments of potatoes from the Middle West increased sharply and on some days the total shipments for the entire country reached 1,000 cars. The movement of new potatoes is quite light so far. Maine has been shipping about 300 cars a day. Some stock was available in the Presque Isle section as low as 35c per 100-pound sack.

The carrot market continues to advance due to light supplies in most all sections. Fancy Pennsylvania carrots sold at $1.50 to $2 per bushel in Philadelphia and in New York state some sales were reported at $2.50 per 100 pounds.

The apple market continues about steady but there appears to have been a slight improvement in the demand for good fruit. Most of the common storage stock has been marketed and this is helping the market to some extent. The common storage apples did not keep very well this season due to the mild winter. Pennsylvania and other nearby Stayman sold within a range of 75c to $1.50 per bushel, in Philadelphia. Romes sold at 75c@$1.15, Yorks at 60c@$1, Delicious at $1@1.50, and Paragon at 65@90c.

Sweet potatoes sold slowly on most markets but prices held about steady. Delaware stock sold within a range of 40c to 60c per bushel while Virginia stock brought 35@40c. New Jersey stock sold at 50c to $1 per bushel in New York and at 25@40c per ⅝ basket in Philadelphia.

W. R. W.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 25¼@28¼c; 92 score, 24¼c; 90 score, 23c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 23@24½c; nearby white, extras, 19@20c; nearby brown extras, 19@20c; nearby mixed colors, 17@19c; nearby current receipts, 16@16½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 12@23c; spring chickens, 15@21c; old roosters, 12c; pigeons, pr., 25@30c; turkeys, 18@30c; ducks, 18@20c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 25@65c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ¼ bbl. boxes, $1.50@2.25.

Vegetables.—BEETS, N. J. & Pa., cut ⅝ bskts., 20@30c. CARROTS, N. J. & Pa., cut ⅝ bskts., $1@1.35. CELERY, Pa. & N. J., 4@12c bnch. LEEKS, Pa. & N. J., 1@2½c bnch. MUSHROOMS, Pa., Md. & Dela., 3-lb. bskts., white, 60@85c. PARSLEY ROOT, Pa. & N. J., 1½@2c bnch. RUTABAGAS, Pa. & N. J., 25@40c ⅝ bskt. PARSNIPS, Pa., & N. J., 20@35c ⅝ bskt. TURNIPS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., white, 15@25c. SWEET POTATOES, N.J., ⅝ bskts., 30@35c. POTATOES, Pa. & N. J., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1's, various varieties, 65@75c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 24¼@24¾c; extras, 23¾c; firsts, 23¾c; 87 to 90 score, 22¾@23½c.

Eggs.—White Atlantic Coast, closely selected, 24@25c; Atlantic Coast & Mid-Western, hennery, 19@23c; undergrades, 18@18½c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, western, 20@27c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 15@22c; old cocks, 12 to box, 10@14c; pigeons, prime, doz., 40@50c.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 34@40c; creamery, 30@33c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 16@18c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 16@20c; dressed, 85c @$1.25; Rocks & Reds, 18@22c; dressed, $1.25@1.75; broilers, 35@75c each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 10@30c ½ pk.; 50@$1.25 bus.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ½ pk.; 60@80c bus. CABBAGE, 5@12c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. SPINACH, 10@13c ¼ pk. TURNIPS, 10c ¼ pk. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CARROTS, 10c bunch. SAUER KRAUT, 15@20c qt. ENDIVE, 8@10c head. ONIONS, 10c qt.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 30@35c; creamery butter, 30@35c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Recent changes in the cattle trade have not been great but they have been in the wrong direction in most cases. Good weighty steers are not numerous but competition for them appears to be limited and they are easier now than a few weeks ago. Monday's supply was light, around 25 carloads, and it included few good weighty steers. One bunch of eight averaging 1,200 lbs., brought $6.60 and another lot of right good quality and condition went at $6.25. A few good handy-weight steers brought $6@6.10, and fleshy steers of lighter weight $5.60@5.75. Useful light killers cost $5.25@5.50 and fair light kind around $5. Common light and mixed lots sold at $4@4.25 and inferior below $4. No choice heifers were offered, few selling above $5. A few choice young cows brought $3.75@4, not many good enough to beat $3.50. Bulk sold between $2.50@3.25. Canners went largely at $1.75@2, a few $2.25. Bulls were a little stronger. Some good heavy bulls brought $3.60 and an occasional good handy-weight butcher bull $4. Very few cattle suitable for the country are coming, a few going out in recent weeks at $4.50@5, the latter price taking good light steers.

Choice weighty steers	$6 50@ 6 75
Good to choice, do.	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Ordinary to fair	5 25@ 5 75
Plain heavy steers	5 00@ 5 50
Good to choice yearlings	6 25@ 6 75
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	5 50@ 5 75
Fair to good light steers	5 00@ 5 50
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Inferior light steers	3 50@ 4 25
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 25@ 5 50
Good to choice heifers	4 75@ 5 25
Fair to good heifers	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Choice fat cows	3 50@ 3 75
Good to choice fat cows	3 25@ 3 50
Fair to good cows	2 75@ 3 25
Common to fair cows	2 25@ 2 75
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 50@ 3 65
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 75@ 4 00
Fair to good handy bulls	3 25@ 3 60
Common to fair bulls	2 75@ 3 25
Inferior bulls	2 25@ 2 75

Hogs

The hog market has not fluctuated much in the recent past. Monday's supply was about 25 double-deck carloads. Trade was active at about a dime above last week's close. Good handy weights went mainly at $4.75, the fat 150-pound hogs going in. Other light hogs brought $4@4.25 as to condition and quality, while pigs ranged from $3.50 to $4. Heavy hogs sold largely around $4.35, with mixed lots $4.50@4.60. Sows are scarce and have been for some weeks, good ones going at $3.50.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 10@ 4 40
Heavy mixed	4 50@ 4 60
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 70@ 4 75
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 70@ 4 75
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 00@ 4 25
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	3 50@ 4 00
Roughs	3 25@ 3 50
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

About half of the receipts now are clipped and in a short time practically all will be. Monday's supply was about eight double-deck carloads, lambs predominating. Among the sheep were some wooled wethers at $4.25 and some clipped wethers at $3.85, but choice clipped wethers were held at $4. Eastern orders called largely for wooled lambs. These sold largely at $6.75@6.85 for tops but one carload of 242 head brought $7 per cwt. Best clipped lambs brought $6 per cwt. but very useful kind could be had at $5.50@5.75. A few early lambs are coming in, and on account of their scarcity have been selling at $10@12 per cwt. A few brought $12 on Monday, weighing 45@50 lbs.

Good to best wethers	$4 00@ 4 25
Good mixed	3 50@ 4 00
Fair to good, do.	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair	1 50@ 2 50
Good to best lambs	6 50@ 7 00
Medium lambs	5 50@ 6 25
Culls and common	3 00@ 5 00
Clipped sheep	2 00@ 3 85
Clipped lambs	3 00@ 7 00
Spring lambs	10 00@12 00

Calves

About 500 head were on sale Monday. Good veal calves brought $8.50 per cwt. seconds, $6@7.50 and others on down to $3.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, Feb. 29.—Fifteen thousand head of cattle were on sale here today. The market was strong on best kinds, while stock was steady; calves 50c lower. The range of steer prices last week was $4.50@8.35; bulk of sales $5@6.50.

Hogs

Receipts were 45,000 head, including 18,000 "directs." The market was steady to a dime higher with tops at $4.35; bulk selling at $3.85@4.25.

Sheep

With 15,000 head on sale the market was strong. Top lambs brought $6.75; bulk $6@6.60.

Eggs.—Fresh, 18@20c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@1.75 each; springers, 65c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25; squabs, 25@50c each; rabbits, 75c@$1.25 each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 12@20c ¼ peck. PEARS, 20@25c qt. CRANBERRIES, 15@20c per lb.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, 25c bunch. BEANS, (string), 25@30c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 35@40c pint box. BEETS, 8@10c bunch. CABBAGE, 8@15c head. CARROTS, 8@10c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 20@30c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 10@15c each. EGGPLANTS, 20@25c each. ENDIVE, 8@15c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. MUSHROOMS, 20@25c pt. box. ONIONS, 15@20c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 5@8c ¼ pk.; 50@60c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 15@20c ¼ pk. PEAS, 30@35c ¼ pk. PEPPERS, 5@8c each. PARSLEY, 2@5c bunch. RADISHES, 5@8c bunch. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 20@25c pt. box. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 22½c; standards, 22¼c; 89 score, 21¾c; 88 score, 21¼c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 11½@12c; fresh, extra firsts, 12½@13c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 14@14½c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 18@20c; Leghorns, 16@18c; springers, 14@16c; colored springers, 18@20c; old roosters, 12@13c; ducks, 18@20c; geese, 12@15c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 32c; hog dressed, 27c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, Feb. 29.—The following cash prices ruled here todsy: No. 2 hard wheat, 58½@59c; No. 2 red wheat, 58½@58¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 35¼@35½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 32½@33c; No. 2 white oats, 23¼@24½c; No. 3 white oats, 21½@22¼c.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, Feb. 26.—Wool prices were fairly steady in spite of a very dull trade, says the Department of Agriculture Market News Service. Repeat business on dress goods offered a few houses opportunities to sell limited quantities of 64s and finer wools, but the market was mostly very quiet. The narrow demand for wool enabled buyers to get moderate concessions from asking prices that were practically unchanged from the previous week. There was, however, no evidence of any general weakness in prices. Fleece wools of all grades were quiet. Quotations on fleeces were steady but nominal owing to the lack of demand. Fine strictly combing is quoted at 23@23½c, half-blood 23@24c, three-eighths 23@23½c, quarter blood 21@21½c. Fine clothing is listed in Boston at 18c, half-blood, three-eighths and quarter-blood clothing 20c.

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Farm Tested

Experience with Rats

HAVING got a great deal of friendly advice in the past from your paper, I'm going to pass on to you and its readers what I've learned about rats. I find that the only sane way to deal with these pests is to be ahead of the game and have the table all set. Traps baited with either a small piece of butter tied up in a piece of cheesecloth doubled or other coarse material, fastened to the trigger, or the rind of smoked bacon are good.

I have had the best luck with the traps that come down across the rat's back, the spring wire kind. They can be set near the hole with a partly slatted box turned over them and left set all the time, so no chickens or stock can get to them. All you have to do is raise the box each time you go near it, but don't touch or disturb the trap, unless there is a rat in it. Then it's a good policy to have an old soiled or greasy pair of gloves to handle it when taking the rat out. Reset and rebait if necessary.

Young and Old

It's easy to catch the young ones when they first begin to leave the nest and forage for themselves. I have caught whole litters in a couple of days, as they come out during the day-time. But the old mother rat is more of a problem. She is more than foxy. I've had them pass up the baited traps and go out to the brood pen at night, kill and drag the little chickens under the coop or the nearest hiding place. In that case use a steeltrap, well-oiled with bacon or other fat—don't bait—and set in the place among the dead chickens. Hollow out a place in the ground to fit the trap and scatter fine hayseed or some light litter over it. Set the boards or box back over it, but be sure that there is room enough under it for the jaws of the trap to spring shut. It's almost a sure catch.

If you see where rats have dug their burrows, don't wait for them to kill chickens but scatter the same feed they are stealing under and around the set as described.

We will always have rats and the only recourse is to get them when they first make their calls and before they start housekeeping.

I. V. Hollenbeck.

Wayne county, Pa.

Sweet Potatoes

IN the February 20th issue C. E. B. desires information on growing sweet potatoes, so I will give my experience.

I find the sweet potato one of the easiest crops to raise. Soil best adapted to it should be of a medium light, fertile nature and well-drained and broken deep. If you have enough fine manure, broadcast it on the land quite heavily.

Rows should be four feet apart and laid off quite deep with a one-horse turn-plow. Drill a little fertilizer by hand in each row. If you have some hen manure or rich scrapings from the barnyard, this will do very well. Throw on the row four light furrows with a one-horse turn-plow. Level off top with a hoe. You are then ready to set the plants.

I set the plants about 18 inches apart. They require one light working with a weeding hoe. Cultivate with a cultivator having small hoes or teeth until the plants begin to run, then hill with the turn-plow, using the half moldboard. Keep on until you cut out the entire middle. The crop is then "laid by."

I raised last year by the above method some of the finest potatoes I ever raised, averaging anywhere from two to four pounds each.

Virginia. W. H. Harrison.

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and the SAME seed—
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Don't forget "Bell-Mine" Rotary Kiln Pulverized Lime for spray use.
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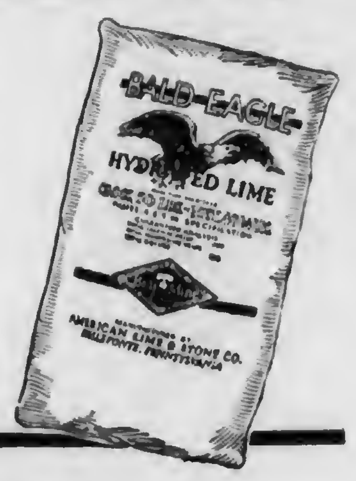

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HE DECIDED TO FIND OUT

HE KNOWS NOW! *Mr. H. H. Buxton of Grove City, Pa., who got the best corn he ever grew when he tried out a certain fertilizer he had heard a lot about.*

CURIOSITY certainly paid Mr. H. H. Buxton well last year. His farm is near Grove City, Mercer Co., Pa. He had heard farmers talking about the results they got with "that new fertilizer, AGRICO," and he had also read about it. He decided to find out if it was as good as people said, so he tried it on his corn. Was he satisfied? Here's his letter:

"That Agrico gave me the best corn I ever grew, 142 bushels per acre. It came up quickly, grew rapidly and kept a dark green color all season. The grain developed and hardened ripe in 80 days. The ears were long and full, many having 1,000 to 1,200 kernels per ear. Where I used Agrico on my silage corn, the stalks were about 18 feet high. The grain was ripe while the leaves and stalks were still green—ideal corn to put in the silo. I am more than pleased with Agrico and shall continue to use it on all crops. Many of us around here used Agrico on our wheat this fall."

So much for corn. Mr. I. H. Fisher of Fisher Brothers, Boswell, Somerset Co., used AGRICO on potatoes. He writes:

"We used Agrico on 60 acres of potatoes. Our crop averaged 350 bushels per acre. This yield was about 100 bushels above the local average. One acre measured by the Farm Agent yielded 561 bushels. Our crop brought 10 to 15 cents per bushel above the market price. We are satisfied that the excellent yield and quality was due to the use of Agrico."

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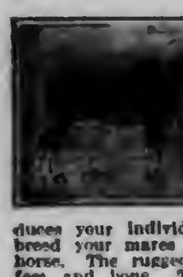

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Readers' Views

The School Question

I WANT to take exception to a few statements in the February 20th issue of Pennsylvania Farmer, "A Teacher's Views," by M. Agnes Sweeny.

I would first like to ask this kind lady why the teachers who feel they are underpaid don't resign from teaching and go and get the money they feel they are now earning. When the farm people are getting the enormous price of 40c for wheat, 40c for corn, 18c a dozen for eggs, 18c for wool, 5c per pound for hogs alive, 30c per bushel and up for potatoes, why should not the school teacher who is getting $5 per day be satisfied when millions are out of work, money, clothes, fuel and even homes?

We have in our own school near here where I went to school, starting 35 years ago, a teacher who has turned out ministers, civil engineers, electrical engineers, school teachers, musicians, college instructors, doctors and what not, from a one-room school house. One more year and this teacher can retire. Has his labor been in vain? Not so. He has saved a lot of money, has a fine home, auto, radio and is Sunday School superintendent. He is interested in music and has turned out of his school a large group of people who have a good mixed chorus and all got their start from the good old teacher.

Dr. Shaw used a subject at our recent directors' meeting, a county affair at the Court House, York, Pa., named "Creating Values." Pity the poor teacher who sees only dollars and cents in teaching school!

In this same article by M. A. S. she suggests a standard minimum salary of from $150 per month up—$7.50 to $10 per day is very nice money indeed.

I am sorry that this article does not say a word about the finest crop that the farms are producing, the boys and girls. Abe Lincoln said, "I shall work and get ready, then I may have a chance." We need still more teachers who keep the thought of getting boys and girls ready for life uppermost in their minds and not quite so much money. E. H. Lehman.

York county, Pa.

* * *

A Resolution

I HAVE been reading your paper for many years and have enjoyed many discussions in it, such as sharpening the hoe. Then there were less important subjects till we came to the bull—tame, wild, dehorned and otherwise. Now to my mind we have a great deal more serious subject, as a person can stay away from a bull, but where on earth can a person get away from the overburdened and uncalled-for school tax? So right here I would like to ask:

Resolved—that the teacher's salary should be lowered. M. H. K.

Chester county, Pa.

◆

Molders of Character

I HAVE been very much interested in "the free thought page" or what readers say in the Pennsylvania Farmer. High taxes seem to be the high mark, and the central figure seems to be the school teacher and his wages. The six months school term is being agitated by a lot of people.

When we strike at our system of free schools we are striking at the heart of civilization. Our system of free schools is not perfect, but can we afford to raise up a generation less intelligent than the present?

I believe under the present laws we cannot get as much work done by the pupil as we did 25 years ago. Twenty-five years ago the teacher was boss and the pupils soon became acquainted with the fact that when a lesson was assigned they would be expected to know it when the time came to recite. If they failed to know the lesson the teacher had the authority to enforce his mandate. Under the present law the teacher has but little authority; in fact as a rule the pupils are boss.

Such conditions were not brought about by the teachers, but by parents who had perfect children (while under the parental eye) and to have them corrected gave them a pain. If it is injurious for the child to sit in the school room and we must go back to six months school term, then give the teacher the authority to correct and to administer the vitamin H (hickory withe) if necessary, which a large number of children need.

If it is high taxes that are giving us pains, and they certainly are, then let us see who is getting the benefit of all the taxes, direct and indirect, that we pay. We should set up a systematic howl against the extravagant way of administering our government that would bring results. Start with the Chief Executive; I doubt if any one knows just what he costs the government. Take the Congress of the United States.

A Congressman gets a salary of $10,000 per year and an allowance of $10,000 for each Senator and $5,000 per year for a Representative. This allowance is for office help, stationery, etc. The first appropriation bill submitted to the House contained an item of $110,000 for ten widows and one mother of representatives who had died since Congress adjourned last March. A very generous group with the tax payers' money!

The qualifications for a Congressman are given in the Constitution of the United States, Article 1, Section 2 and 3, which is very meager and which accounts perhaps for what they do or do not do, but we must confess that the tax payers' viewpoint of the dollar is very different from the officer who hands out jobs to friends or relatives.

Other High Salaries

Come down to our own state, West Virginia. Our Supreme Judges get $10,000 per year and in addition they are furnished a private office, a secretary, law library, stationery, and, in fact, everything that they need except board and clothes. Then after they serve one term of twelve years and collect a salary of $120,000 they can retire at the age of 65 years on a pension of $5,000 per year.

There is nothing extraordinary in the qualifications for a Congressman unless it is his age, and a lot of farmers have that part of the qualification, and a school teacher will acquire it if he lives long enough.

Something more than age or being a resident of the state seven or nine years is required of the applicant to teach school. He must pass a county examination or be a graduate from some reputable school to get a certificate, and this means the burning of a lot of midnight oil. He must also, or at least the law requires, be of good moral character.

The salary of one Congressman and his allowance would pay about 25 teachers. The Congressman draws his salary and perhaps helps to make laws to build up tariff walls to protect the weak industries such as the steel corporation, the sugar and a lot of other industries.

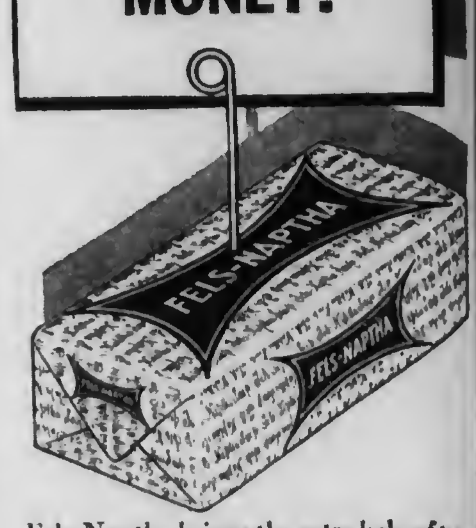
The school teacher draws his salary and his job is character building.

The school teacher has the biggest job in the world. I doubt whether the influence of the parent over the child surpasses that of the teacher. The teacher deals with the child during the habit forming period and our lives are made up of habits.

I believe that the Christian man or woman who has the qualifications to teach, who has his heart in his work, who has high ideals and will teach them by precept and by example comes nearer earning his money than any office holder that I can think of.

A. L. Cottrill.

Gilmer county, W. Va.



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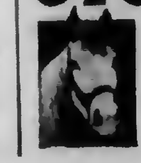

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BUDDED PEACH TREES, $4 00 per 100. Apple, $6.00. Evergreens reasonable. Latham Raspberry, $15.00; Premier & Aroma Dunlap Strawberry, $3.50 per 1,000. Egyptian Nurseries, Farina. Ill.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Irish Cobblers, Green Mountains, Carman No. 3. Write today for reasonable prices. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

STRAWBERRIES, hundred 60c, Mastodon, $1.25; Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, $2.00. Depression prices, Investigate. Cloverleaf Nursery, Three Oaks, Mich.

SEND NO MONEY.—C. O. D. Frostproof Cabbage and Onion plants. All varieties shipped promptly. 500-63c; 1,000-98c; 3,000-$2.83. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

IF YOU WANT a larger yield, try our selected Lancaster County Sure Crop Seed Corn. $2.50 per bushel. Maple Lawn Farms, Box 73, Gordonville, Pa.

WE OFFER HIGH-GRADE CLOVER, alfalfa, timothy and soy beans. Free of noxious weeds; prepaid to your station. Ask for circulars and prices. M. G. Stoller, Paulding, Ohio.

C.O.D. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and Onion plants. All varieties shipped promptly. 500-63c; 1,000-98c; 3,000-$2.83. Farmers Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

COMPLETE LINE FARM SEEDS including Hybrid Corn—New low prices—Interesting, instructive catalog Free. Funk Bros. Seed Company, Department L, Bloomington, Illinois.

BUY CERTIFIED RUSSETS from a region so cool that stem-end browning does not occur. Paul R. Smith, Ulysses, Pa.

CHERRY TREES.—Budded on Mazzard Roots. Also full line of Nursery Stock, Write for catalog. Enterprise Nurseries, Wrightsville, Penna.

Sell **MELLINGER'S** Tested Garden Seeds. Liberal commissions. Fort Mellinger, North Lima, Ohio.

FIELD SELECTED early evergreen sweet corn. 50 pounds, $6.00. Five pounds postpaid, $1 00. Charles Rowe, Yardley, Pa.

NOTICE.—Budded peach trees, $4.00 per hundred; apple, $6.00. Berry plants. Farina Nurseries, Farina, Illinois.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Smooth rural type, high yielding strains. Appleton Bros., Canandaigua, N. Y.

MANCHU SOYBEANS, recleaned, sacked, 60c bushel, Sudan Grass seed, 4c pound. John Goetz, Fowler, Ind.

COW PEAS, SOY BEANS.—Write for special prices, Hickory Seed Company, Hickory, North Carolina.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

C. O. D. RELIABLE GEORGIA GROWN Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants. Our hardy, field grown plants will stand the cold and mature three weeks before home grown plants. Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Bermuda Onions, 500-65c; 1,000-$1.00; 5,000-$4.50; 10,000-$7.50. Catalog of other plants free, Satisfaction Guaranteed. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOUNTS make us cheaper on Mastodon Champion, Premier, Blakemore, Washington, Dunlap, Beaver, and 8 other strawberry varieties. Also Cumberland, Latham, and Chief Raspberries. Asparagus, Shrubs, Trees, Evergreens, perennials, Grapes, and Alfred the largest blackberry. Catalog Free, South Michigan Nursery, R. 7, New Buffalo, Michigan.

C. O. D. GENUINE FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Onion and Lettuce Plants. Leading varieties. Send no money, pay on arrival. 500, 65c; 1,000, $1.00; 5,000, $4.50. Write for prices on Potato and Tomato Plants. Order from us and save high Express and Parcel Post rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Blue Ridge Plant Co., Greenville, S. C.

SEED POTATOES—Certified Prince Edward Island Cobblers and Mountains, New York Russets and Rurals, bred well, grown well, stored well, graded well and bound to yield well. Bag lots or car lots, Prices reasonable. Quaker Hill Farm, Box P, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

SWEET CORN SEED.—Burpee's White Evergreen, superior to Stowell's, test vigorous germination, tipped, butted, extra stock, $7.75 bu. Same loose shelled, $6.50. Under peck higher. Samples 60 bu. George C. Jarman, Nottingham, Chester County, Pa.

WE OFFER GOPHER, FRANKLIN, Wayne and Miami Seed Oats, Velvet Barley, Clovers, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy, Rape, Potatoes, Soy Beans, Sweet Corn, 17 varieties seed corn. Write for our new 48-page free Catalog. W. N Scarff's Sons, Box 21, New Carlisle, Ohio.

NEW CROP, FIELD GROWN, Certified Cabbage Plants, Millions now ready. Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield. $1.00, 1,000, 5,000 up, 70c. Prompt shipment. J. S. Burgess & Co., Pembroke, Ga.

NEW CROP FROSTPROOF Certified Cabbage Plants ready now. Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, $1.00 thousand; 5,000 up 70c, Prompt delivery. Pembroke Plant Co., Pembroke, Ga.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $5.00, Grimm Alfalfa $7.60, White Sweet Clover $2.70, Red Clover $7.80, Alsike $7.80, All 60-lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied, Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

SEED CORN.—Selected Lancaster County Sure Crop, germination 98%. Direct from grower, $2.25 bushel, bags free. D. C. Yost, R. 1, Reinholds, Lancaster County, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $2.50 per thousand and up. Plant, Tree, Shrub, Bulb, Seed price list free. Zilke Brothers Nursery, Baroda, Michigan.

250 MASTODON EVERBEARING, $2.40. Washington, Mastodon, $1.00-100. Plant, Seed Catalog Free, Oakhill Nursery, New Buffalo, Michigan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Dave Flory will sell you high class strawberry plants cheaper than anyone else. Write for price list. Evergreen Fruit Farm, Logansport, Ind.

C.O.D. SEND NO MONEY.—Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants. All varieties. Prompt shipment. 500-60c; 1,000-95c; 5,000-$3.75. Georgia Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, 60c, 1,000; Copenhagen and 11 best varieties, Tomato $1.00, 1,000. Wholesale Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES.—College inspected. No stem-end discoloration. H. L. Hodnett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

COOK'S CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES.—Irish Cobblers, Russet Rurals. We pay freight Safe arrival guaranteed. Irving E. Cook, Munnsville, N. Y.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI, 24 inches high, 12, $1.00; other shrubs 15c. Elberta trees, 10c. Catalog free, Malta Nursery, Malta, Ohio.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR of all kinds of Vegetable plants. Schroer Plant Farms, Valdosta, Ga.

ORCHARD GRASS.—Buy from Grower, $1 50 per bushel. J. G. Lesher, Greencastle, Pa.

GOATS

BUY USEFUL PRESENTS.—Milk Goats bring health and prosperity. Goldsborough's Goatery, Mohnton, Pa.

Additional Classified on page 29

Use Our Classified Department

If you have anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, poultry, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery. The rate is 12c per word and the minimum charge $1.20. When four or more consecutive insertions are made of the same copy the rate is 10c per word per insertion. Copy for March 19th issue must reach us by March 10th.

Mail Order, Copy and Remittance *Now*

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kindly start my advertisement containing ....words in your next available issue and run it.......times. I enclose remittance for $...... to cover cost.

Name.............................. Address..............................

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Protective Service

[For the information, assistance and protection of Pennsylvania Farmer subscribers. Always give full information and complete name and address which will not be used if so requested. We will not attempt to settle disputes between neighbors, or collect out-lawed debts, or engage in law-suits, or legal processes.]

THE usual crop of unscrupulous commission men again appeared in the larger markets of our state during the holiday season, as complaints now coming in show. This group includes those unreliable men who before the Thanksgiving and the Christmas holidays advertise far and wide for farmers' poultry, promising for such good returns. On good faith a number of farmers sent their poultry to these men. However, when returns come back frequently such returns are only a portion of the prices promised.

Upon investigation these men usually are found to have gone out of business, closed their doors and disappeared. Under our present state law prosecution is difficult, often costing more, particularly as many of these unfortunate shippers live at great distances from the market, than the value of the shipment. Some of our states are protecting their producers against such unscrupulous practice by requiring all commission men to obtain a license from the state and to post a bond guaranteeing honest returns to shippers. M.H.

◆

House Plans

MANY people feel that this is the year to build, since materials and labor are cheap. We get a good many requests for house plans from prospective builders. While we publish no bulletin on house plans we are very glad to refer readers to sources where they can get such plans in abundance and in a variety to meet all tastes.

A beautiful, comfortable and convenient home is a source of endless satisfaction, and such a one can be built just as well as the ugly, awkward type which is all too common.

We suggest that readers when planning to build get all the plans and other information they can before they start, and we shall be glad to help them do so.

◆

Cash Checks Promptly

ONE of our readers inquires about the liability of a payer of a check for a personal debt which is held by the payee for a month before depositing the same in a bank, and in the meantime the bank on which the check is drawn fails.

The payee of a check is required to cash his check or deposit the same for collection within a reasonable time after receipt of the same. If the payee does not do this and the bank on which the check is drawn fails, the holder of the check is ordinarily the one who must stand the loss. There are generally circumstances and facts in connection with each separate case which may or may not change this rule of law.

◆

Auto Accidents

TWO thousand and thirty-eight persons were killed in automobile accidents taking place in Pennsylvania last year. Forty thousand eight hundred persons were injured in such accidents. These figures are from the first report of motor vehicle accidents by counties to be prepared by the Bureau of Motor Vehicles of the Department of Revenue. This tremendous toll on life and health is a serious matter and deserves all the attention it is getting from the Department of Revenue, from automobile clubs and other organizations active in drawing it to the attention of the public and in trying to drive home in the noodle of every driver the need of unrelenting carefulness.

Since the innocent is as likely to suffer as the careless in an accident every one owes it to himself to carry insurance which covers such events. We cannot do without the motor car and we have reached a point where we cannot afford to do without insurance which protects us from accidents it may cause.

◆

Property Line

Please let me know what is meant by saying that the creek is the line between two properties. Is the middle of the creek the line, or has one party the right to both sides of the creek? If the whole creek belongs to one party has it to be mentioned in the deed? E. H.

THE owner of property bounded by a creek has ownership to the middle of the creek, unless the description in the deed carries it to a certain side of the creek. As a general rule, descriptions run to the creek, thence by several courses and distances down the creek. In such a case the owner of the property adjoining the creek owns to the middle of the creek.

Claims Adjusted

Pennsylvania Farmer,
7301 Penn Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gentlemen:

I just want to thank you a lot for the good work you have done in bringing about the desired adjustment against the ...... Company. I have just received check for the settlement.

It was not so much the amount as making them come clean. Now I know the men behind the Pennsylvania Farmer are honest and will see that the readers of their paper get justice. I feel that we are real neighbors.

Best wishes to the publishers of this paper and their families.

Sincerely yours,
J. W. M.

* * *

Pennsylvania Farmer,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gentlemen:

Received your letter and check for $18, for which please accept my thanks. I am sorry to bother you about this matter, but it was the only way to get a satisfactory reply from these people.

Again thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,

Yours truly,
A. H.

* * *

Pennsylvania Farmer,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gentlemen:

I want to thank you for writing the .... Company for us. They sent the check for $8.50.

Sorry to bother you, but felt that something could be done about it Every one who takes the paper said you would see that it was made right and much to my relief you did. Many thanks.

Sincerely, J. S.

* * *

Pennsylvania Farmer,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gentlemen:

In regard to the ..... Company, we have finally received the $75 from them, and thank you very much for looking after it. The transaction is now closed between them and us.

Yours very truly,
H. L.

BABY CHICKS

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.—Tested Reds, Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Wyandottes, $7.45 per hundred Brown, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $6.45 Assorted, all breeds, $5.45. Shipped C.O.D. Order from ad. Yesterlaid Egg Farm, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS at Bargain Prices. Big English and Tancred at $8.00 per 100 and we guarantee to replace all that die first two weeks at half price. We solicit large orders. Ramsey Hatchery, Box 120, Ramsey, Ind.

BIG DISCOUNT on Wyngarden-Hollywood White Leghorn Chicks if ordered now. Pedigree sires of 200 to 300-egg blood lines. Flocks often average above 200 extra large eggs. Also Barred Rocks. Write for Catalog and Prices, Wyngarden Farms & Hatchery, Box 3M, Zeeland, Michigan.

HIGH QUALITY CHICKS at Low Prices, 1,000,000 this season. 25 breeds, a hatch each week year round. Established 1910. Get my prices before you buy. Catalogue Free. John Geiger Hatchery, Chatfield, Ohio.

STATE CERTIFIED Blood-Tested Chicks insure better livability, more rapid growth, early maturity and greater profits. Hatches every week. Catalog Free. Massanutten Farms Hatchery, Box 5608, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

WHITE ROCKS, Pittsburgh Prize Winners. Five entries, five firsts and all specials. Leading winner Ohio State Fair, Kentucky State Fair. Over 200-egg blood. Baby chicks, prices reasonable, bloodtested, Ricketts Farm, Box F, Coshocton, Ohio.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY CHICKS and Hatching Eggs. Officially Blood Tested and 100% White Diarrhea Free Flock. Heavy Laying Strain. Large Birds. Large Eggs. Special Reduced Prices. Booklet. North Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks or Reds, $10.00; Leghorns, $8.00; Heavy Mixed, $8.00; Light, $7.00. Delivery Guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES—Tancred—Hollywood White Leghorn Chicks, Breeders Tested—Extraordinary Quality—Low Prices, Free Catalog. Keiser's White Acres, Grampian, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS A SPECIALTY, Also Rocks, Reds, New Hampshire Reds and Mixed. Write for our low prices and premium before placing your order. Pillow Poultry Farm, Dalmatia, Pa.

SUNNYFIELD MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas are Big Minorcas—Heavy Minorcas—Hardy Minorcas—Reliable Minorcas—Have Egg Producing ability. Breeders Tested. Write Sunnyfield Minorca Farms, Grampian, Pa.

CHICKS.—Barred Rocks, $8.50 per 100; $40.00 per 500; $75.00 per 1,000. Reds and Wyandottes, $8.50 per 100; Leghorns, $7.50 per 100 postpaid. Hatching eggs. West Denton Hatchery, Denton, Maryland.

CHICKS—SUPERLATIVE QUALITY Barred Rocks—Single Comb Reds—Breeders Tested for BWD—Low Prices—Write for free catalog. Grampian Hills Poultry Farms, Grampian, Pa.

AMERICAN ANCONAS—Breeders Tested—Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Free Catalog—Low Prices, American Ancona Farms, Grampian, Pa.

SUPER QUALITY Purebred Chicks from rigidly culled free range stock, Low prices. Free literature. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Rucher's Hatchery, Bucyrus, Ohio.

GIANT BRAHMAS—Real Quality—Breeders Tested—Two Matings—Low Prices—Chicks—Eggs—Catalog. Write Giant Brahma Farms, Grampian, Pa.

"CHICKS THAT GROW," Barred Rox, Leghorns, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants, Catalog, prices, Write now. Elden K. Cooley, Frenchtown, New Jersey.

KEISER'S BROWN LEGHORN—Golden Buff Orpington Chicks—Breeders Tested—Live-Lay-Exceptional Matings—Catalog. F. Keiser, Grampian, Pa.

STATE SUPERVISED, BLOOD TESTED S.C.W. Leghorn Chicks. From our free range flock, $9.00 hundred, Safe delivery guaranteed Willow Lane Hatchery, McAlisterville, Penna

JERSEY WHITE GIANT CHICKS, 11c each. Catalogue free. Goshen Poultry Farms, Goshen, Indiana.

DAVIDSVILLE HATCHERY, Davidsville, Pa. Write for prices on guaranteed chicks; all leading varieties. Catalogue on request.

BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN Baby Chicks at special prices. Catalogue Free. Bishop's Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from my Own Flock 8c. Circular. E. L. Beaver, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS.—Sired by pedigreed males. Circular. Reward Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Penna.

ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, 6c. Leghorns, 5c Continental Hatchery, York, Pa.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

BUCKEYE MAMMOTH INCUBATOR No. 33, Capacity 9216, $300.00 takes it, A No. 1 condition. James Coyle, Benezett, Pa

FARM IMPLEMENTS

MILKING MACHINE USERS, Any Make, Any Style.—Write for new and lower price list of rubber parts Milking Machine Exchange, Box 2453, San Francisco.

A TWO-UNIT DE LAVAL MILKER, used two years, in perfect condition, price $250.00, Hugh McLaughlin, Beaver, Pa.

DELCO, GENCO reconditioned engines, with new guaranteed batteries, $125.00. Special Sale, Fred Perkins Co., York, Pa.

DOGS

FREE DOG BOOK.—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages, Illustrated, Write for free copy Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W Broad St., Richmond, Va.

RAT TERRIERS, FOX TERRIERS, Rock Garden Supplies, Illustrated lists, 10c Puppyland, Box PF, Pana, Illinois.

COLLIE PUPPIES—$5.00 to $20.00. Healthy, Beautiful, Intelligent. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

12c a word—per insertion. Minimum charge $1.20

Mail your order and remittance to

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

WHY BUY ORDINARY CHICKS when you can get our famous Bloodtested Breeds at the same price or even less? Four departments of the U. S Government and thousands of satisfied customers have purchased our chicks. They're from the famous Tancred, Wyckoff, Fishel, Thompson, Holterman and other bloodlines, Price per 100 Standard Quality Special Selected: White, Brown Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, $6.75; Barred, White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, $7.75; Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White, S L. Wyandottes, $9.00; Mixed Breeds, $4.50; Heavy, $6.75; Exhibition Quality per 100: White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, $8.00; White, Barred Rocks, Reds, $10.00; Buff Rocks, Buff, White Orpingtons, White, Col., S. L. Wyandottes, $11.00; White, Black Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants, $12.00. Nothing better to start or rebuild a profitable flock, nothing better for even broilers because these famous breeds grow larger, mature quicker, and lay better. Immediate shipment. 100% prepaid live delivery. Write for our free color plate catalog, Thornwood Poultry Yards, Box 204-A, Crandall, Indiana

BROODED CHICKS 3 and 4 WEEKS OLD. New Hampshire Reds, White Leghorns and all popular breeds. All heavy laying strains that have wonderful profit making possibilities. Our quick maturing New Hampshire R. I. Reds are simply amazing. You won't believe it until you try them. Our Leghorn pen at Storrs, Conn., Egg Contest averaged 272 eggs per bird Two laid 300 each. Our blood-tested chicks are guaranteed to live, Beautiful free catalog is yours for the asking. Baby Chicks too if you prefer. Bethlehem Hatchery & Poultry Farms, Box 301, Bethlehem, Pa

HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS.—In our flocks, 10 birds with dams' records over 300 eggs. Many more with records close to 300. Strong, sturdy built individuals with strength to produce. Rocks of good quality—both White and Barred. Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Anconas. We put out chicks that we are proud of and tell you exactly what you are getting when you buy. Prices reasonable. Write for literature telling breed you are interested in. New London Chick Hatchery, Box 102, New London, Ohio.

60,000 THOROUGHBRED, blood tested baby chicks weekly. Prompt shipment assured. Barred, Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, $7.85-100; $38.50-500, White Rocks, White, Columbian Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, $8.50-100; $42.50-500. S. C. White Leghorns (English or Tancred strain) $6.85-100; $33.00-500. Brown Leghorns & Anconas, same price, Davis Strain Buff Leghorns, $7.00-100; $34.00-500, Heavy Mixed, 6½c. Assorted 4½c, Order direct from ad. Davis Poultry Farm, Rt. 24, Ramsey, Indiana.

STANDARD BROILER CHICKS.—Hatched from great big, heavyweight Plymouth Rock, Red and ten-pound Jersey Black & White Giant—Light Brahma breeders, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Extra Quality plump, fat, market chicks. Guaranteed-to-Live, vigorous, healthy. Make you the most profit. Quick delivery. Generous Discount. Valuable broiler raising suggestions. Mention variety you like best. Farm Service, Route 7, Tyrone, Penna.

NEW HAMPSHIRE R. I. RED CHICKS. Pullets lay at 16 to 18 weeks. Heavy producers of large size eggs. Chicks show excellent livability. They are blood-tested. We guarantee chicks to live. Quick maturing. Weigh one pound at six and two pounds at eight weeks. Unbelievable until you try them. We sell day-old or started chicks three and four weeks old, Send for Free Catalog. Steelman Poultry Farms, Box 302, Lansdale, Pa.

BABY CHICKS of highest quality, blood tested, Flocks carefully culled for high production and standard qualities for many years. Pedigreed males used in most breeds. Lowest prices, Rhode Island Reds, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Black Giants, $9.00; White Leghorns, Heavy Assorted, $8.00 per 100. Also three-week-old chicks, and four-week-old Leghorn pullets at bargain prices. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

BLOOD TESTED S. C. REDS, BARRED ROCKS $7.00 per hundred; White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons $7.50; Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed $6.00; Assorted $5.00; Seconds $4.50; Pure bred Blood tested chicks that live and grow and lay. Ship Prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Can ship C.O.D. Hatches weekly. Order direct from this ad. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Indiana.

FARMERS UTILITY CHICKS C.O.D. Live delivery guaranteed. Prices per 100; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Anconas $6.15; Leghorns $5.85; Heavy Mix $5.35; Light Mix $4.85. Special matings—Blood Tested parent stock slightly higher. Poults 60c each. Send $1 00 per 100, pay postman balance plus postage on arrival. Order from ad. Catalog. Griffith's Hatchery, Box 110, Fulton, Mo.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 6½c, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 8½c. Minorcas, 10c, Brahmas, Giants, 12c, Heavy Mixed, 7c, Light Mixed, 5½c. 100% live delivery, Postpaid, Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS, Hatched to Live, Bred to Lay, Big English White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, 7½c; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 8c. Ten Chicks free per 100 if ordered by March 15th. $1.00 per 100 with order, balance C.O.D. Waynesfield Hatchery, Waynesfield, Ohio.

PRICE'S CHICKS from the finest, healthiest and best Personally Supervised Flocks, Mated to Record Males. Not only Large Eggs. They're healthy, easily raised, lay well. All popular breeds. Catalog Free. Price's Hatchery, R. 3, Telford, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—Have a high flock average with Trexler Leghorns, Have big Leghorns—Big eggs—Big profits. Enjoy quick maturing—heavy laying birds—Produced under Penna. State Supervision. Reserve shipping date. Learn about lower prices Mail postcard now Trexler Farms, Box 17, Allentown, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SUPERVISED, blood tested Chicks, Single Comb White Leghorns from our free range flock, Get our new 1932 catalog and prices before you buy your chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. Meadow View Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. Priced to suit the times, considering quality. All hatched from blood-tested old hens mated to males from high record hens and large eggs. Send card for circular. Stramahan Brothers, Spartansburg, Pa

BABY CHICKS

PETERS-CERTIFIED CHICKS.—Extremely low prices. Direct from our Trapnest-Pedigreed bloodlines developed on our Master-Control Breeding Farm. The heavy-laying kind that always makes money. Sold on tested production grades up to 200-egg flock averages per bird. Sent with genuine Guarantee to Live covering first two weeks. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. Also Peters "Climax" sex-linked Crossbred Chicks—all males or all females—produced from two high-production pedigreed lines—fully guaranteed—low priced. Many have always wanted our guaranteed—high production chicks At present low prices here's your chance to get started with real money-making stock. Our literature shows more than 500 reports from customers—their results will surprise you. Write at once—mention favorite breed. Peters-Certified Poultry Breeders Association. Just Address Peters-Farm, Box 363, Newton, Iowa.

"EARLVILLE CHICKS" from Bacillary White Diarrhoea blood-tested breeding stock, State Standard Accredited, also extra heavy egg production breeders, "Smith" hatched, Eggs dipped before setting, killing shell bacteria, and hatchers fumigated six times every week against incubator contagion, produces finest "Quality" chicks that live, lay and pay. Grade A. chicks, White Leghorns, $8.00 100. White and Barred Rocks, Single Comb Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, $9.50. Light Brahmas, $11.50. Speckled Sussex, $12.50. Prepaid. 100% live delivery. 50 lots, 2c higher, 500 lots ½c less. Order from advertisement. Grade A.A.A. chicks, $2 00 per 100 more, Earlville Hatchery, Ottawa St., Earlville, Illinois.

BROODED CHICKS 3 and 4 WEEKS OLD. New Hampshire Reds, White Leghorns and all popular breeds. All heavy laying strains that have wonderful profit-making possibilities. Our quick maturing New Hampshire R. I. Reds are simply amazing. You won't believe it until you try them. Our Leghorn pen at Storrs, Conn., Egg Contest averaged 272 eggs per bird. Two laid 300 each. Our blood-tested chicks are guaranteed to live. Beautiful free catalog is yours for the asking. Baby Chicks too if you prefer, Steelman Poultry Farms, Box 301, Lansdale, Pa.

NEW CHICK BOOK FREE.—A perfect goldmine of useful information. A splendid book that tells how to raise strong, healthy chicks. Thoroughly discusses methods, brooding, feeding ingredients, vitamins, minerals, drinking water, etc. Also gives full details how to guard against disease and insure profits. A complete book no poultryman can afford to be without. Advise how many chicks you intend to raise and we will send book free. Address Box 1422, Dept. X, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE.—one Dahlia tuber with each hundred chicks. You cannot lose when you buy our guaranteed chicks. We guarantee to replace all chicks that die first two weeks at half price and we are selling them for even less than ordinary chicks. White, Buff and Barred Rocks, Minorcas, Reds, Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons 7c; Anconas and Leghorns 6c. Order direct from this ad or send for free circular. Ramsey Hatchery, Box 20, Ramsey, Ind.

NEW HAMPSHIRE R. I. RED CHICKS. Pullets lay at 16 to 18 weeks. Heavy producers of large size eggs. Chicks show excellent livability. They are blood tested. We guarantee chicks to live. Quick maturing. Weigh one pound at six, and two pounds at eight weeks. Unbelievable until you try them. We sell day-old or started chicks three and four weeks old. Send for Free Catalog. Bethlehem Hatchery & Poultry Farms, Box 302, Bethlehem, Pa.

BABY CHICKS.—Sired by pedigreed males, records to 330 eggs. Low prices. Quick shipment. Guaranteed to outlay other chicks or part of your money refunded. Big type White Leghorns that lay big white eggs. Hatching eggs. 8-week-old pullets. Hens and males half price. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Write for Free Catalog and Special Price Bulletin, George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

THESE hard times have set people to thinking. Many ideas are afloat. Any one who has an open mind gets it sloshed full. I have difficulty in discriminating and, now and then, am impressed by some proposal that may not have much merit. In the great parade of suggestions for the betterment of conditions comes a proposal that interests me, and I should like to pass it along. It came by way of an address before the Pennsylvania Society, but this is only my version, or adaptation, of the idea presented.

* * *

Man's value to himself lies in his ability to create value. The farmer is continuously on that job. When he brings a machine upon the farm to supplement his own labor in producing what the market wants at a good price, the transfer of a part of his own value-producing power to the machine is a good thing for him because he is in control of the situation. We can regard the machine as an ally. So far, so good.

* * *

When human labor is displaced by labor-saving machinery to the point that consumption cannot take the entire product, the machine to which too much of the man's producing power has been transferred ceases to be an ally and is actually a competitor. Its products overfill the markets and prices fall so that the original value-producer—the man on the farm—finds his earning power reduced. The machine has become the competitor of the man's own right to work. When it robs him of the old-time demand for his labor at good prices, or rather for the products of his labor, it ceases to be a blessing and becomes a monster.

* * *

The speaker said that true "prosperity is not proportional to production, to the speed of the machine, but is proportional to the demand for and value of man." He holds that the involuntary transfer of man's greatest asset, which is the creation of value, to machines that run away with production has brought consequences of momentous proportions. The impression I get from all this is that specialized science has run out way in front of our commonsense, of which the stock never is as big as is needed.

* * *

In correctness of theory this idea stands above nine out of every ten of the suggestions that tumble about us. And that speaker has the cure, as he sees it, though it appears to me impracticable. Regarding land as the farmer's ally in the creation of value, and any excess of machinery as a competitor of the man, reducing his value-producing power, he says that we should cut down the tax on land and put the tax on that excess of machinery that gives us a surplus in market. This would limit the use of machinery to the point that it would be restored to its old position as the servant of the farmer's best interest.

* * *

I quote a paragraph from what the speaker said. He had been discussing all mechanization of industry, but comes directly to agriculture. He says: "The transfer of taxation from land to the machine would have the immediate effect of increasing the value of land throughout the country and of all agricultural workers—the base of prosperity and consumption. It would quickly release that part of our frozen assets relating to real estate; it would have an immediate and steadily increasing effect upon the total demand for man."

* * *

Now, to justify the use of all this space let me quote the comment of one who seems to me about our clearest thinker in economics and who is highly regarded in financial circles. He says: "We have here a suggestion which at first sight startles one but will bear some pretty rigorous thinking and probing."

* * *

Yes, but this economist certainly is thinking only of the theory. On the other hand, practice must be delayed until we come to depend solely upon home markets and refuse to be at the mercy of world competition. Again it must be delayed until there would be sufficient wisdom to determine exactly what and how much machinery should be squeezed out of the game. These two delays might carry us into another century, but as a theory this man offers something unusually attractive. In the meantime we have a living to make and taxes to pay.

* * *

I have met a good many people who have no income worth mentioning. Some of them have some capital but dividends have stopped. In some cases the capital has evaporated. The grouchiest man I meet frequently is one who put his money into a safe deposit box nearly a year ago and bragged about it to me. As the months have come along and he has no income at all his face grows longer and he brings railing accusations against the government because, as he sees it, nothing effective is done to cure his troubles. He hoards and blames the government for its difficulty in keeping credit abundant.

* * *

Here is a suggestion that fits the cases of some of our readers. They have debts but are not being pushed for payment. They would come out ahead mentally and physically by declaring a sort of mental moratorium. It is a poor time to struggle to pay debts that can wait for better days. Always better days for getting dollars have come, always in time they will return. Part of the burden of indebtedness is rolled off when there is a decision not to worry about principal until an easier time for debt-paying comes. Worry is absolutely injuring a lot of people I know. If debt-paying can wait two or three years, cut it out of today's program and count on better times later on. That will reduce the gloom, which is mighty important for many an individual.

* * *

Have a long and violent letter in which it is claimed that in my disapproval of certain proposed legislation I have made use of "unfair, unjust and condemnable ideas and tactics," and that I am seeking to "betray" the farmer. A chastening letter of this sort helps to save one from overestimating the value of any service he is trying to render.

* * *

Some definite experiments have been made in varying depths of plowing for corn, and no proof is offered that deep plowing is the best. Now, we do know that a good depth of plowed soil gives some insurance against drouth—the moisture supply is greater—but when we have the needed moisture it seems to be better to let the top soil of moderately good depth stay on top, and leave the subsoil down below. If this is so why should it be so? That always puzzles me.

In practice it seems best to depend on the plant roots going down into the subsoil for food. In the long run very deep plowing may make a more productive soil, but the man needing immediate results finds that a soil broken to ordinary depth, unless that has been unreasonably shallow, gives the surest yield. It should not be so, one may say—there is all that inert plant food down below—but there is much good farm experience indicating that is so.

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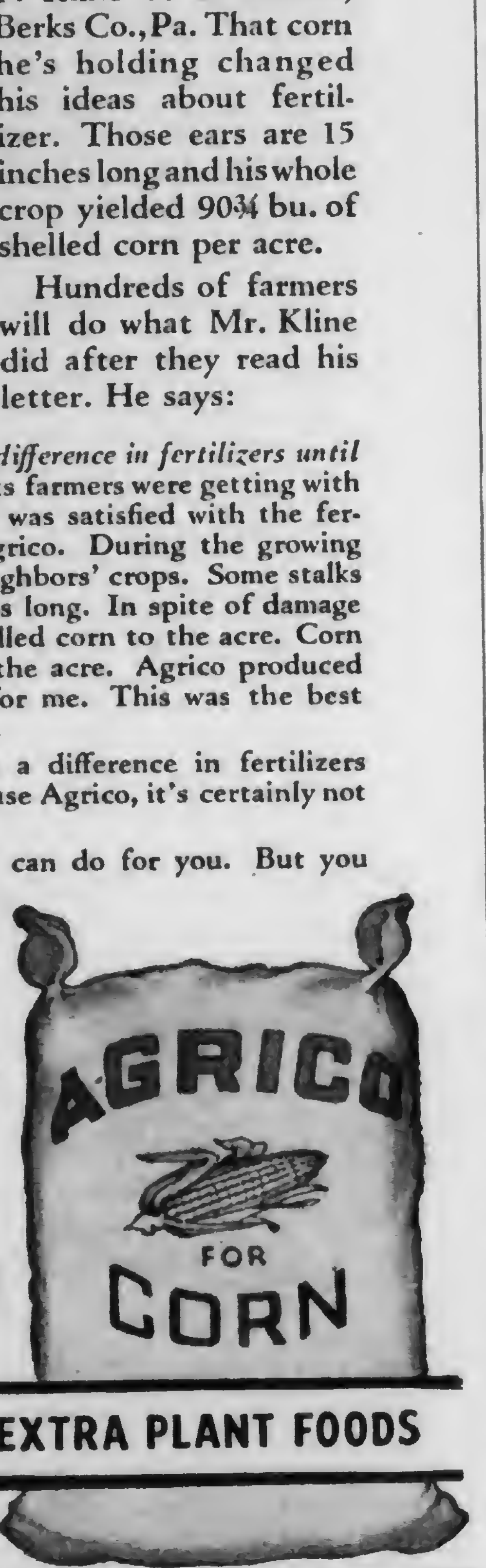

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Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

THE old saw which says that one-half the world does not know how the other half lives applies to no class better than it does to farmers. But it might be amended to refer to what the other fellow is going to do rather than to the manner in which he lives. If there was some way of finding out definitely how much of any product farmers were thinking of producing, and then if each one would amend his plans so that the total would be just the amount needed to supply the market, it would to a great extent solve the problem of over-production and surpluses.

* * *

But there are too many "ifs" in that statement. With tens of thousands of men located in all parts of this big country, each working and planning as an independent unit, and with no means of communicating with each other to gain common knowledge, it is at present impossible to plan production intelligently.

The nearest approach to working out anything in this line is the collection of data by the U. S. Department of Agriculture called "intention-to-plant" information. The Department collects during the winter season some information from farmers as to what their intention is as to acreage for the coming season, and then publishes the result. The plan seems to be good, but it is too meager as yet. It would seem that full and complete information would be of positive value, and that greater effort in this direction would be warranted by governmental agencies.

But the success of such work even if it were complete would depend on the native good sense and honesty of individual farmers. I say this because I have observed a tendency to use such information as a reason for increasing production in individual cases. The farmer reasons something like this:

"Well, if other farmers are going to reduce production, it might be a good time for me to increase it and thus cash in on the higher prices."

It is plain that if enough farmers are sufficiently disloyal as to argue this way, the results would be nil.

* * *

We are likely to see again this year the results of over-production in the case of the asparagus crop. For several years previous to 1930 there was good money in this crop. And because there was money being made by the growers, the acreage was unduly expanded until too much was being produced to be profitable. Last year was an outstanding illustration of the result of over-planting. However, it must be said that eastern growers, with the exception of those in Pennsylvania, have not increased their asparagus acreage. California did the damage. Since 1928 that state has increased from 54,000 acres to 75,000 acres, and being earlier in the market than local "grass" satiates the public's appetite and reduces the price to so low a figure that, by the time the local product comes on the market, the bottom has dropped out and local asparagus brings low prices.

* * *

The eastern strawberry market is another example of having been ruined by gluts from newly developed sections elsewhere. In the South and Southwest the acreage was extended a total of nearly twenty-five per cent two years ago, and was further increased last year. Last year this popular berry went begging for buyers in the eastern cities. Ever since New Year's we have been buying fine strawberries for as low as 25 to 30 cents per quart. What the price will be later in the season is hardly a question.

I remember a fly-specked motto that used to hang on the walls of the country school room where I went as a boy. It read: "Experience is a dear teacher, but fools will learn from no other." I scarcely knew just what that meant at the time, but I have learned since, both in sizing up my own actions and by watching the ups and downs of farmers as a class. It seems that the only way we learn when to stop increasing production is when prices get so low that we are forced to curtail our efforts in order to forestall a visit from the sheriff. Surely, there ought to be a more intelligent and cheaper way of gaining this knowledge.

* * *

We could go through the catalogue of agricultural products and find an example in each of unwise expansion. It is not necessary to mention peaches, apples, and the threats that now overshadow the dairy industry. Is there no other school than the school of experience? What has become of the "horse sense" that we used to brag about? And by the way, the exercise of that old-fashioned horse sense will show us that there will be no need for further expansion in any line even when the economic condition improves and the present unemployment troubles are over. There will not be need for the cultivation of one more acre, or the increase of poultry flocks, or livestock herds, for some time to come. Let us not forget that.

Quack-Grass Remedy

MR. R. P. Kester is usually right in his statements, but in telling about how to get rid of the crab grass which infests his backyard he is, for once, only half right. He suggests that plowing up the yard and then cultivating it during the whole summer will be sufficient to eradicate the weed. Suggestion number two is that it might be smothered out.

I bet Mr. Kester one hundred ears of my late sweet corn, large-eared variety, (which is far superior to his choice, little early Golden Bantam) that he cannot get rid of it in one summer by plowing and cultivation; nor in two or three summers, nor at any time during the hereafter. Quack grass has no upside down side. If you plow it under the part turned up is every bit as full of masses of roots starting to shoot if not a little more so than the part turned under.

If quack grass is plowed down a distance of some feet and not inches, which latter is the ordinary depth for plowing, then there might be favorable results. Until such monster plows are invented and put into practical use, we must, as Mr. Kester says, look to smothering to kill the persistent pest. And any man with farm brains realizes that subsoil which is brought up from a depth of a foot or two will not raise a crop. Land thus plowed, though, might lie fallow till all growth were dead. Then replowing at the same depth would bring up the fertile, black, humus-laden soil again.

Mr. Kester has asked for a sure-fire remedy. Quack grass can be smothered but not by other grasses. My experience with it is just the opposite to this. I made its acquaintance ages ago, so it seems.

First or second-hand roofing paper, very heavy fertilizer bags, oyster bags, ripped open and a number sewed together, strong mulch paper, roofing tin in large sections and things of this sort will smother the quack grass. The whole yard need not be covered at once. In no time at all, a thick covering will suffice and then its work accomplished, the paper, tin or what not, can be dragged to a new spot.

Robert I. Weigley.
Lebanon county, Pa.

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29x4.75-20	6.75	13.14	5.23	10.04	4.79	9.34
29x5.00-19	6.95	13.50	5.38	10.48	4.95	9.64
30x5.00-20	7.10	13.80	5.47	10.56	5.08	9.82
28x5.25-18	7.80	15.18	6.17	11.90		
29x5.25-19	8.00	15.56				
30x5.25-20	8.15	15.86	6.45	12.60	5.92	11.54
31x5.25-21	8.40	16.34	6.65	12.84	6.13	11.84
28x5.50-18	8.75	17.00	6.75	13.12		
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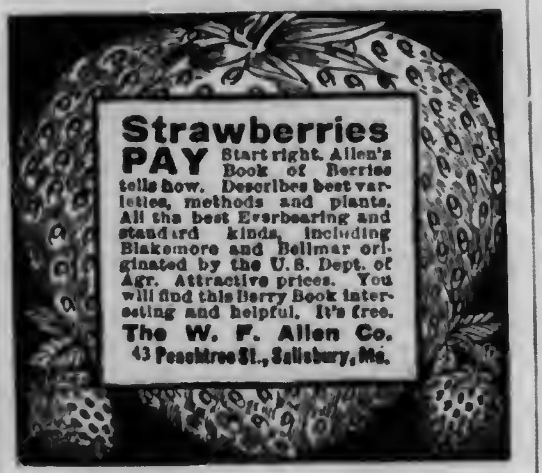

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Small Fruits for the Home Garden

By S. W. Fletcher

THE small fruits have certain advantages over the tree fruits for culture in the home garden; they occupy little space, require no spraying or comparatively little, and give quick returns. In proportion to the amount of labor required, they usually give larger dividends than the tree fruits, and at a time of the year when fruit is most appreciated. The small fruits are not planted in home gardens, and especially in farm gardens, as much as they could be to advantage; as compared with the tree fruits, they are neglected.

The most important point in the culture of the small fruits is to fill the soil full of organic matter. They require coolness (except the grape) and a large supply of moisture. This means that manure should be used freely. The steadily dwindling manure supply is responsible for much of the failure with small fruits in recent years.

Strawberries

Recent research has shown that the fruit buds of the strawberry are formed in the crown of the plant from September to November of the season before the blossoms appear. It is important, therefore, to give the young plants such care as will develop strong crowns during the first growing season.

The earliest formed runners are most productive; runners rooted in July are more productive than runners rooted in October. Hence, strawberry plants should be set out very early in the spring and the first runners encouraged to become established. If a sufficient number of runner plants have been rooted by the first of August, later runners should be cut off as they appear, or the late runners may be pulled out with an iron rake in the fall.

Many experiments have shown that the narrow matted row, six to ten inches wide, gives the maximum production of fruit. Larger berries may be produced from hills or hedge rows, which also are easier to take care of, but at a sacrifice in yield. Runner plants in the matted row should be from six to eight inches apart for maximum production.

Irrigation

Irrigation is particularly desirable for strawberries. If water under pressure is available the cost of a movable overhead irrigation line for the home garden need not be over $25. Irrigation insures a crop of berries in dry weather and increases the size of the fruit. It also insures a good stand of plants. Overhead irrigation may be used to protect the blossoms from a light frost. It is especially advantageous for fall-bearing varieties.

Paper mulch has given fairly satisfactory results in home gardens as a substitute for tillage, but it is very likely to be torn loose by the wind. It is used to best advantage on hedge row and narrow matted row plants.

Nitrogen is the limiting factor in the fertilizing of strawberries, since it promotes vegetative growth. Manure is the best strawberry fertilizer, if available. It is preferably applied the year before the plants are set, especially if not well rotted. Ordinarily the fertilizing of strawberries should be done the first season, before the plants come into bearing, so as to develop strong runner plants. From two to four pounds of a 5-8-7 fertilizer per square yard may be broadcast before planting. About a month after the plants are set, apply nitrate of soda broadcast or as a side dressing, about two pounds per square yard. This should be repeated in late August.

Varieties

Premier (Howard 17) and Chesapeake continue to be the standard varieties for garden culture. Chesapeake requires rich soil and an abundance of moisture. Other large fruited sorts of high quality, but more difficult to grow, are Marshall, William Belt, Parson and Joe.

The ever-bearing sorts, more properly called the fall-fruiting varieties, have been much over-exploited, but are useful in the home garden. They are not grown successfully unless the land is rich and the moisture supply is abundant. If the blossoms of spring-set plants are picked off until June 1st, there will be a scattered yield until late fall and a good crop the following spring. Mastodon is the best variety.

Raspberries and Blackberries

The culture of the brambles in home gardens has declined in recent years largely because of the degenerative or virus diseases, such as the mosaic and leaf curl which make the plants sickly and usually yellowish in color. These diseases are spread rapidly, largely through the migration of plant lice. There is no satisfactory remedy except to set disease-free plants. These may be secured through the county agricultural agent in each county.

The fruit buds of the brambles are formed in late summer, hence cultivation should continue until August. Often it is more practicable, and fully as effective, to mulch heavily rather than to cultivate. Fertilizers for the brambles should carry a high pro-

(Continued on page 36.)

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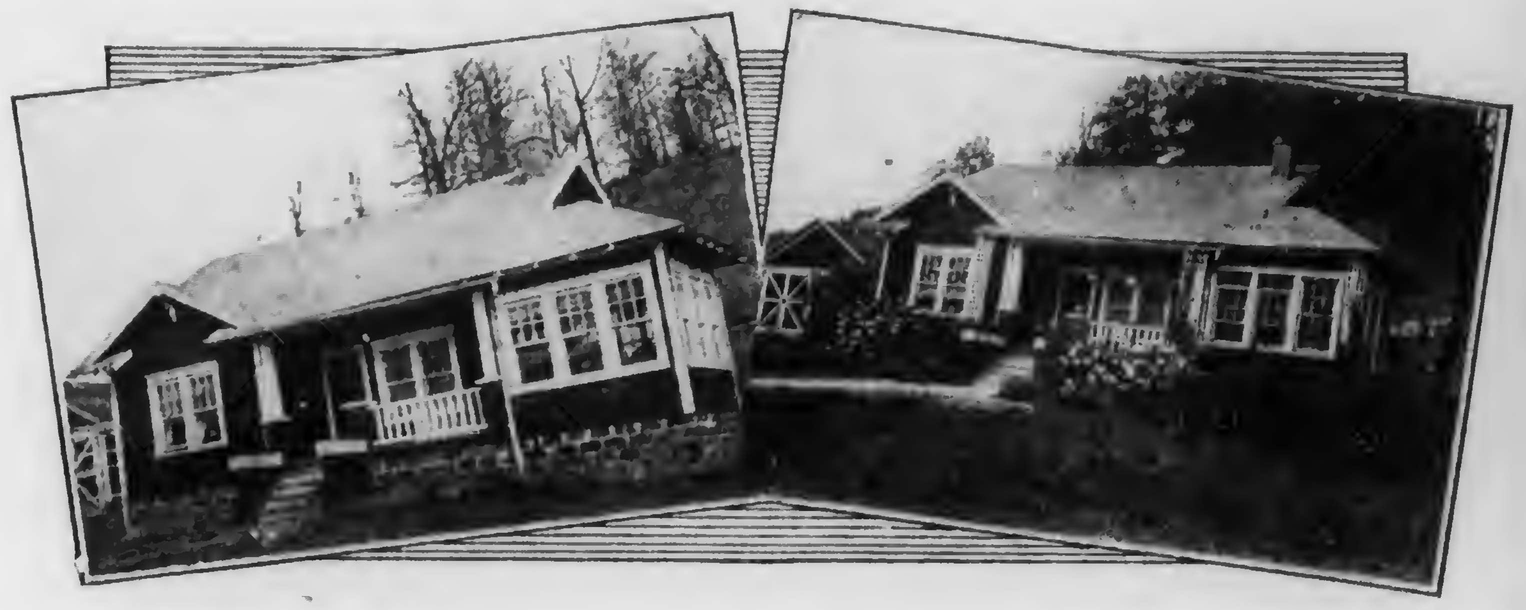
Beauty Treatment for Farm Homes



THE love of beauty is inherent in every soul. All art is based on it and most lives are spent in trying to attain it, for the work we do and the plans we make are directed toward bringing more comfort, happiness and satisfaction into our lives. Sometimes our efforts are misdirected and we do not attain our object. Sometimes we are careless and drift into habits which produce results we do not like. On the other hand, a little effort in the right direction will produce unexpected pleasure. In no other place is this more true than in planting shrubs and flowers to dress up the old home.

Home beautification adds dollars to the value of a property, and it brings more than material wealth to the owner in pride and in satisfying that innate love of beauty. The outlay in money is small, for most of the investment is in plans, in hope and in work which is a pleasure, and it is this investment which returns a big dividend in better living and happier homes. Whoever saw a happy and successful family in squalid surroundings?

His One Regret

A prosperous farmer well along in years remodeled his house and landscaped the lawn. The result was extremely gratifying to him, but as he beheld it he was filled with regret—self-reproach that he had waited all these years to make his home the sort of place he wanted it to be. He had waited until he had enough money to do everything at once, only to realize that he could have done it gradually year by year when the young people were at home. "How they would have enjoyed it," he said. "They would have helped with much of the work that I had to pay for now, because they are away from home. Perhaps some of them would have stayed here if they had become interested in fixing the old homestead up."

The first step in making the home more beautiful is a plan. This may be kept in one's head, but it would better be put on paper. Draw an outline of the dooryard and the house, then fill in the corners. One common mistake is to scatter bushes and flowers in the middle of the plot. This generally makes a mess of things. Each may look well by itself, but the general appearance is discouraging. The corners and the borders are the places for high things; the center is for grass. What is more beautiful than a well-kept lawn? Its beauty is marred by breaking it up with a smattering of shrubs.

The Center of the Picture

Since the house is the center of the picture it should receive first attention. The rule to follow is to "tie it down" by planting near it so that it blends into the landscape and does not stick up like a sore thumb. A glance at the two pictures on this page will show not only the big difference a few flowers and shrubs make, but also how they should be set to improve the appearance of a house.

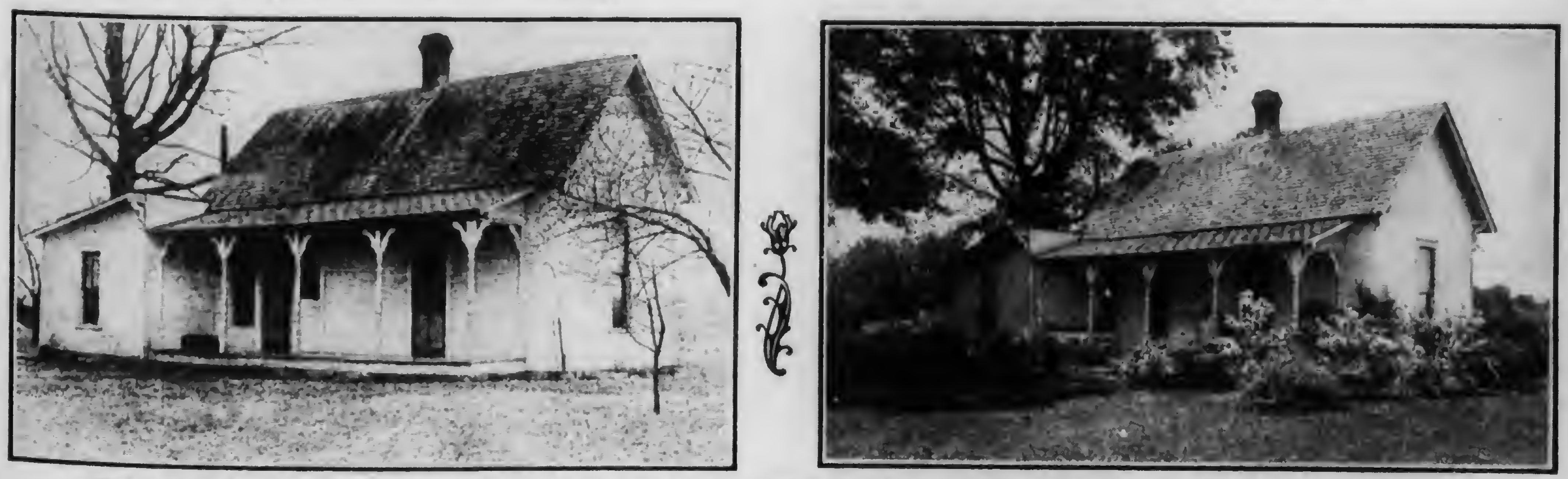
The owner will want to use his own ingenuity in home improvement, for half of the fun is in working out a scheme that will express one's individuality while adding beauty and value to a property. Some folks like roses best of all, and nothing can be more gorgeous than a mass of climbing roses along a fence. Some prefer iris, and will want to have masses of these in all their myriads of colors and shades. Others favor dahlias or peonies, while the evergreens and flowering shrubs all have their devoted followers. Then some will go in for rock gardens and the more delicate plants suitable for them. Fortunately all can be satisfied, for any sort of ornamental plant is suitable for home beautification if planted at the right place and in proper relation to other plants and buildings.

It is not necessary to rely entirely on one's own judgment, especially when so many sources of information and advice are available. Most state colleges devote considerable time to this matter and have advice and plans which may be obtained through the county agent. Nursery companies should be good sources of information, not only as to plans but also as to the kind and varieties suitable for a certain location. For instance, a rose that will thrive on the low sandy land near the New Jersey coast may be a distinct failure in the smoke-laden industrial region around Pittsburgh. We can make use of the nurseries' experience. It is their business to know about these things, and it is our privilege to take advantage of their knowledge.

We spend plenty of time, effort—and cash when we can get it—on things which pay only a pittance, and sometimes only regrets. But we never repent of the energy put forth to make home more pleasant, nor do we regret that we have helped nature paint on our premises a picture no artist can duplicate.

A Contrast

These facts are borne out by the experience of hundreds of farm folks who individually or in groups have taken time and thought to embellish their habitations. The pictures at the top of this page illustrate what one couple did. They are Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Brown of Harrison county, W. Va. They entered their home in the Harrison County Home Grounds Improvement Contest at the time the first picture was taken. By planting shrubs around the foundation and building lattice at a few points to improve the lines of the house they added materially to the value of their home and to the pleasure of living there. Two years later when the contest closed a second picture was taken which speaks for itself.



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ELECTRICITY SERVES MORE FARMS

THE National Electric Light Association reports that a total of 698,798 farms were supplied with electric current by power companies at the close of last year. During the year electricity was brought to 48,940 farms by these companies. At the end of 1923 only 177,500 farms had electricity from central stations. There are now three problems in rural electrification. One of them is extension of service. Another is use of electric power in farm work; and the third is to get the money to do the other two. Both individuals and companies are finding the third problem the hardest right now, but this year will show further progress as have all past years.

NEW BRITISH TARIFF

AMONG the articles exempt from Britain's new ten per cent tariff are wheat in grain, meats, livestock, raw wool, cotton hemp and flax, hides and skins. Up to November 15th all goods from British colonies are also exempt. British farmers are to be encouraged to grow more wheat by a quota measure, which is to apply up to 50,400,000 bushels. Probably in the end some form of preference will be given to wheat from British colonies, that question being before the British Imperial Economic Conference to be held before long. Corn (maize) is not on the free list and British stockmen are already protesting against free meats and a tariff on the stuff they use to make meats. Wouldn't we feel the same way about it? The new tariff measure leaves the way open to impose new duties or increased duties on things Britain may produce or as retaliation for discrimination against British products.

TWO HUNDRED TONS PER ACRE

IN his annual New Year letter Sam Higginbottom, Principal of the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, tells us more about his experience with Napier grass. It shows what is possible with this grass and plenty of heat and moisture. He says:

"The cattle of India are so numerous that they have out-run the fodder supplies. Two years ago I received from a Government official about a dozen nodes of a grass which he called Napier grass, with the remark that it was very promising at the Government Farm at Dacca. The climatic conditions are so different at Dacca from Allahabad that I was not at all sure that it would do well here. We gave it a trial. It grew luxuriantly. We planted a measured acre of it from the 15th to the 19th of last March. By the end of October in four cuttings we had cut over 80 long tons of this grass from this one acre. The dairy thinks it good for milk. We expect to go over a hundred tons for the acre for the year. I thought this a world's record until my friend from Dacca said they had cut over 200 tons from one acre this year."

And he adds something that will do no harm to any keeper of cows: "So for this part of India we are not only breeding a better cow but are getting the food to feed her. A good cow without food is no better than a poor cow without food."

SIX BULLS

THIS time we must report six attacks by bulls, three of which proved fatal. Early this month Charles Swickard, near Cadiz, O., was gored by his bull in the barn. Mr. Swickard lived less than five hours after he was taken to the hospital. On March 8th George Rowley, a farm hand working for John Hibbard, near Media, Pa., was killed by a bull as he was crossing the barnyard in which it was kept. Mr. Rowley lived only a few minutes after help reached him. On March 11th Elwood Taylor died shortly after being gored by a bull on the Kauffman & Minteer farm near Columbus, N. J. The attack occurred while Mr. Taylor was leading the animal from one stall to another in the barn. Jacob Montgomery, Delta, Pa., was found unconscious near the wall of the barnyard of R. O. Orr, with a faithful dog on guard between him and the bull which was trying to continue the assault. Mr. Montgomery was sent to the York hospital and is expected to recover. He was warned that this bull was nervous about strangers but forgot the warning when he went to water the cattle. Joseph Bentley, near Mercer, Pa., went into his bull's box to put the staff on its nose-ring. The bull, by a sudden sweep of its head, gave him a gash in the leg and hip that required 35 stitches. George C. Ferguson, near Blairsville, Pa., let his yearling bull (dehorned) out in the barnyard for water. The bull knocked him down and was mauling him when he got hold of the ring in its nose and managed to control it. No doubt we hear about comparatively few of these attacks, but six is a plenty for a single issue.

PROPOSED SALES TAX

THE new revenue bill introduced in the House of Representatives provides for a manufacturers' sales tax of 2.25 per cent, and a like increase in import duties. The text of the bill shows that the following articles are exempt from tax: (1) Farm or garden products produced in the United States; (2) fertilizers and such grades of articles as are used chiefly for fertilizers, or chiefly as ingredients in the manufacture of fertilizers; (3) garden or field seeds: (4) bran and shorts and feeds for animals or fowls: (5) meat, fish (including shellfish), and poultry, fresh, dried, frozen, chilled, salted, or in brine: (6) bacon, hams, pig shoulders, and pig jowls, not cooked or packed in air-tight containers: (7) butter, oleomargarine, and other substitutes for butter; (8) cheese: (9) milk and cream, in any form: (10) eggs in the shell; (11) bread; (12) flour and meal made of grain, and semolina; (13) sugar.

It will be noted that lard, sausage, canned meats, canned and dried fruits and vegetables are subject to tax. Wool is probably exempt under the general head of farm products, and hides are in the same position. Farm machinery, implements and supplies of various kinds are subject to tax. Lubricating oil is taxed at the rate of four cents per gallon, and an import tax of one cent per gallon is levied on crude petroleum, fuel oil and gasoline, representing necessities in modern agriculture. Vigorous protests are already being made by practically all interests touched by the tax, in this case as in the tariff everybody unselfishly willing to have the other fellow's products taxed and his own exempt. We believe that all necessities of life should be exempt—and that covers the major products of agriculture.

FORTY MILLION BUSHELS

THE resolution devoting not to exceed 40,000,000 bushels of the Farm Board's wheat "to provide food for the needy and distressed" and to provide feed for livestock in the 1931 crop failure areas was approved by President Hoover last week. The wheat is to be given to the American National Red Cross or to any other organization designated by that body in such amounts as the President of the United States may approve. The resolution of Congress provided that "no part of the expenses incident to the delivery, receipt and distribution of such wheat shall be borne by the United States or by the Farm Board." Also that "such wheat may be milled or exchanged for flour or feed, but if processed it shall be without profit to any mill, organization or other person." In cities of over 25,000 the designated organization may have the flour baked into bread or may distribute the flour, all without cost to the United States or the Farm Board. The opportunity to use this wheat terminates May 1st, 1933

There is no experience by which to judge the outcome of this attempt to supply bread to the hungry. If all the wheat should be milled into flour it would make around 8,000,000 barrels. This would yield about 2,160,000,000 one-pound loaves of white bread—many more of whole-wheat bread. But it may not all be used for human food, and the amount so used may not all be milled and baked. Some of it may be consumed without milling at all, and some may be distributed as flour. The cost of milling, baking and distribution must be provided in some way, as well as the yeast, sugar, salt, milk and lard used in baking—no wrapping being necessary. The thing to do now is to cooperate in every possible way to make the wheat of use to those who need it. Whatever have been our doubts as to the value of this plan of relief, we should now try to make it work out to afford the most help to the greatest possible number of the needy.

LOWER TAXES

ANY discussion of taxation comes around to local taxes and to the cost of local government. The county unit is the one most discussed. According to Dr. Paul W. Wager the conspicuous faults of county government in most of the 3,072 counties of this country are these: "Too many officials and deputies for the amount of work to be done; the employment of officials who are unqualified for their work; the constant 'breaking in' of novices both as chiefs and clerks; losses in purchasing supplies because of the lack of centralized systematic buying; interest paid on temporary loans and loss of interest on temporary balances; costly and dilatory methods of collecting taxes; abuse and neglect of public property; lack of any systematic accounting in some instances and duplication of accounts in other instances; idleness or lost motion on the part of public employes because of poor planning and poor management; losses resulting from delinquency or insolvency on the part of officials and taxpayers; laxity and inequality in assessing and listing property; unnecessary overhead because of a duplication of county institutions."

First thing should be a study of county government to ascertain what its defects are and to determine what of these may be corrected promptly under existing legal and constitutional limitations. This study should reveal also what changes in law or constitution are necessary to correct other defects. Such a movement in every county of every state would result in the creation of sentiment for correction in both respects. It is up to somebody to start such a movement—to the citizens of each county. And taxation should be the only subject before any organization created for the purpose of study and correction.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. Harris

AT the recent Senate Committee hearing on the reorganization bill which has been introduced in the House, farm groups took a united stand opposing this change in the agricultural set-up of the state. This reform bill would create a new Department of Agriculture headed by a single appointed commissioner, would abolish the present State Board of Agriculture and would consolidate the State Experiment Station with the proposed new department.

Reorganization plans for agriculture in New Jersey were first made public by Governor Moore in his inaugural address, and later a reform bill following the Governor's ideas was introduced by Assemblyman Brown. Many among the farm organizations fear that this proposal is without constructive merit or purpose, but is an attempt to place agriculture within the grasp of politics and political favoritism. If this is true, and if the measure should be adopted, New Jersey agriculture will be taking a backward step.

At the hearing Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, who framed the present law and who for many years was president of the State Board of Agriculture, opposed the new measure. He said that although it presumably was designed in the interests of economy and efficiency, it was unwise legislation.

Senator Richards, who presided, claimed the bill would result in false economy. He said it would create six Democratic jobs with aggregate salaries of $33,500 and might eliminate two positions paying $11,500, a net increase of $22,000.

* * *

THE New Jersey State Experiment Station, which would suffer a 60 per cent cut in appropriations this year if Governor Moore's budget recommendations were to be carried out in full, is now facing a 15.5 per cent reduction in funds if the revised budget offered by Dr. J. G. Lipman, director of the Station, is accepted.

The appropriation first requested for the Experiment Station totaled $668,390, but was voluntarily reduced to $471,000 in December. The present budget calls for an appropriation of $435,000.

The $112,190 appropriation requested for extension work, one of the items deleted from the budget by the Governor, has been revised to $95,000.

* * *

SECRETARY WM. B. DURYEE, after slashing the Department of Agriculture budget request approximately 28 per cent, has again presented it to the appropriations committee for their action.

Briefly the following table shows the changes recommended by Governor Moore in his budget message on February 15th, and the revised request made by Secretary Duryee.

	1932 Approp.	Request-ed	Recom-mended	Revised Request
Administration of Department	$75,760	$82,857	$74,467	$74,467
Tuberculosis eradication	699,000	606,645	403,435	400,935
Cont. abortion control	10,430	10,250	......	7,250
Poultry disease control	13,958	13,985	......	6,985
Miscel. animal disease	6,940	7,900	......	7,900
Fruit & veg. marketing	9,488	7,203	......	5,535
Supervision of markets	3,499	6,925	......	5,995
Market News Service	11,820	12,300	......	8,580
Poultry standardization & marketing	14,465	14,440	......	11,525
Milk marketing	8,329	10,860	......	5,040
Statistical work	11,828	16,130	......	11,230
Plant inspection	22,530	21,870	......	21,870
Bee disease control	5,900	5,900	......	5,000
Control of Japanese beetle	72,896	75,000	63,700	63,700
Gypsy moth extermination	20,000	15,500	11,400	11,400
Licensing & bond. work	8,650	9,270	......	5,990
Prom. of poultry indus.	1,000	2,000	......	1,000
Net appropriation	$999,467	$922,035	$553,002	$651,412

* * *

EIGHT Burlington county boys have organized a Four-H Canhouse Tomato Club. They are, Boyd Hookstra, Henry Hancock, William Brown, William Perkins, Maurice Winner, Melvin Grovatt, Mordecai Haines, Jr., Walter I. Smith, Maurice R. Comfort and Alfred Lovesey.

Scarlet Topper, now known as the Pritchard, is the variety of tomatoes which will be grown by the boys. This new variety made an exceptionally good showing in New Jersey during the past year as a market and canhouse tomato.

Each member of the club will grow approximately 1,100 plants and will contract along with his parent or a sponsor for his crop with Campbell Soup Company.

* * *

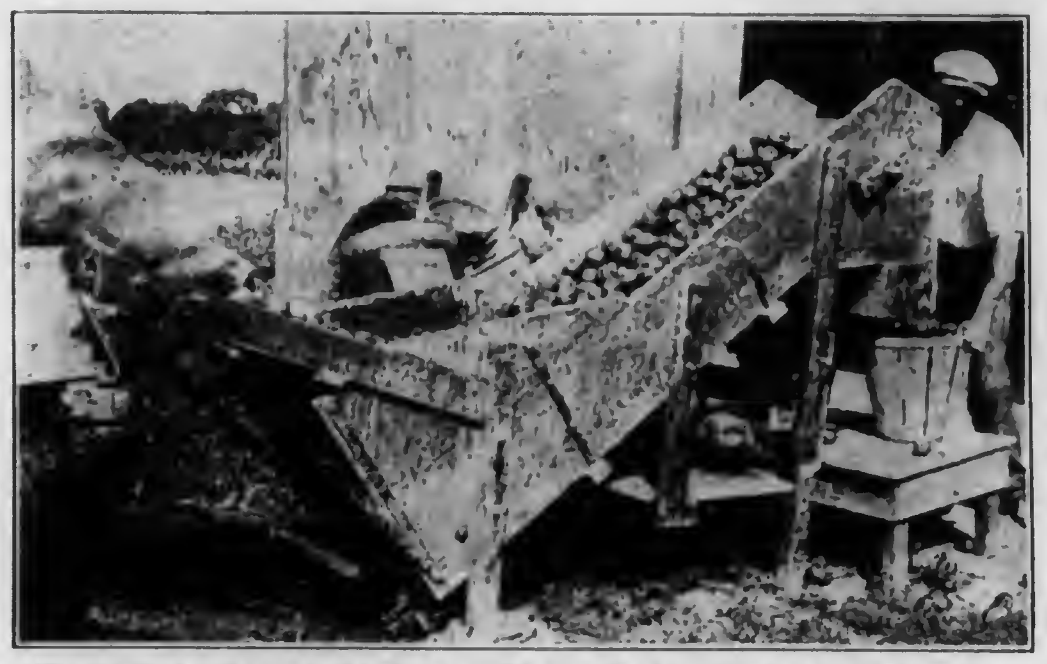
MUCH disappointment has been expressed by rural folks over the failure of Governor Moore to reappoint David H. Agans to the State Board of Tax Appeals. Agricultural organizations in New Jersey were almost unanimous in their appeal for this reappointment. This request evidently was ignored by the Governor when he displaced ex-Senator Agans for Miss Thelma Parkinson of Cumberland county.

◆

THE treatment of seed potatoes on a community basis was used last summer at Deerfield in Cumberland county, New Jersey. With the use of a seed treatment machine nine farmers treated 765 150-pound sacks in a trifle more than seven hours.

The seed was brought out of storage and transferred to the community dipping center by truck. The truck was backed up to the seed treatment machine and the seed run through about as fast as the potatoes could be dumped from the truck. At the back of the machine two men took the seed away in five-eighth baskets and put it on another truck to be taken home to the farm.

The treatment machine is operated by a one-half horsepower motor, which turns a carrier to elevate the potatoes out of the mercury solution in which they are disinfected. The man on the truck with the 150-pound sacks that have been brought out of storage usually has a boy to open the sacks. The man on the truck dumps them into the hopper of the seed treatment machine. The whole operation uses four men and a boy.



This is the seed potato treating outfit described on this page. Its successful use as a community venture makes it worthy of a trial elsewhere.

The volume of the solution in the seed treatment tank is kept up by adding more solution which is mixed in pails while the seed treatment process is going on. At the end of three or four hours treatment the entire solution is dumped to get rid of the mud which accumulates in the bottom of the tank.

The potatoes treated on the community basis were used for the seed potato crop, which is grown in Salem and Cumberland counties during the late summer and fall of the year. After working a day on the community basis the owner of the treatment machine took the machine home and treated his own and a neighbor's seed. D. M. Babbitt.

Every-Other-Week Issues

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER is published every other week beginning with January 23rd issue. In making this move this paper is merely coming in line with the changes which have been already made by most state farm papers.

The farm papers, just like the farm folks, have some real problems to meet these days. We must all adjust ourselves to the conditions which exist. This change will allow us to print larger and better balanced papers. The next issue of Pennsylvania Farmer will be dated April 2nd.

—The Publishers.

THE annual Farmers' Field Day at Pennsylvania State College is scheduled for June 9th.

* * *

THE College of Agriculture at Rutgers University has the largest enrollment in the history of the institution. Records show a gain of 8.3 per cent over last year and a total of 637 students. Short courses led in numbers of students with an enrollment of 412.

* * *

LAST week the Tri-State Sheep and Wool Growers' Association held its fiftieth annual meeting at Washington, Pa., with an attendance very good considering the condition of the industry represented by the organization. There was considerable discussion of this year's wool prospects but nobody appears to expect any better market than last year while some expect this year's clip to move at lower prices than the clip of 1931. The wool would probably move freely if last year's figures could be realized. Not much attention was devoted to prices, nor did the dog get more than incidental mention, nor was the tariff considered. The Association spent most of its time on the improvement of its products, sheep and wool, and the economical production of them. The business sessions were preceded by a banquet at which Secretary of Agriculture McSparran and J. Earl Romine of Wheeling were the bright particular stars introduced by Toastmaster J. F. Walker.

Prof. J. E. McCord gave some of the results of the sheep survey now going on in Tri-State territory by the cooperation of about 200 flock owners. He showed that in the days of declining prices good practices still pay, but those who have invested the least money in grain and wages have lost the least money under these abnormal conditions. In the face of the depression some flocks have made money, at least nine of the Pennsylvania flocks showing a balance on the right side. This survey will not be concluded until next October, so no quotable figures are available now.

Dr. Henry W. Turner, who has conducted Pennsylvania's study of parasitic troubles, gave the history of that work and some evidence that prevention is better than cure. But cure involves regular and frequent treatment and merely occasional dosing is a waste of time.

J. Raymond Henderson gave an interesting demonstration of shearing and proper preparation of fleeces. That is again a vital matter in Tri-State territory, for its wools are meeting with hotter competition all the time by Australian and Southwestern wools. Texas is looming up as a big competitor, according to Mr. Louis Horkheimer, who discussed wool prospects. He has more confidence in our good wools than some others express, expecting prices close to those of last year. But he warns growers that their wools must be of lighter shrink and better prepared for market than in recent years if they are to maintain their supremacy in the regard of manufacturers. He believes that a region so highly favored by nature to produce high-class wool should not fail to make the most of its natural advantages through neglect of quality and condition of wool.

Prof. D. S. Bell of the Ohio Experiment Station presented a thoughtful paper which he was not there to discuss. He called attention to the reversion to grease and excessive shrink in the Merino fleeces of recent years. He declared that this was not necessary to the production of quality wool or to the protection of the fleece, and that breeders should get away from too much oil and heavy shrinking fleeces, and produce what the manufacturer desires since it can be done without the sacrifice of any essential.

The meeting of 1933 will be held at Wheeling.

There was a quality show of wool, particularly fine wools. The Corriedale fleeces exhibited by J. F. Walker attracted much attention. The judging, which was done by Professors Bill Connel and Bill Henning, gave general satisfaction. The awards follow:

WOOL AWARDS

Fine Wools

Pure-bred ram.—1st and 2nd, C. B. Orndorff, Waynesburg, Pa.; 3rd, Rufus Patterson & Son, Kirby, Pa.; 4th, Robert F. Edgar, Cadiz, Ohio; 5th, C. M. Hamilton, Canonsburg, Pa.

Pure-bred ewe.—1st and 4th, Rufus Patterson & Son; 2nd and 3rd, C. B. Orndorff; 5th, C. M. Hamilton.

Ewe lamb.—1st and 4th, Clarence Paxton, Washington, Pa.; 2nd, S. R. Garber, Washington, Pa.; 3rd, C. M. Hamilton.

Ram lamb.—1st, C. B. Orndorff; 2nd, C. M. Hamilton; 3rd, Clarence Paxton; 4th and 5th, S. R. Garber.

(Continued on page 31.)

The Fruit Comes First and Always

Mr. Anderson Lets Nothing Interfere with Orchard Work

FIRST, alphabetically among the Pennsylvania Master Farmers of 1931 is Harry M. Anderson of York county. Mr. Anderson was a general farmer and fruit grower until he observed that his "farm crops interfered with the profitable growing of fruit." Since that time he has been a fruit specialist. He runs the orchards, which now comprise about 23 acres of apples and nine acres of peaches, and oversees the rest of the farm; but the actual crop farming is in charge of a tenant.

Doubtless this determination to do one thing very well, rather than several things indifferently, is responsible for the standing of Mr. Anderson in his chosen branch of agriculture. For the experts who know most about the fine points of fruit production place him very close to the top in his particular line of agriculture. Few orchardists anywhere seem to have mastered so thoroughly the art and science of apple and peach growing. His orchards bear evidence that in matters of management he knows what to do and does it, in the right way and at the right time.

The spraying that was delayed a day too long; the application that was omitted entirely because prices were low; thinning that was neglected; pruning that was left undone; cover crops that weren't sown; fertilizer that wasn't put on; rodent damage that wasn't anticipated—all these and many other faults and omissions might be called the common sins of fruit growers. Nearly every orchardist falls into some of them at some time. They are mentioned here only to convey the impression which the visitor to Bel-View Orchards is almost certain to receive—that Mr. Anderson must never fall into any of these sins of omission and commission. Perhaps he does—for he would be the last to admit that he doesn't. Our point is that the orchards have every appearance of being almost perfectly cared for.

A York Orchard Turned to Staymans

Mr. Anderson bought Bel-View Farm of his father in 1907. Nearly all of the fruit trees were planted after he took over the place. One fine block of Stayman apple trees was a block of York Imperials when it was set out 22 years ago. It represents no magic transformation, simply a striking way of meeting changing market conditions. The block was set as a York Imperial orchard with Stayman fillers. But when tastes changed the Yorks were labeled fillers and removed while the more marketable variety was left.

Sod with nitrate and a liberal mulch of almost anything that will provide organic matter, from leaves to cornstalks, maintains fertility in the apple orchards. Clean cultivation during the early season in the peach orchards is followed by a rye and sweet clover cover crop for winter.

The Bel-View fruit is very well graded and packed, and much of it is sold through Baltimore commision merchants. Last fall, when most peach growers had to let their fruit go at ruinously low prices, Mr. Anderson marketed his entire crop through his regular channels at a price that was very satisfactory, considering general market conditions. He was so fortunate, of course, because he had a long established outlet—a market whose buyers had learned through the years that they could rely on the quality of his fruit without the slightest question.

They Like to See the World

Mr. Anderson is vice-president of the York County Horticultural Association, a director of the Pen-Mar Farmers' Club and is on the local committee of the agricultural extension association. He is also vice-president of a bank and is active in numerous other organizations including the church and the Sunday school where he teaches a men's class.

The Anderson home fits in with its beautiful and well-kept surroundings in every way. It has long had all the so-called modern conveniences. New furnishings and equipment are constantly being added so the adjective "modern" never becomes obsolete. For instance, an electric refrigerator, electric range and electric floor waxer are some of the newer additions.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have three daughters, two of whom are in college while the youngest is preparing to enter. The whole family goes on frequent vacation expeditions together whenever the restrictions of school attendance permit, the latest being the past summer when all five made a tour of nearly 10,000 miles to the Pacific Coast.

Above—Mrs. Anderson and Miss Louise among tropical foliage near Havana, Cuba, and Mr. Anderson with Sioux chiefs out in North Dakota. He was taken into the tribe last summer and named Chief Bear Looking Back.

Left—The owner of Bel-View Farm proves that a packing shed and fruit storage can be neat and attractive.

P. F. Readers Visit Four Nations

By C. L. White

MEMBERS of the fifth Pennsylvania Farmer Tour returned home on February 17th from nearly three weeks of mid-winter exploration in Florida and in three tropical countries bordering the Caribbean Sea. Traveling on their own special Pullman cars, on special trains, and on a large ocean liner reserved for their exclusive use, they saw Florida from end to end, inspected the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific and visited three foreign countries bordering the Caribbean Sea.

Our special Pullman cars from Pennsylvania points were assembled at Washington, D. C., and those of us who were so fortunate as to be members of the party traveled together from then until we separated at the same point nearly three weeks later.

We saw America first by exploring Florida on our southbound trip. We visited the ramparts and haunted dungeons of St. Augustine's ancient fortress. A new world was opened to our sight through the glass-bottomed boats of Silver Springs whose finny residents came up to eat out of our hands.

In Tampa we saw how skilled human fingers and almost-human machines make cigars by the million. And we watched other practiced hands wrapping and packing oranges with incredible rapidity—oranges that had been graded, sized, washed and dried by elaborate automatic machinery.

St. Petersburg's pelicans performed for us and the sun shone as advertised. The carefully guarded gates of Clearwater's millionaires' retreat were opened to let us enjoy for nothing the beautiful gardens otherwise reserved for paying guests who pay and pay and pay.

Sponge Divers Perform for Us

At Tarpon Springs we rode on boats of the sponge fleet. Divers donned their 400-pound suits and went strolling on the ocean bottom to show us how they collect the strange forms of life whose skeletons become standard bathroom equipment.

We visited the indescribable Bok Tower, rising from the highest point of land in Florida, and wandered along the quiet paths of the Bird Sanctuary. Again, we paused to pick oranges and grapefruit where we were free to take all we could eat and all we could carry. And we let the weird atmosphere of Sebring's Highland Hammock impress on us the strangeness and beauty of tropical jungle.

Later motor tours took us through the winter haunts of the nation's ultra rich and ultra fashionable—the Palm Beaches, then Miami and its Miami Beach and Indian River section, its Cocoanut Grove and Coral Gables.

Some felt we really should be starting home when we finally left Miami and drove a few miles north to Port Everglades, the city's deep-water harbor. But actually we were just beginning our pleasant adventures.

At Port Everglades our own special steamship was waiting, having come from New York to meet us. As we sat down together in the dining-room for our first meal aboard the S. S. Sixaola the ship slipped out of the harbor,—so quietly that many had been sailing the broad Atlantic for fifteen minutes before they were aware of it.

The hours at sea were hours of lazy dozing in comfortable deck chairs or brisk walks around the decks; of strenuous deck games; or quiet naps in attractive staterooms; of ship-inspection from the top deck at boat drill time to the depths of the engine room where some 36 tons of fuel oil were burned every day to keep us moving steadily along our course.

Where the Flying Fishes Play

Those hours at sea—facing the balmy breeze on the windy side of the ship; sitting on a "mushroom" out on the very bow, cut off from everything except the world of sea and sky and flying fish; watching the dark sky at night and marveling as the evening star cast a path of light on the water as though imitating the moon; staying up late as we came nearer the equator to see the Southern Cross come up, then rising early to see it go down just before dawn.

Native boys shouted and splashed alongside our ship as we drifted slowly into the harbor of Havana. We thought about sharks, but the diving boys thought only about the nickels and dimes we tossed into the water from the decks high above.

The red tape of landing in a foreign country was cut to the minimum. After receiving a message of welcome from the Cuban Secretary of State we went ashore to take open automobiles for our first half day of exploration in and around Havana. The next morning launches carried us across the harbor and over the spot where the Battleship Maine was blown up, for a closer inspection of Morro Castle. The afternoon was devoted to a long automobile tour out into rural Cuba, the land of royal palms, sugar cane and pineapple fields.

Our days in Cuba gave us more interesting sights and experiences than can even be hinted at in this brief story. Then after three days steaming on the blue Caribbean we got up early one morning to look out over Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone.

Panama no longer brings up vague impressions of steam shovels and a big ditch. Now the word recalls memories of balmy trade winds swaying tropical trees; of giant ships from far countries making three big steps up into vast Gatun Lake then three down again into another ocean that used to be weeks instead of hours away; of strange shops and strange faces and strange tongues. The Crossroad of the World!

Automobiles took us through Colon, the native city at the Atlantic end, and on to Gatun Locks. There we saw how ships make the 85-foot climb from sea level to Gatun Lake, towed from one lock chamber to the next by odd electric mules that perform prodigious feats of pulling and climbing.

As there is no automobile road across the Isthmus of Panama a special train carried us from Gatun to Gamboa where we boarded a boat for the most interesting part of the canal, the section from Gamboa (Continued on page 26.)

From left to right:

A Tarpon Springs sponge diver goes overboard in his 400-pound suit.

A native town in the interior of Honduras. Unlike these, most native buildings are thatched all over, both roof and walls.

Miss Watson, tour hostess, with Captain Friswold of the S. S. Sixaola and the Purser, Mr. Carter.

We pass a Japanese liner in Gaillard Cut, Panama Canal.

Our party in Havana, Cuba; picture was taken from the Maine Memorial.

On top of the Morro Castle lighthouse, Havana. Mrs. Ott, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Gaut, Mr. Honeyman and Mr. Gilbert.

We stop to watch a cutting demonstration in the heart of a Honduras banana plantation.

Andros Island

By C. A. Stephens

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"TONIGHT," said Pote, "I am going back where the pirates took us and try to find the woman with the red coat. You had better go with me."

"But the pirates will catch us and shoot us!" remonstrated Covel.

"I'm going," Pote declared. "I would just as soon be shot as starve to death. If we can find that woman, I believe she will give us something to eat again and perhaps help us to keep out of sight."

"But they'll shoot us!" Covel kept crying out despairingly.

Pote set off, however; and very reluctantly Covel went trailing after him. It was a forlorn hope; yet hazardous as it appeared there was nothing better to do.

All day they followed the trail the outlaws had made in hauling home the rum and molasses. After every few steps they stopped to listen and peep ahead, lest some of their enemies might perhaps be returning along the way. It was not till evening that they found themselves nearing the pirates' retreat and could hear voices at a distance.

"They're spending all the time with that rum, and I hope the rascals will all be blind drunk tonight!" exclaimed Pote.

They sneaked around, keeping out of sight in the thickets about the cleared tract, and as dark fell they found the shelter in which they had been imprisoned on the night they had so nearly lost their lives. The same timber prop was against the door. They cautiously pulled it away, slipped inside and waited. Pote thought it would be safer to remain hidden there till near midnight, before venturing to approach the cabin where Covel had seen the Irish woman and her boy.

Faint and hungry, they waited what to Covel seemed an endless time. At last they crept forth and stole along a path that led through bananas and other crops toward the large log house, Pote leading the way step by step, both listening intently. The night was dark, though stars shone softly.

Near the fort a watch fire smoldered. From time to time, tipsy voices were heard, raised angrily as if in dispute.

It was not so dark but that Covel recognized the cabin where he had first seen the white boy and the tall woman. They approached the door and after listening with loud-beating hearts tapped very gently at first, then louder many times. At last some one covertly opened the door a crack.

"We have come back," Covel whispered. "We are hungry. Please give us something to eat."

"It is the boys they were going to shoot," Pote replied.

"Hiven save us! What's brought ye back here?" the woman exclaimed.

"We couldn't find Nassau," Pote answered. "We are nearly starved! Please give us a morsel to eat, for the love of the saints!"

"Bad luck it is that brings yez here!" the woman muttered. "It's mesilf that don't know what to do wid yez! But go back out o' hearin', an' Oi'll see what Oi can do."

They went back along the path a little way and stepped aside to wait among thick banana plants. Feeling around in the obscurity, Pote came upon a drooping bunch of the fruit. Green as it was, they were so starved that they began devouring it. The dark forms of two women were presently perceived approaching slowly along the trail. They started violently when Pote spoke.

"Whist!" the tall one whispered. "Don't be lettin' yer vice be heard here! Oi've brought ye sommat to ate, but what to do wid yez, or how to advise ye, is more'n Courra McCarty can tell yez. The Auld One heered ye got away and roord loik a lion over ut. By good luck the auld haste is in his coops tonight, as be all the rist ov 'em."

The other woman, evidently colored, had brought a wooden platter on which was part of a large cooked fish, a kind of tough bread, and numbers of ripe bananas. Of this welcome repast the two famished castaways now partook greedily while they and their benefactors stood in hiding among the rank banana plants. As they ate they told the Irish woman of their hiding-place in the cellar under the hummock; and she said that mayhap they might as well go back there and keep quiet for the time being, but she warned them again that to be caught would be as much as their lives were worth. Her pity for them was evident, and Pote obtained a reluctant promise from her to fetch food to them at night, for a while, till some way of escape could be discovered.

She then hurried them back to their place of concealment; and they remained for four or five days in the damp bowels of that hollow hummock.

It is not easy to understand or describe what sort of places those hummocks could be. They seem to be natural cavities with a limestone roof, some of them quite extensive, or else connected one to another. It was reported that, during the war with the Seminole Indians of Florida, similar hollow hummocks became places of refuge to which the savages retreated when hard pressed by the pursuing soldiers.

This one had been used as a cellar or place of storage for booty, brought there by the pirates years previously, when at times their vessels put in at the cove, behind wooded cays, on the east coast of Andros. Having no light or means of making one, the boys were able to explore it only as they felt their way about. Such exploration was somewhat perilous, since there were deep holes in places, into one of which Covel was near falling headlong one day as he went poking about in the dark. They came on numerous casks, coils of cordage, ships' furniture, bales of canvas sailcloth and what felt like cutlasses and bags of grape-shot.

SOMEWHAT casually—but probably as often as she dared risk it—the kind-hearted Irish woman brought them food of a sort—as good as she had, perhaps.

What would finally come of this strange existence they had little idea, and the future troubled them a good deal; but they could think of no way to escape, and so continued lying up there in the hummock day after day.

This sort of thing ended abruptly, however, and in a manner as startling as sanguinary. For meantime events outside Andros Island had been shaping the destiny of that haunt of pirates. Captain Kidder with his wounded mate and the one sailor who was still alive had got away in the Yankee's boat and laid a course round the northerly end of the Island. Late the second day after they were attacked he succeeded in reaching Nassau on New Providence Island, just across from Andros. They had been obliged to row the boat a distance of nearly seventy miles, without food or water, and were in sorry plight. The English commandant at Nassau received them kindly, and the men were treated by the surgeon of the garrison. Mr. Horr, however, died a week afterward of brain fever, induced probably by his wound on the head and subsequent exposure.

The Cheerful Plowman

ENOUGH TO EAT

OUR mottled duck asks nothing more than three square meals or maybe four—enough to eat, a good repast, a stomach full, no lengthened fast. That's all that our old duck requires; of eating meals she never tires.

Above her head on summer's day the blue sky smiles in loving way and pretty clouds of curling white float to the left and to the right; a rainbow arches now and then above the green of native glen, but that old duck sees none of these she's thinking of a mess of peas.

The pond in which she swims around is flanked by neatly curving mound. A brooklet happy as a bee begins its journey to the sea and whispers in a baby way as infant-like it tries to play, while pigmy fishes shine and gleam when playing tag within the stream, but that fat duck sees not nor hears, she dreams of corn on yellow ears.

A mockingbird so blithe and gay sings all the night and half the day, he sings a hundred changing tunes, the music of a hundred Junes, while robins help the chorus out and redwings "coog-ger-eeee" and shout, but birds may sing till Doom's Day falls, until the final trumpet calls, that duck will neither care nor heed, she's thinking of another feed!

How temporal, how crude is she, no inner light that one can see illumines her poor glutton soul, of earth most earthy is her role. Yet, shall I rant and shall I scold? Not when I know since ages old so many, many of my kind have been of that same turn of mind—not when I know that I myself am tied to pantry and to shelf.

J. E. T.

It chanced that the British sloop of war, Bustard, Captain Elwell, then on a cruise in West Indian waters, was lying in the roadstead at Nassau, and on learning of the attack on the Yankee put to sea to look into the matter and, in the phrase of the times, "smoke out the rascals." McCune, the sole able seaman left of Captain Kidder's crew, went on the Bustard to point out the locality where the schooner had gone ashore.

The warship rounded to on the west coast of Andros, and a day or two later the blackened wreck of the Yankee was discovered and an armed party of marines landed to follow the trail of the robbers.

The detachment had to go much farther inland than was expected. Night fell, but the resolute young officer in command pushed on and finally—but not till long after dark—emerged on the outlaw's retreat.

The boys were abroad foraging at the time, having just stolen forth. Covel's sharp eyes espied dark forms moving silently in the direction of the watch fire, generally kept burning near the gate of the log fortalice. He whispered a word of caution to Pote. They drew down close to the ground to watch and listen. Presently they heard a low word of command, followed by the sound of carbines or other weapons being shifted. There appeared to be a considerable party advancing in a column.

POTE'S first thought had been that some visiting party was approaching to share the festivities of the outlaws. But on nearing the gate the newcomers halted and former a line about it.

What followed was much too confused to be intelligibly described by the watchers at a distance. The gate flew back suddenly—then came shouts, imprecations, and the blaze of firearms! The pirates, all much inebriated, were taken by surprise, but resisted desperately. Afterward the boys were told by the Irish woman that the Old One staggered, torch in hand, to the cannon and attempted to discharge it. This piece, was in the outer room of the fortalice and was said to have been charged with grapeshot and kept trained on the doorway, the purpose being to mow down enemies attempting to force an entrance. The old freebooter was not quick enough, however, and was cut down before he could fire.

The marines rushed in and gained possession of the piece; but by this time all the outlaws were astir and fought savagely. Shots, shouts, shrieks, and a horrible din followed. The terrified occupants of the cabins, women and youngsters, were now issuing forth in wild affright. By the flash of a carbine the boys caught a glimpse of the huge negro brandishing a musket just outside the gate, and then, alarmed for their own safety, they beat a retreat to their place of refuge in the hummock.

The only explanation of the fracas which they could imagine was that some other band of outlaws was attacking the Old One and his gang. "This will be bad for us," Pote said. "They may find us here when they come plundering round!" They had thoughts of escaping to the forest; but the dense tropical jungle was a last resort.

Evidently the fight was over, or nearly so, though an occasional shot or yell was still heard. A great light began to shine on the tree-tops opposite the hummock, and again the boys stole out to see what caused it. The log fort was ablaze, and so were several of the cabins. Up near the big fort they could see four of the outlaws, including Pepe, lying bent half double, as if bound, and two of their captors standing over them with drawn cutlasses.

"I'm glad they've got old Pepe!" Covel whispered. "He meant to kill us!"

Flames were bursting through the roof of the long log fortalice. Plainly the battle had gone against the Old One's gang.

As the boys stood watching the spectacle, they perseived two fugitives running in the direction of the hummock. A shot flashed, and one of them fell headlong, but a moment later rose and came on.

The boys hastily dodged to cover of the cave door and shut it; but not very long afterward they heard a distressed voice cry, "For the love of Hiven, bhoys, let me in to yez! It's me poor leg that's bruk!"

It was the Irishwoman. She crept in on hands and knees, moaning from pain, and the white boy, Dennis, stole in after her.

For a long time the woman crouched on the floor of the refuge, moaning, and endeavoring to staunch the flow of blood from her wound.

Through a crack in the heavy door, Pote could see that the attackers—whoever they might be—had set the fortalice afire. Built of logs, and wet from the recent rains, only the interior burned, and the roof. The torch was also applied to the

neighboring cabins. Then the attacking party withdrew, anxious to quit the gloomy place.

If Pote and Covel had been in full possession of their reasoning faculties, they would perhaps have assumed that the foes of the pirates would surely be friends of the boys. But no assumption crossed their minds. They were tired out by hardships. They no doubt thought that every man's hand was against them, and that every newcomer was another enemy. So they remained behind their fast-closed door, while the men from the Bustard marched away. And thereby they lost their chance of prompt escape and launched themselves into a new chapter of perils and hardships more serious than those through which they had already passed.

They remained until dawn in the hummock. With the first beams of light they assisted Courra McCarty to creep back to her cabin, which had burned almost to the ground. In the course of his vagrant life, Pote had seen many broken bones attended to; and he now did his best to bandage and bind up her ankle.

"Who was it shot you?" asked Covel. "Couldn't you see them at all?"

"They looked like sogers to me," she said.

Thereupon doubts arose. If the attackers were English soldiers or marines, it would be worth any possible risks to run after them and join them, before they left the island.

"Sure," said Pote, in reply to Covel's entreaty. "But we can't leave this woman lying here. She has saved our lives."

While Pote was making Courra McCarty as comfortable as he could and enabling her to quench her raging thirst with water from the spring, Covel cautiously reconnoitered the place. On sighting him, three wailing colored women made their appearance, and a number of little yellow children began to pop up here and there, like chucks from their holes. Covel approached the log fort and looked within. There was the stiffening corpse of Pedro Sanchez, the "Old One," who had been cut down in the very act of firing the cannon that guarded his door. He lay across this gun, as grim in death as some losel old wolf, dead in the mouth of his den.

If any of the attackers had been killed or wounded during the conflict, their comrades had carried them away. The six bodies that lay among the blackened and still smoldering ruins were all those of the pirates. On the same day, Pote and Covel dug a shallow trench, and the colored women deposited the corpses in it.

"Work away," said Pote. "They wanted to bury us."

Lying on a rough couch of sailcloth outside her demolished cabin, the Irishwoman encouraged Pote and Covel at their work.

"I'm a widdy now!" she exclaimed. "Sooner had I niver been born than to be the wife of that one! The divil's own man be was. Many's the hard lick he's given me, the Auld One. Bury him good and deep."

All the while the white boy, Dennis, sat staring with unwinking eyes. He was a deaf-mute. Courra McCarty loved him with an intensity that was apparent in every glance she gave him. "He's a McCarty, not a Sanchez," she exclaimed. "If iver we see auld Oirland again, he'll be a McCarty wid the best iv thim."

Pote and Covel finished exploring the place, the blackened fortalice and all about it, the little round-eyed youngsters following them hither and yon, with shy, alarmed faces, and the three colored women watching them, but saying nothing.

These women had taken up the business of cooking again, much as if nothing strange had occurred. One of them went to fetch fish from a lagoon, used apparently as a preserve. Another was boiling the flesh of some large animal—probably a manatee—in a brass kettle. They had pans, pots, and a great variety of domestic ware. One of the cabins had been occupied largely as a cook-house. A bright little chap whom his mother called Diego, had been sent to dig yams from a patch of these esculent tubers at a little distance away in the cleared tract and presently came back with a wicker basket filled with them. They had also sweet potatoes and cocoanuts in abundance, although the boys had seen none on the west coast of the island.

At first Covel could not understand anything either the women of the youngsters said. They spoke in Spanish or a patois of that tongue. But Pote understood much of it.

For a while Covel found it difficult to overcome his feeling that the children were all little pirates, but Pote only laughed. "Oh, they're not to blame!" he said. "Poor tots! They didn't rob or murder anybody. They didn't ask to come into this hard old world!"

There were eight children in this terrible place, besides the deaf-mute, Dennis, and the boy Diego. There was a girl called Geeta, a slim, fleet little thing who looked to be as much as nine years old and went running about like a fawn. The others were younger, one not two years old, and one of them quite black and kinky-haired.

Strange to say, all the children except the two larger boys, wore little frocks of brown silk! This was the spoil of some luckless craft, no doubt, some vessel the pirates had taken and destroyed. Covel afterward saw six webs or bales of this silk fabric in one of the cabins. The colored women also wore silk gowns! Save for the bales of canvas sailcloth, silk appeared to be the only material they had for clothes. All but the Irishwoman were barefoot. But in chests that had partly escaped the fire in the fort Pote and Covel subsequently found many pairs of fine leather boots and several suits of English scarlet uniform, with officers' coats like the one Courra McCarty wore—all taken, this woman said, from the ship on which she had been captured off Port Antonio. The Old One, she declared, when in his cups often dressed up in this fine apparel and went stalking about, shouting his orders and firing off pistols. On such occasions the pickaninnies went into hiding, being in mortal fear that he might shoot them. But all had dreaded Pepe even worse than the Old One.

As the days passed, the boys constantly made other discoveries of loot which the ex-pirates had garnered up during the years they had cruised about Cuba and Jamaica. These spoils of their nefarious trade were stowed away not only in the hummock where the boys had first hidden but in three or four other hummocks about the cleared tract. Covel discovered a great number of muskets, pistols, cutlasses, and daggers, and also many barrels of powder thickly coated with tar to keep out moisture, a large stock of lead for bullets, flints, and other accessories of the weapons of those days.

In a room of the fortalice, opening off the hall where the boys had once seen the Old One sitting in his big chair, they came upon the remains of a very large, copper-bound chest not wholly consumed. Within it were a number of long silver-mounted pistols, a dagger in a silver sheath, and many other things which the fire had not altogether destroyed. What astonished them most, however, was a mass of what looked like blackened silver at the bottom of the chest. It was as large as a bushel measure and so heavy that they could not lift it or even roll it over without using a lever Examining it more closely, Pote declared that it was composed of a great quantity of silver coins, fused together, partly English, partly Mexican and United States dollars.

At one end of the chest was a little till, containing a small copper box in which were gems set in gold, rings, and brooches, taken very likely from unfortunate people who had been voyaging aboard vessels captured by the pirates. Courra McCarty told the boys tales of the cruelty with which Pepe had on two occasions compelled captives to walk on a plank thrust out from the deck of their ship, till they reached the end of it, when the plank was allowed to drop and precipitated them into the sea. This inhuman pastime the pirates called "walking the plank" and "going to call on Davy Jones."

Pote carried the little copper box with its contents to the Irishwoman, presenting it to her as being properly hers since the tragic death of her late husband.

The woman was quite unable to walk and lay for a week or more in the ruin of her little cabin. With silent fidelity her boy lingered about his mother, going out only to fetch her food. Covel and Pote began to perceive that, in addition to the affliction of deafness, Dennis was deficient in mind, being freakish, apt to do queer things and behave strangely from sudden impulse.

On the day when the boys discovered the silver in the Old One's chest, they decided to fire off the cannon, which, strange to say, had gone through the conflagration without being discharged. The outer end of the fort, near the gateway, had been less affected by the fire that burned out the interior and caused the roof to fall in. Pote thought it was a twelve-pounder brass gun; he reprimed the piece, and then, after they had carefully pointed the muzzle off toward the banana plantation (for they were a little afraid of it) and laid a long train of powder and lint, Covel applied a blazing splinter, and they both ran back to a safe distance. Fire spluttered along the train, and off she went! The loud bang and the smoke sent the pickaninnies running to hide in the cabins. The piece recoiled smartly, for apparently the charge had been a heavy one. But no damage was done—except to the bananas, distant a hundred feet or more, where the grapeshot mowed a sad road through the tall, rank plants.

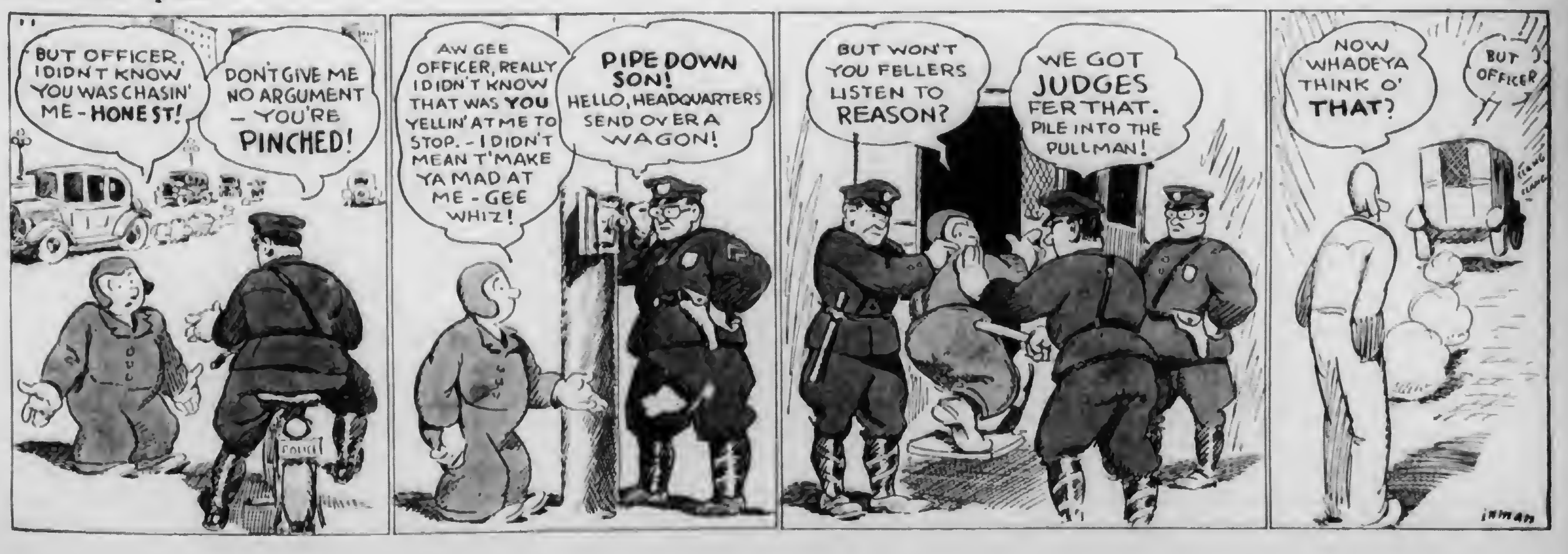
On the sixth day after Pote and Covel had taken charge of the pirates' retreat, a very disturbing thing happened. The boys were still exploring the fire-blackened fortalice, and had reopened a barrel of the powder for reloading the cannon and also a number of muskets, when little Geeta came running to call their attention to an object resembling a human being that had crawled out of the forest and was approaching the cook-house cabin where the colored women were preparing food.

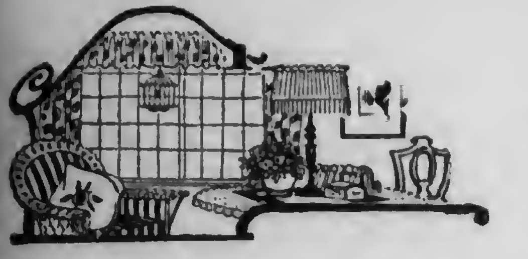
This proved to be one of the outlaw gang, named Ceches, who had been slashed with a cutlass in the fight, knocked on the head with a gun butt, and afterward shot at such point-blank range that both his eyes were blinded by the burning powder, though the ball missed him. Left for dead, he had at length crawled away and lain in the forest not far off during all those subsequent days and nights. Almost any other human being would have perished; but those pirates appeared to have as many lives as a cat. It was said that they were so soaked with rum and tobacco that mosquitoes wouldn't bite them, and that snakes that attempted it crept to cover and died from the effects of their act.

Ceches finally dragged himself back to the retreat and after being recognized was ministered to by the humane colored women, who gave him food and shelter in one of the cabins.

(To be continued.)

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - Inman


BUT OFFICER, I DIDN'T KNOW YOU WAS CHASIN' ME - HONEST!
DON'T GIVE ME NO ARGUMENT - YOU'RE PINCHED!
AW GEE OFFICER, REALLY I DIDN'T KNOW THAT WAS YOU YELLIN' AT ME TO STOP. - I DIDN'T MEAN T'MAKE YA MAD AT ME - GEE WHIZ!
PIPE DOWN SON! HELLO, HEADQUARTERS SEND OVER A WAGON!
BUT WON'T YOU FELLERS LISTEN TO REASON?
WE GOT JUDGES FER THAT. PILE INTO THE PULLMAN!
NOW WHADEYA THINK O' THAT?
BUT OFFICER
INMAN



The Farm Home

A Spring Tonic

By L. M. THORNTON

THE serving of a salad at least once a day during the later winter and early spring months will make quite unnecessary the sulphur and molasses, the spring "tonic" the "bitters" and the blood medicines of our grandmothers' day. The oil in salad dressing is a gentle laxative, the green leaf furnishes minerals and the tonic effect of a well-made salad is not disputed. In preparing this attractive addition to any meal two things should be remembered: It should be dainty in appearance, ice cold and made at the last possible minute before it is served.

The farm cellar and garden is rich in salad material. Turnip tops, the bits of green that spring up from the center of turnips in February and March are delicious for salads. Cabbage salad is always good, potato salad can be served at least once a week, carrots, cooked in salted water and then diced in attractive pieces are delicious. Almost before the snow has melted salads are springing up in the garden and before the first dandelions are big enough for greens it is possible to pick enough crisp green leaves for a salad.

With nearly all vegetable salads a bit of grated onion should be used although some cooks prefer to cut an onion in half and rub the salad bowl with the cut halves. Cayenne pepper has its place in the making of most salads and any tasty relish can be added to salad dressing when a bit of novelty is desired. Grated yolk of egg is sometimes used over the top of a salad and is both attractive to the eye and delightful to the palate.

Since in nearly every instance it is the dressing that makes the salad, only recipes for dressings will be given, except a dandelion salad, too good to be missed.

Dandelion Salad

Six cups chopped dandelions, one-half cup cold boiled potatoes, diced, one teaspoon chopped onion, six tablespoons sugar, one-half cup diced bacon, three eggs, one-half cup water, one-half cup vinegar, one-half teaspoonful salt, pepper.

Wash young dandelions, and chop not too fine, add the diced potatoes, salt and pepper. Brown the bacon in a pan, add the vinegar, water and sugar and bring to boiling point. Break in two eggs and stir briskly until the eggs are cooked. Pour over the dandelion and garnish with the third egg which has been hard-boiled, cooled in cold water and sliced. The potatoes may be omitted in this recipe.

Snappy Salad Dressing

Two egg yolks, one tablespoon mustard, one small cup olive oil, three tablespoons sharp vinegar, one teaspoon sour pickle, five drops onion juice, pepper and salt.

Beat the egg yolks, add the dry mustard, the oil and the vinegar a very little at a time, beating briskly. Beat in the other ingredients and use immediately. Excellent for fish or cabbage salad.

Sweet Salad Dressing

Yolks of four eggs, three-fourths cup sugar, juice of two oranges, one cup whipped cream, dust of salt, one and one-half lemon.

Add the salt to the egg yolks, stir in the sugar and beat very thoroughly. Beat in the juice of the oranges and lemons and cook in double boiler until thick and creams, stirring continually. Let cool, add the whipped cream. Delicious with sliced apple, diced carrot or any gelatine or fruit salad.

Mayonnaise

Mix two teaspoons dry mustard, two teaspoons salt, one-fourth teaspoon white pepper and a few grains of Cayenne in a bowl. Add six egg yolks and beat with a rotary egg beater for two minutes. Beat in one cupful tart vinegar and one quart of salad oil, adding each a little at a time. One-fourth this amount is enough to make for a small family, although it may be kept for a week in the ice box or a cold cellar. Add chopped pickles and chopped olives for variety. A Russian dressing is made by adding Chili sauce and whipped cream just before serving.

Bacon Fat Salad Dressing

Brown a strip of bacon in pan, after cutting it in small pieces. Add one-fourth cup water, one tablespoon vinegar, two tablespoons sugar and a dust of salt and Cayenne. Pour over salad just before serving. Excellent with potatoes or young dandelions.

◆

If a house has too few closets, additional ones may be built-in with wall board. Waste spaces made by a chimney jutting into a room or by a stairway can easily be made into closets.

Lice on House Plants

By ANNA E. SHARPLESS

PLANT lice or aphids are one of the most abundant and destructive insects we have. They reproduce very fast. The young are born alive, about seventy-five at one time and in two weeks or less each one of these produces seventy-five more. In from four to six weeks, therefore, one aphid produces over 300,000 more. They are very small and we often do not notice them until there are enough on the plants to harm them. The aphid has a sharp beak which is stuck in the plant and the sap sucked out. When the sap of one plant is used up the next generation has wings and they fly to another plant. These are the insects sometimes called "bee cows" as the bees like a sweet fluid which the aphid gives off.

To get rid of the aphid, either on house plants or those out-of-doors, spray well with water which contains a small amount of one of the preparations which contain nicotine. The plants must be sprayed a number of times a few days apart and a good bit of force should be used behind the spray. If you do not have the nicotine at hand clear water will do the work if the plant is sprayed often enough or the plant may be put, top down, in a bucket of water every day or so. When this is done shake the plant well when it is taken out of the water as some of the lice will stick to the stems and not mind their bath.

Editor's note: Miss Sharpless will be glad to answer your questions about house plants through the columns of this paper. Address her in care of the Household Department, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Household Round Table

By OUR READERS

For You

THE Household Round Table will appear on this page every week. If you have a problem send it in to this department and we will do our best to answer or submit it to our readers for help. If you have an unusual recipe, discovered a time-saver or Timely Tip, send it in. This department belongs to you. Use it. Ask us questions, tell us what you would like to see on the page, criticise us to your heart's content. All we ask is that we might be of some service to you.

We apologize for the long delay in publishing the unusual recipes. The mail brought such an avalanche that we're still sorting and testing. Then the Florida-Panama tour kept us away from the office for several weeks but we're back on the job again and hope to publish the prize-winners in the next issue.

When you write, address Household Editor or Household Round Table, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pesky Roach

"SOMETIME ago I read in Pennsylvania Farmer a call for help from a person whose kitchen was invaded by cockroaches. I would like to give my experience.

"At one time I was tormented by the same pest, they having first infested a sweet potato house nearby, then gradually coming into the kitchen and back-rooms of the house. I first tried different sprays which killed the ones it reached, but there were always plenty left and every lady roach who dropped her sack of eggs meant many young ones, if it was not discovered in time. Repapering, paint and varnish failed to drive them out.

"Finally I remembered reading in a back number of Pennsylvania Farmer that sodium fluoride would exterminate roaches, so bought a can of it and placed the powder around according to directions. It took a few weeks to complete the work but now not one is to be seen. Directions as to use, given on packages, should be strictly followed as the sodium fluoride is poisonous and also very irritating to the membranes of nose and throat." K. S. Hand.

* * *

Chocolate Popcorn Balls

In answer to a recent request for chocolate popcorn balls, here is a recipe from Mrs. C. J. M. of Chester county, Pennsylvania:

Stir one and one-half cups sugar, one-third cup corn syrup and one-half cup water over fire until melted; then cover and steam. Cook to the hard ball or 240 degrees. Add one-third cup molasses and three tablespoons butter and cook until a brittle ball forms in cold water. Remove from fire, add three squares chocolate, shaved fine, and one teaspoon vanilla and stir thoroughly.

When chocolate is melted pour over four quarts of popped corn, stirring as you pour. Moisten hands in cold water and press corn lightly into balls. Wrap separately in waxed paper.

* * *

And another recipe from Miss H. M. of Pennsylvania:

One cup granulated sugar, two tablespoons grated chocolate, one teaspoonful vanilla, one-half cup milk, two tablespoons butter. Cook until brittle when tried in cold water. Pour candy over two quarts of popped corn.. Stir with a spoon until corn is completely covered with the chocolate. Can be poured into pans and cut in squares or formed into balls with hands slightly buttered.

* * *

Mrs. L. R. C. also gives the above recipe except that she substitutes two tablespoons cocoa instead of the chocolate.

◆

They Want to Know

Can you tell me how to cleanse a bottle that has been used for medicine so that the odor will not remain?

Fill the bottle half full of cold water, add a tablespoon of dry mustard. Shake well, let stand one hour and rinse thoroughly in cold water.

* * *

How can I remove fruit stains from the hands?

Moisten a crust of bread with vinegar and rub the stains with it; or grease the hands with lard and then wash with soap and water. Never use soap first as it will make stains more difficult to remove. Scrubbing the hands with cold tea will also remove some stains.

◆

Who Can Answer?

Sometime ago I read a recipe of how to make butterscotch milk in your paper. Have lost that issue, but would like to have the recipe. L. K.
Pennsylvania.

Editor's note: Our files don't produce this recipe and we can't remember. Who knows?

◆

Baby's Easter Outfit

ANY little baby will look adorable in this cute little cap and sacque which is so easy to complete. The Package Outfit contains the soft white pure wool cashmere, colorful embroidery flosses and complete instructions for making. Send in your order today and you will be just in time to make an Easter present for baby. The price is 85c. Order No. 5305X.

Address Embroidery Department, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

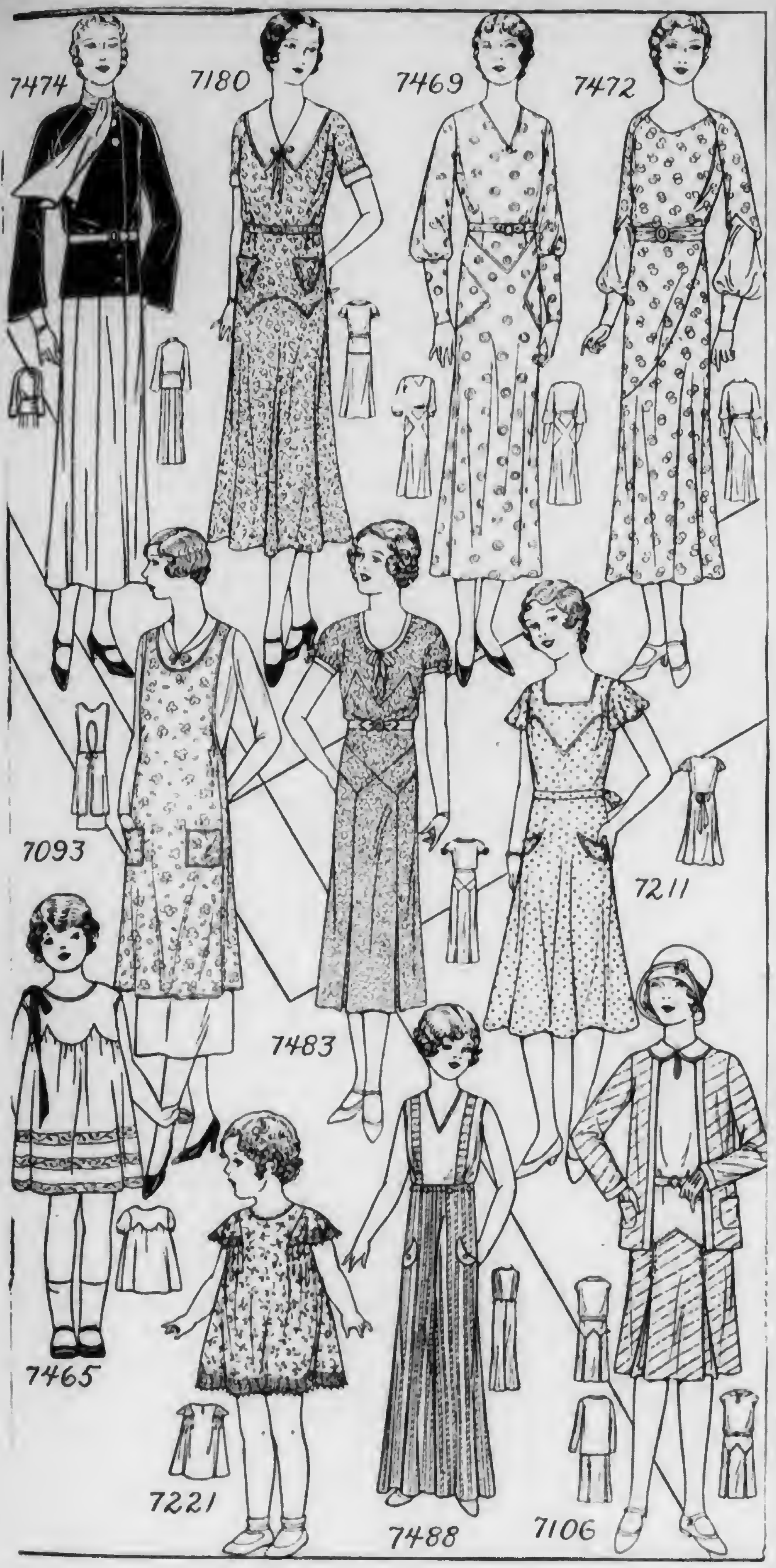
◆

A New Quilt Book

OUR readers are discovering the new quilt book carries many old and new favorites. For a limited time we are mailing the book and any one of the patterns listed below for twenty-five cents: Lone Star, Mary's Fan, Star of North Carolina, Diamond Star, Dutch Windmill, Turkey Tracks, Wheel of Life or the Merry-Go-Round. Price of Patterns—three for twenty-five cents. Please order by name.

◆

Cook cheese dishes at a low temperature because a high temperature makes the cheese stringy and hard to digest.



Something New for Easter

No. 7474.—Ladies' two-piece dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material for the blouse, and 3½ yards for the skirt, scarf and belt. To line the blouse requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7180.—Ladies' morning frock. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3¾ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7469.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 yards of 35-inch material if made with deep cuffs. With band cuffs 3¾ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7472.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4 yards of printed material with ⅞ yard of contrasting material 39 inches wide, if made as shown in the large view. Price 15c or two for 25s.

No. 7093.—Ladies' apron. Designed in one size—Medium. It requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material. To finish with bias binding requires 7¼ yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7483.—Juniors' dress. Designed in sizes: 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Size 15 requires 3¾ yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material ⅝ yard 39 inches wide is required. The belt to be cut crosswise, and the bow, and bands bias. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7211.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14-year size requires 2½ yards of 35-inch material. Sash of ribbon requires 2½ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7465.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size requires 1¾ yards of material 32 inches wide or wider if made with puff sleeves. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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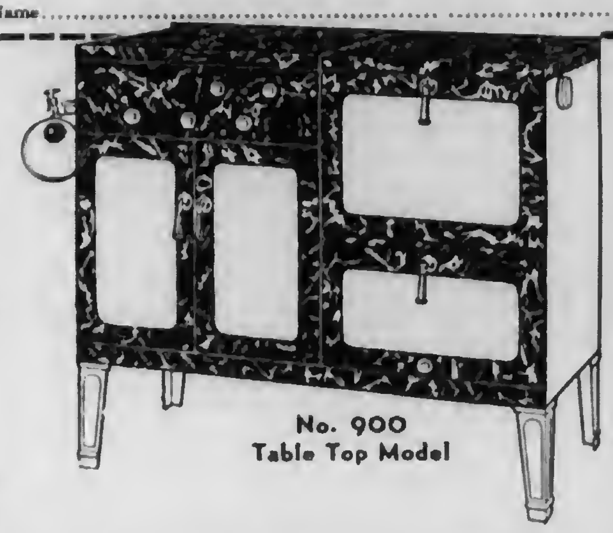

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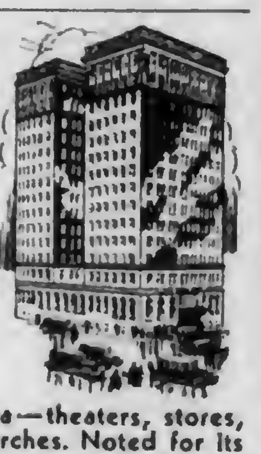

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Young People's Forum

Symbols of Easter Day

By Bertha Booth

HAVE you ever happened to wonder why you eat or hunt eggs on Easter, or why rabbits and little chicks are usually found on your Easter cards? Many of the customs which come with this day are so old that it is not easy to tell when they started, but it was ages ago when the people of northern Europe were heathen.

Whenever you hunt eggs for Easter, whenever you try to outdo your brother in the number of eggs you eat, whenever your mother gives you a pretty basket of candy eggs as an Easter gift, you are using a custom which goes back hundreds of years before Christ. It was part of their pagan religion. The very word Easter, which suggests to us the rising of Christ from the dead, was taken from the name of the old heathen goddess of spring, who was supposed to bring back green trees and plants after the dark cold winter. Of course, these early men could not understand how dead trees could come naturally to life again, so they looked on spring as a yearly miracle produced by this goddess, and they held joyful festivals in her honor every spring. At these spring holidays, they used seeds and eggs as symbols of the returning strength of nature. They colored eggs to copy the bright blooms of spring which took the place of the white snow of winter. The children had a part in this early heathen Easter, for they went to a gentle slope and rolled eggs, thus starting the custom of Easter egg-rolling which is well known today. No doubt, those youngsters of long, long ago enjoyed the sport just as much as do the tots of today who gather yearly on the lawn of the White House at Washington to roll their eggs.

Eggs and Rabbits

When the Christian missionaries brought their religion to these heathen, they kept the old Easter spring festival, but told their new converts that it was no longer to be in honor of the old goddess of spring; henceforth to them it signified the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead.

They also kept the pretty idea of the Easter egg as standing for new growth in spring. The old custom of coloring eggs helped them to teach the gospel. The red eggs stood now for Christ's blood, the gold ones for his halo over his head, the purple ones for his royal purple robe.

Of course, you have heard that white rabbits enter the homes of good children at night and hide colored eggs for them. How do you suppose such a story ever started? The rabbit comes out at night to get his food as we all know. He never shuts his eyes at night, and that links him with the watchful moon. The moon is linked with Easter, for Easter comes the first Sunday after the first full moon after March 21st. So the moon links rabbits and Easter together! An old story popular with German children says that the rabbits lay the colored eggs on purpose for good children; so youngsters have to behave themselves at Easter time.

The fluffy yellow chick that appears on many Easter cards is a modern way of giving a picture of the old, old idea of spring's birth.

The beautiful tall Easter lilies with their white petals show us the purity and the light which the new spring is bringing to the dead world.

All of these customs help make our Easter more beautiful and interesting to old and young.

* * *

It Pays to Be Educated

Editor's note:—Many splendid contributions were sent in when we asked for your ideas on education. We are sorry, but space won't permit us to print more than one—the prize essay, written by J. Broaddus McClung of West Virginia. Other prize winners are: Betty Foley, Cynthia Dean and Merlyn Kern. Here is Broaddus' contribution on the subject:

"IT pays to have an education." One can hear these words every day. What do they mean? Of what value is an education?

Education has three distinct values: Service, to help one gain a living, and enriching one's life. Let's take each of these in order.

In the past history of our country, who have been the leaders? Who did the most for his country? True, not all of our great characters have received their education at schools. Some of our greatest men have been self-educated. Take Lincoln for example: he hardly knew what it meant to go to school, but he saw the value of an education, so he educated himself.

Let me tell you the story of two young men I know. About nine years ago these young men secured positions with a large plant in West Virginia. One man was a high-school graduate. The other quit school when in the sixth grade. In six months the high-school graduate was offered a position as foreman which he refused because of a chance he had to go to College. Today he has an M. A. degree and draws a salary of around $6,000 per year. The other held his position for eight years. Last year because of the depression he was cut off. Now he does any odd jobs he can find to do.

If an education had no other value, I think it would be worth getting for the pleasure one gets out of it. It is a real pleasure to be able to converse with a person who is educated. Yes, an education certainly enriches one's life. Broaddus McClung.

Little Folks' Corner

The Flax Flower Sisters

By Clare MacDermott

SALLIE, Polly and Flossie Flax Flower were three blue-eyed sisters growing upon the same stem. Their home was a beautiful meadow. Every day they nodded and swayed in the sunshine and seemed very happy indeed. Every day little Breezes would blow through the meadow and whisper:

Good morning, Sallie Flax Flower!"

And Sallie would nod in answer: "Good morning."

Or a Yellow Butterfly would pause to look into Polly's blue eyes and flutter:

"Good morning, Polly Flax Flower!" and Polly would sway on her stem and nod:

"Good morning!"

Or a little stream would come rushing by and murmur:

"Good morning, Flossie Flax Flower!"

Then Flossie Flax Flower would nod very briskly indeed. She was more lively than her two sisters.

"It seems to me that we lead rather a stupid life," she remarked one day, after the Breezes, Yellow Butterfly and Stream had all said the same thing.

"I think we are very happy," replied her two sisters in unison. Flossie, however, remained of the same opinion. So she made up her mind to ask a sparrow that flew by at that moment.

"Mr. Sparrow, I wonder if you can tell me if we shall remain here always?" she inquired.

"That is more than I can say," replied Mr. Sparrow, putting his head thoughtfully on one side. You must ask some one else."

Presently the Yellow Butterfly flew past and Flossie Flax Flower asked her.

"That is more than I can tell you," she answered, fluttering her golden wings. "You must ask some one else."

Then Flossie decided to ask a large Oak Tree that grew near. He was so old that he had forgotten his age. This saved him a lot of trouble, as he did not have to tell the truth when any one asked him how old he was.

"Good morning, Mr. Oak Tree," said Flossie politely. "I wonder if you can tell me if we shall remain here always?"

"Why? Are you not satisfied with your lot?" asked Mr. Oak Tree.

"No. It is such a useless one," grumbled Flossie.

"Useless!" cried Mr. Oak Tree in surprise. On the contrary, your family has proven most useful to mankind. The Egyptians, four thousand years ago, wove your flax into linen. It is one of the oldest of fibres."

"What good will that do us?" snapped Flossie impatiently. Like most young people do, she found herself more interesting than her ancestors.

Mr. Oak Tree told her that the stem of the Flax Flower was used to make many things. Rare and delicate laces, shirtings, towelings, handkerchiefs, table-cloths, ropes and cordage.

"Some day," he added, "the Destiny Fairy will take you away."

"What is the Des-tiny Fairy?" asked Flossie curiously.

"It is the purpose, for which you were intended," answered Mr. Oak Tree.

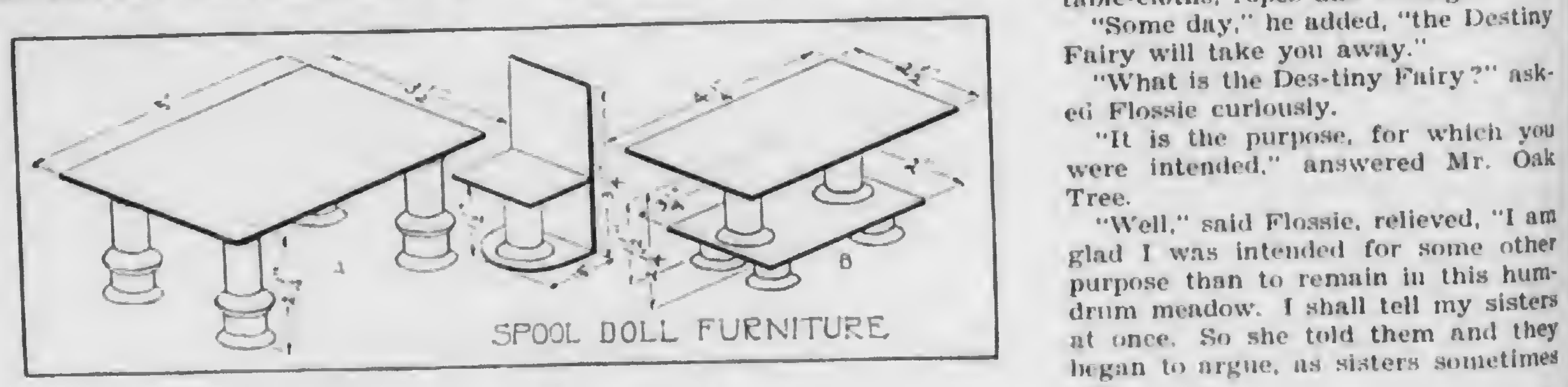
"Well," said Flossie, relieved, "I am glad I was intended for some other purpose than to remain in this humdrum meadow. I shall tell my sisters at once. So she told them and they began to argue, as sisters sometimes will.

"I should like my stem woven into a delicate piece of lace," Sallie said first. "I love beautiful things."

"Indeed!" replied Polly. "It is just like you to pick out the best for yourself. However, if my stem is woven into a pretty frock, it will suit me just as well."

"Now that you two have had your say," Flossie chimed in. I shall have mine. If that Destiny Fairy thinks she is going to weave my stem into anything as coarse as a rope or a towel, she is very much mistaken. I am far too refined."

They were so busy arguing, that they did not notice the Destiny Fairy as she floated down the meadow. As they were all talking at once, she became confused and made all their stems into a table-cloth. Although this was not what they desired, the table-cloth, as you know, is a very useful article indeed. So it all turned out for the best, after all.



Make It Yourself

THESE pieces of doll furniture may be made from spools that usually are thrown away and pieces of stout paper board. The dimensions given are based on spools of ordinary size which may be found in any home.

The sketches explain themselves. First fasten the smaller spools of table A to the larger ones with glue or small brads, or by a dowel or wooden pin, or a piece of adhesixe paper rolled up, the hole of each spool touched lightly with glue and the roll pushed into the holes. Cut the paper board table top 3½x5 inches and fasten the spools as suggested with glue and tacks driven through the table top.

Table B requires a top 2½x4¼ inches, a shelf 2x3¾ inches, two thread and four silk spools. Assemble these by driving tacks through the paper board into the spools. The chair may be made with one piece of pasteboard 1½x4¾ inches; the bottom end should be cut in a half circle and cut partiolly through at 1. Fasten the spool as shown.

Get out a piece of paper board 1½ inches square for the seat, fasten it to the spool with glue and tacks, bend the back at 1 and fasten the seat with pins pushed through the back into the back edge of the seat and with adhesive paper tape. The furniture may be lacquered in attractive colors or painted if preferred. Being made on the scale of 1 inch to 12 inches," will fit nicely into doll houses made on the same scale, the scale commonly used. If only dolls between 5 and 6 inches high, or smaller, if baby dolls use the furniture, they will enjoy themselves better than if they were too large or too small for them.

Talk About Spring

IN the next issue we hope to publish the names of all the prizewinners whose contributions have been lying on this editor's desk for many, many weeks. We've been busy here in the office and then we were one of those fortunate ones who went to Florida, Panama, Cuba and Honduras with the tour party and that's why we have to make this speech and offer our excuses. However, we'll reform and if we work hard I think we can find the varnish on the desk under the flood of letters that have accumulated.

Now for something new! It doesn't look much like spring today with all the ice and snow but perhaps by the time you read this it will be warm. Let's see what we can find to say about spring. I'd like to have the poets tell it in verse; the artists in pictures and the others any way they like. There are some nice prizes here for the ten best contributions. Hurry your letter back to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rural Tax Reform in Pennsylvania

By F. P. WEAVER

INASMUCH as the tax paid on farms is used almost entirely for schools and roads in the townships in which the farms are located and for poor relief and county government in the respective counties where they are located, it is quite clear that lower taxes can come in one of two ways only. Expenditures for these local functions may be reduced or the state, which derives its revenues mostly from non-farm enterprises, may carry a larger responsibility in supporting these local services. The latter might be done by the state taking over the rendering of some functions that are now performed by the local units of government or by extending more aid to these local units in the form of state subsidies.

No doubt a thorough and sweeping tax reform should do all three to some extent, and opinions may differ as to the extent to which each of these remedies should be relied upon.

Reducing Local Government Expenses

Cutting down government expenses is a slow and painful process, as the efforts made in the last year indicate. However, with the state and federal governments finding it increasingly difficult to meet their present expenditures any program for the relief of farm taxes that did not include cutting down local expenditures to the minimum consistent with adequate service would not get very far, and it is doubtful whether such a program would deserve any consideration on the part of state authorities.

There is no excuse for the hauling of school children who reside in a township within half a mile of a borough school for two to five miles to some township school just because school district lines are obsolete and have no relation to what constitutes natural economic and social communities under present conditions of travel and living. This condition exists all over the state and thousands of dollars are wasted annually in many districts by the maintenance of schools which are only half filled and by duplication of effort, simply because there are too many school districts and many of these poorly laid out.

In the purchase of supplies millions are wasted annually by the buying in small quantities by from 25 to 40 individual school boards in a county, when in many counties these supplies might be purchased on a county wide basis; and in other counties with larger cities three or four authorities would be ample.

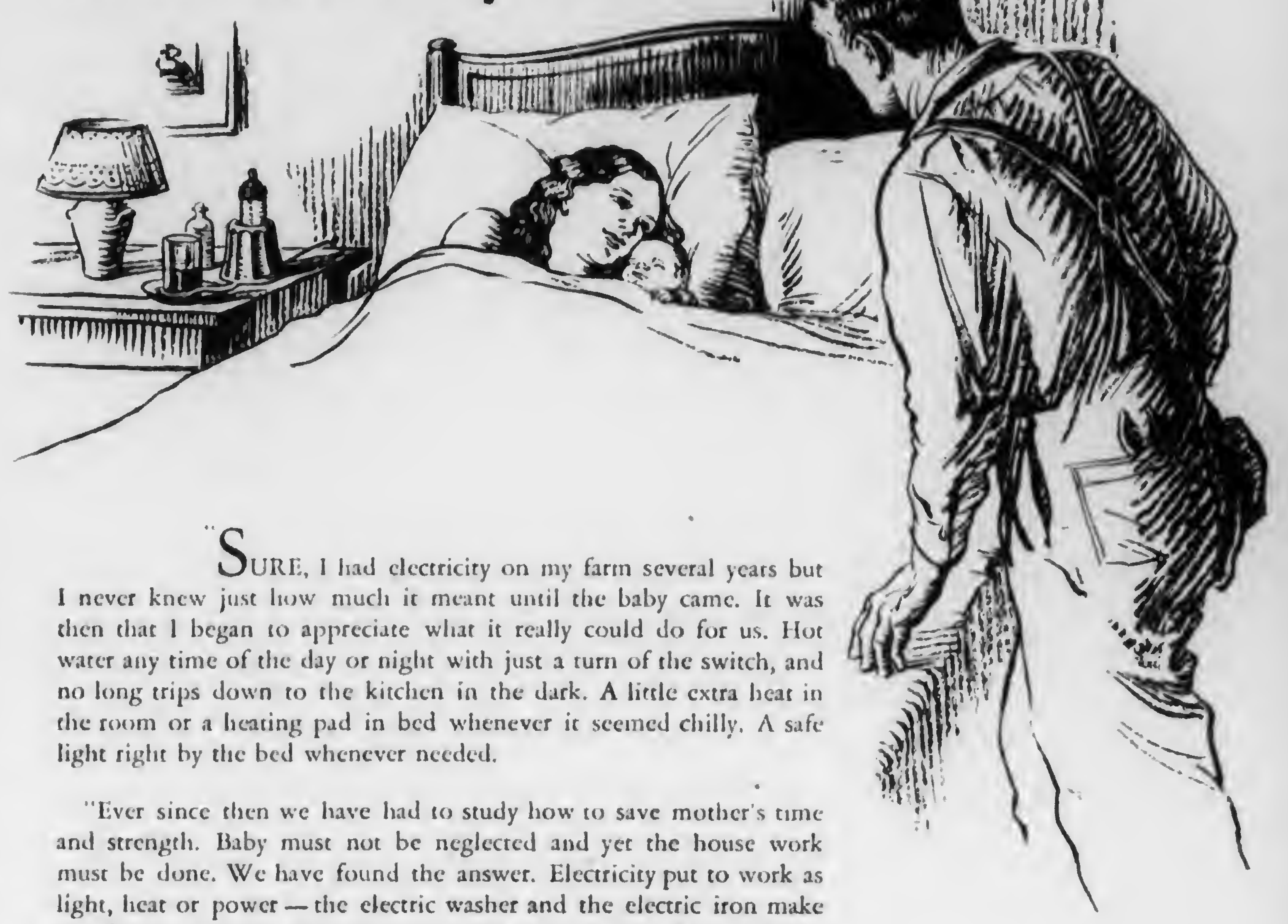
Almost every county in the state is encumbered with office holders who do not devote 25 per cent of their time to giving service in the office which they hold. Thousands of county offices are filled by men who are elected to these positions and who draw large salaries while practically all the work is done by deputies at half the salary. The whole system of the appointment of deputies and the legal structure on which it rests needs a thorough overhauling in the state. Thousands of tax dollars could be saved without impairing to any extent the services which are being rendered.

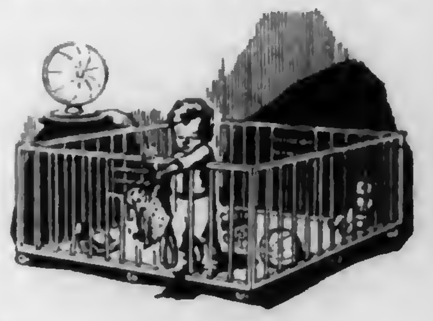
Cost of Tax Collections

The collection of taxes under the present system of locally elected collectors is a good example of the wastefulness of effort and the necessary cost in the performance of some of the local government functions under existing conditions. The small unit of administration and the percentage system of paying collectors makes it practically impossible to get this work done economically.

A record of the costs of collection in 1929 in 335 townships selected more or less at random among those that are decidedly rural in character indicates that it cost about $192,000 to collect the taxes in these townships.

If the same rate of costs obtains in





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FREE CATALOG

all townships and boroughs in the state the total costs of collection of rural taxes is well over a million dollars a year. In six counties the costs of all townships in the sample averaged over four per cent of all taxes collected. There are two counties where the county tax is collected by the county treasurer, and in these counties the costs of collection are less than one-half of one per cent of the taxes. If all taxes were collected on this same rate of cost the twenty-one and one-half million dollars of taxes which farmers pay directly on farm property should be collected at a cost not to exceed $110,000 at a saving over present costs of about half a million dollars. For the entire rural part of the state, including boroughs, the saving possible should be approximately three quarters of a million dollars.

Not all local government functions can be performed satisfactorily to the rural people at a cost of one-fourth of what it now is. There is no doubt however that savings are possible which are enormous in the aggregate for the state, and every county in the state should have a tax payers' organization to study the economies possible without giving up a single service that is now being rendered.

County Collections Need Not Interfere with Local Initiative in Government

Democratic government rests on the basis of an interested and informed electorate, and without these it is doubtful whether a popular form of government can long endure. The changes to be made in the interests of economy should in no way endanger this individual interest in and individual responsibility for government. Taking tax collections out of the hands of local collectors in no way interferes with such responsibility on the part of local people. The collection of taxes is a purely clerical function which leaves no room for any individual initiative on the part of the tax payer even if the collector is his next door neighbor. The functions which should be carefully safeguarded are those which determine policies on which is dependent the amount of taxes that must be levied and the purposes for and manner in which they may be expended. Collection should be performed in the cheapest possible manner consistent with thorough work, and this can have no bearing on local autonomy.

Larger Local Units of Government

The small townships and small boroughs which are the characteristic unit of rural government in Pennsylvania today were designed for an age when travel by horse and buggy over mud roads was slow and inefficient. In those days one seldom went far away from home and affairs taking place more than 5 or 10 miles from one's home were more foreign and took longer to become generally known than is true of events occurring 25 and 50 miles from our homes today. The size of townships was well chosen to serve the needs of conditions in those days, but that does not make them well adapted to present day conditions.

Local autonomy and individual interest are just as essential today as a hundred years ago if good government is to prevail, but local interest extends over a wider area than a century ago. I do not know whether the time has arrived when the county should be made the unit of local government in Pennsylvania but I do know that the townships as they now exist are too small for efficient service. Many counties are too small.

A thorough revamping of local unit lines on the basis of present and contemplated highway systems, on the basis of communities with homogeneous economic and social interests, and with a view to using to best advantage such facilities in the form of schools and court houses that are now in good usable condition, is a fundamental and inescapable step in any well planned program for rural tax reform.

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Firestone do not manufacture tires under special brand names for mail order houses and others to distribute. Special brand tires are made without the manufacturer's name. They are sold without his guarantee or responsibility for service.

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Firestone Oldfield Type tires are made with the construction features of Gum-Dipping—Two Extra Cord Plies Under the Tread—and Quiet, Safe, Long-Wearing Non-Skid Tread.

Call on the Firestone Service Dealer in your community. He will show you sections cut from Firestone Tires, special brand mail order tires, and others. See the Extra Values you get in Firestone Tires at prices no higher than special brand tires.

6
5
4
3
2
1
6
CORD PLIES UNDER THE TREAD

GUM-DIPPED CORDS

The Firestone patented Gum-Dipping process transforms the cotton cords into a strong, tough, sinewy unit. Liquid rubber penetrates every cord and coats every fiber, guarding against internal friction and heat, greatly increasing the strength of the cord body, and giving longer tire life.

TWO EXTRA CORD PLIES UNDER THE TREAD

This is a patented construction, and the two extra cord plies are so placed that you get 56% stronger bond between tread and cord body, and 26% greater protection against punctures and blowouts. It sets a new standard for tire performance on high speed cars.

QUIET, SAFE, LONG-WEARING NON-SKID TREAD

Tough, thick rubber specially compounded for long, slow wear. Effective non-skid gives greater traction and safe, quiet performance.

Firestone
OLDFIELD TYPE

TIRE SIZE	CASH PRICE EACH	CASH PRICE PER PAIR
4.40-21	$4.79	$9.30
4.50-20	5.35	10.38
4.50-21	5.43	10.54
4.75-19	6.33	12.32
5.00-19	6.65	12.90
5.25-18	7.53	14.60
5.25-21	8.15	15.82
6.00-19 H.D.	10.85	21.04
6.50-19 H.D.	12.30	23.86
7.00-20 H.D.	14.65	28.42

Other sizes proportionately low.

Firestone
SENTINEL TYPE

TIRE SIZE	CASH PRICE EACH	CASH PRICE PER PAIR
4.40-21	$3.95	$7.66
4.50-20	4.30	8.34
4.50-21	4.37	8.46
4.75-19	5.12	9.94
5.00-19	5.39	10.46
5.25-21	6.63	12.86

Other sizes proportionately low.

Firestone
COURIER TYPE

4.40-21	$3.63	$7.04
4.50-21	3.98	7.74
30x3½ Cl.	3.57	6.92

Firestone
OLDFIELD TYPE TRUCK & BUS

TIRE SIZE	CASH PRICE EACH	CASH PRICE PER PAIR
30x5 H.D.	$15.45	$29.96
32x6 H.D.	26.50	51.00
34x7 H.D.	36.40	70.60
6.00-20 H.D.	14.50	28.14
6.50-20 H.D.	16.30	31.62
7.50-20 H.D.	26.45	51.60
9.00-20 H.D.	46.50	90.40
9.75-20 H.D.	61.65	120.00

Other sizes proportionately low.

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Say good-bye to "two-hour"soaking! Just dip your seed in Improved Semesan Bel—and plant. It protects seed pieces against rotting. It controls seed-borne scab and Rhizoctonia fully as well as formaldehyde and corrosive sublimate soak methods. And in time and labor, it costs you far less than either of these mussy, old-fashioned seed potato treatments!

Yields Increased 13 to 20%

Sixty-two miles of test rows in 18 different states have proved that this new Semesan Bel is in every way a better seed treatment. Many tests by practical growers have resulted in yield increases ranging from 13% to 20%. One grower writes: "Last year we had the best yield we have ever had, and I lay it entirely to Improved Semesan Bel."

For full crop protection treat all seed with Improved Semesan Bel. One pound treats 70 to 80 bushels, for as little as 1½c per bushel.

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Grinding Limestone on the Farm

By J. B. R. DICKEY

A GOOD many pages have been written on how easily and cheaply the farmer could lime his land by purchasing a small pulverizer and grinding up the limestone on his own farm. Machinery for home grinding has been on the market for 15 or 20 years and has had pretty thorough trial. Some farmers have given enthusiastic testimony. There are some localities where machines are in pretty regular operation, but somehow the proposition has not been the means of completely solving the lime problem.

There are two or three types of grinders suitable for operation with farm power. The most common type is the "hammer mill." This may or may not be combined with a jaw crusher to reduce the stone before it goes to the mill. The mill itself consists of a heavy steel cylinder with a feed opening at the top and grate bars or a screen at the bottom. In the center of the cylinder a number of steel hammers are swung on a rapidly revolving horizontal shaft. Stone falling into the cylinder is struck as it falls and battered back and forth between the hammers and the breaker plates on the sides of the cylinder until it is fine enough to fall through the grate at the bottom. With the high speed required for proper operation, the stone seems to be reduced to dust by almost a single blow of the hammers.

Pennsylvania Limestone

The other type of grinder is a preliminary jaw crusher which reduces the stone as small as possible before it goes into a steel burr mill, similar to a large feed mill, or to a series of steel rolls which crack and grind it. Sometimes the stone passes through rolls and then goes on to a burr mill. The roll and burr mills are usually equipped with screens which sift out the fine material and return the coarse to the rolls or burrs for further grinding.

One of the difficulties in grinding Pennsylvania limestone is the hardness of the stone. In some states, good stone may be quarried, which is relatively soft, and consequently easy to grind. For stone such as we have in our limestone valleys, which will often strike sparks when hit with a hammer, grinding is a much slower proposition, as well as much harder on the mill. Most of the hammer mills on the market are manufactured in the West and the South.

Impurities in limestone not only reduce the percentage of lime, and consequently its value, but these impurities are largely silica. Silica is very abrasive and will wear hammers, bars and burrs very much more rapidly than will a relatively pure stone. Some of this impure stone is rather soft, but that in the northern counties is so tough that it is extremely hard to drill, quarry and grind, as well as very wearing on grinding machinery. Deposits of this reddish limestone, filled with fossils, occurs in many of the northeastern counties where the soil is very sour and commercial lime expensive, but several attempts to grind it have been rather unsuccessful.

Other Impurities

Another form of impurity, which must be avoided, consists of nodules or veins of flint or chert bedded in the stone. Chunks of this material are often gathered up along with limestone from the fields. Much of it looks somewhat like limestone, but the limestone can always be scratched with iron, while flint and chert cannot; neither can they be ground without excessive wear on the mill

Before attempting either grinding or burning of limestone, the quality of which is not known, an analysis should be secured. Appearance is a very poor guide as to quality Unless the stone shows over 90 per cent total calcium and magnesium carbonate it is doubtful if its development should be attempted unless other liming materials are well nigh unobtainable.

The degree of fineness to which limestone can be ground with a small outfit has been a source of disappointment and dissatisfaction to many farmers. In the Middle West, agricultural lime has always meant limestone, and seldom very fine ground limestone. Trainloads of one-quarter inch quarry screenings have been spread on the land, and have given satisfactory results by virtue of being used at the rate of four or five tons per acre.

Fine Preferred

In Pennsylvania, the trade requirements are different. At the start, in order to sell raw limestone to farmers accustomed to hydrated or burned and slaked lime, a very fine ground article was necessary. Our farmers were accustomed to relatively light applications at frequent intervals. The finer limestone fitted the needs of such a system. The farmer accustomed to high lime prices did not object to the price the manufacturers had to charge in order to produce limestone nearly as fine as flour.

It is useless for the farmer to try to produce a product in a cheap, low-powered mill which will approximate in fineness the output of a million-dollar plant. With properly adjusted, and unworn, grate bars, a hammer mill run at the recommended speed should show comparatively little material coarser than ten mesh, (ten wires to the inch), although as the bars wear more coarse pieces drop through. However, there will be 20 to 25 per cent between ten and 20 mesh another 20 to 25 per cent between 20 and 40 mesh. Most commercial limestone will all pass a 40-mesh screen, and usually 75 per cent or more will pass a 100-mesh screen. The average for a hammer mill is not over 25 or 30 per cent through 100 mesh, although with high speed 50 per cent of 100-mesh dust has been produced.

Average Results

We probably cannot figure on much immediate benefit from the particles coarser than 40 mesh, though eventually they will dissolve. In the long run, this gives a lasting improvement to fertility by storing the soil with slowly available lime, but it is hard for the farmer to see it, and especially hard to sell him anything but very fine ground stone. Of course, if one is grinding his own rock at little cost the idea of a heavy application has everything in its favor.

With a 16 or 20-mesh screen on the burr or roll mill a product which is finer, and consequently more salable can be produced, but still it is hard to get more than 35 or 40 per cent of 100-mesh dust, a great deal of the product will be just about fine enough to pass the screen. Attempts have been made to put a screen on a hammer mill and regrind the coarse material. Although this helped, somewhat, the size of the returned particles was small and the impact, when struck in the air by the hammers, was hardly sufficient to break them satisfactorily. Where one is grinding for sale it might be better to simply screen out the coarser particles and sell them for concrete work or perhaps for chicken grit. While limestone does not last as long as "pearl" or flinty chicken grit, it does supply the birds with the lime usually furnished in the form of oyster shells.

The output of farm size grinders depends on several factors. A burr mill with a 20-horsepower gas tractor engine will seldom grind much over a ton per hour when equipped with a 16-mesh screen. A hammer mill, without a jaw crusher will, with similar power, grind two or three tons per hour, but it will not make it as fine, and will require an extra man to reduce the stone to about the size of a brick or less before feeding. The average size hammer mill combined with a jaw crusher will not do much over a ton per hour, although a 16-horsepower steam engine will pull a larger size capable of two to two and one-half tons

Speed Important

With a hammer mill, speed and snap of operation are of vital importance for fine and rapid grinding. The recommended speed is 1,400 to 2,000 revolutions per minute, depending on the machine. With the average gas tractor, with small drive pulley, it is hard to get and maintain this speed without a "jack shaft" to step up the belt speed. When the mill is fed the speed is apt to slow down, the motor loses power, and everything drags. The large drive pulley on a steam engine is a great help in securing proper speed, and any loss of speed with steam means a gain in power, giving much greater steadiness of speed and operation. Some very fine grinding has been done with hammer mills run at very high speed. How fast it is safe to run such a machine is a question for the manufacturer to decide rather than the operator.

An elevator for the ground stone is a good investment since it costs only about $100, requires little power, and saves one man a mean, dusty job. The writer has seen several small hammer mills permanently installed in a shed where the stone comes in on a car and track, preferably at about the level of the pulverizer opening, and the mill discharged into a bin at a lower level, making an elevator unnecessary.

The idea of a number of farmers banding together to buy a pulverizer, each using it in turn, has apparent financial advantages, but seldom works out very well. Just as with an automobile or any other machine, the first use is apt to be the best. The best plan seems to be for the owner to take the grinder from farm to farm and do each man's work at so much per ton, just as our threshing is done by the bushel. This plan has worked out fairly well. The price charged with a hammer mill has usually been around $2 per ton, though if the farmer broke the stone to the proper size for feeding it might be done for $1.50, where considerable quantities are ground and the distance between operations not too great.

Calculations

The amount ground can be calculated in various ways. Some of the better machines have a weighing device on the elevator which trips and records every hundred pounds. Sometimes the circumference and height of the cone under the elevator are measured and the volume calculated. A cubic foot will usually weigh about 100 pounds, and the tonnage can be arrived at with fair accuracy. With rather extensive operations a more expensive, and consequently better built machine can be purchased than would be warranted for small individual operations.

It would seem that with good management the use of the small pulverizer is a practical solution of the lime problem for those parts of Pennsylvania which have satisfactory limestone, provided one is satisfied to use rather coarse material at liberal rates and perhaps at longer intervals instead of small amounts every rotation. Most of the dissatisfaction with the proposition has been due to expecting more than was reasonable in the way of output and fineness. To cover depreciation, fuel and labor, one should figure on $1.50 to $2 as the cost of grinding a ton of stone.

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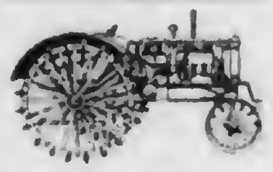

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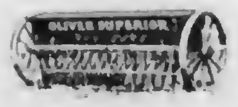

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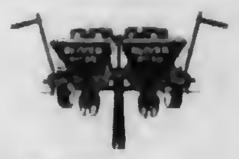

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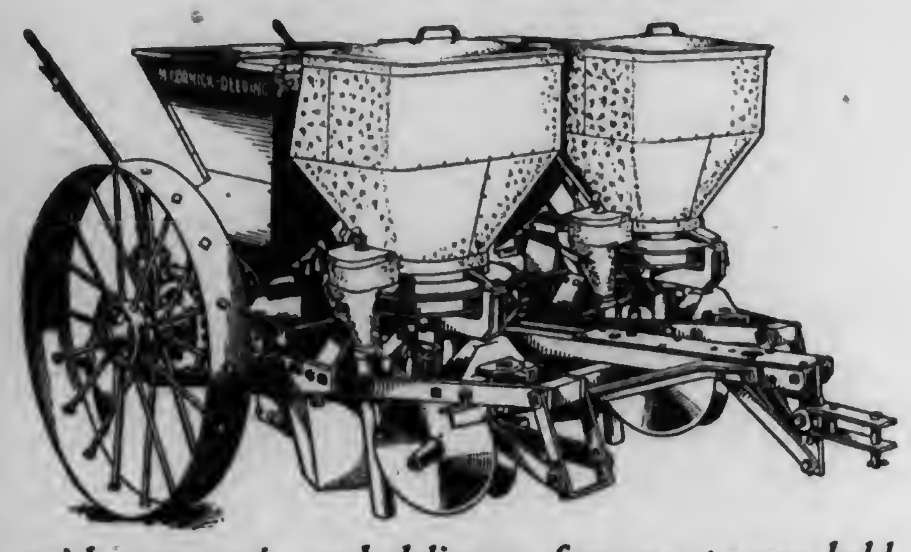

with automatic seed delivery; furrow openers held under spring pressure; adjustments for planting deep or shallow; and many other features

EVERY feature of this new planter contributes to accuracy and long life. The frame is strong and rigidly braced. The tires are extra wide. Furrow openers hold firmly to their work, planting in a straight line that makes for easy cultivating later on. Adjustments enable you to plant at intervals of 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, or 20 inches, and in rows 32, 34, 36, or 38 inches apart.

You can plant up to 12 acres a day with the new single-row McCormick-Deering ... 20 acres a day with the 2-row. Fertilizer attachments—available on special order—deposit the fertilizer near the seed, where it should be, rather than on the seed.

See this new planter at the McCormick-Deering dealer's the first chance you get. Write for the new 24-page booklet "Planting and Digging Potatoes the McCormick-Deering Way."

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Power-Driven
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is the machine that puts the power of the tractor into the harvest. It is built with plenty of reserve strength for work at fast speeds in hard soils. One- and two-row sizes. Ask the dealer to demonstrate.

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Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

W. S.—I have found buckwheat to be a very good grain with which to get a stand of grass. You will get it sown sooner than you would wheat. Do not sow more than one bushel per acre; three pecks might be better.

Seven pounds of Kentucky bluegrass, four each of redtop, orchard grass, timothy and brome grass and five pounds of alsike clover will make a good pasture mix too. Since you cannot apply any lime I would not sow any red clover.

* * *

J. A. H.—One acre of good sweet clover will add as much plant food to the soil, if all of it is turned into the soil, as twenty tons of manure, so good authorities say. When we think of this we wonder why more farmers do not grow sweet clover. This plant will grow on all kinds of thin land if well drained and limed. There are thousands of unprofitable acres of land that could be made profitable by being limed and sown to sweet clover and this clover would do the rest if left alone. The owners are perfectly able to lose the use of the land. Why can they not afford to discontinue farming land that is not paying them anything?

Sow Canada field peas and oats, one and one-half bushels of each per acre. I would not plow these down in July but chop them up with a disk or cutaway harrow and sow to soy beans. These I would also disk up in September and sow to vetch (15 pounds) and sow two bushels of wheat with the vetch.

You suggest buckwheat instead of soy beans, but the latter is much better. Bear in mind it is better to disk these crops than to plow them down when a crop is to follow.

* * *

D. D. Y.—Your state (Virginia) is a good place in which to grow lespedeza, but I would never sow it in wheat in the spring. If I sowed it in wheat I would sow it when the wheat is sown. It is an annual and requires the entire season to mature. As I see it this plant has but one place to be seeded and that is in the permanent pasture in February or the first of March.

* * *

I. N. H.—Ground limestone may be applied in any month of the year and it may lie on the land indefinitely before it is harrowed in and still give good results, but not so with burnt lime. The latter should be harrowed in at once or before it gets wet.

* * *

J. L. T.—Oats and Sudan grass are not companionable for the reason that the former is a cool weather and the latter a warm weather plant. Canada field peas and oats go together very well, while soy beans and Sudan grass like each other very well. It will be more profitable in West Virginia to grow oats than barley.

* * *

D. F. W.—It is too bad that you have lost your county agent. This official would cost you forty-five cents each year if you have a farm valued at $3,000. He would be worth much more than that to test your soils for acidity, to cull your poultry flock, to give information about the fertilizers and to help keep the farm organization together.

Your sweet clover will be ready to cut this spring by June 10th and that will be in plenty of time to sow the ground to soy beans. The best crop of soy beans I ever grew on Woodbine was sown June 16th.

Yes, in sowing alfalfa on sweet clover stubble I would apply at least 300 pounds of superphosphate per acre. If a proper seed bed can be made by disking that sweet clover stubble it will be better for the alfalfa. Both sweet clover and alfalfa require a loose surface soil and a firm subsoil.

ALFALFA
demands
plenty
of
potash

FAILURES of alfalfa or clover hay are usually due to lack of available potash. These hays contain as much potash as lime. Each ton requires potash equal to 75 pounds of muriate of potash.

Top-dress your alfalfa at seeding and annually with 500 pounds of 0-10-10 fertilizer per acre. This produces low-cost hay from long-lived, high-yielding stands. If you cannot get 0-10-10 use 100 pounds of muriate of potash and 300 pounds of 16% superphosphate per acre. Potash costs little and pays big!

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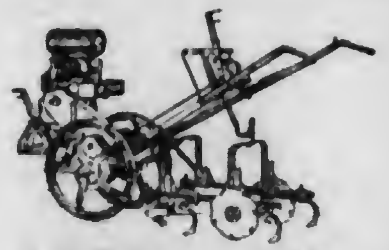

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Keene Forestry Associates, Dept. P. F. Keene, N.H.

SOME FACTS about Farm Machine Prices

The statement is made that farmers are not purchasing much-needed farm equipment because implement prices are out of line with the prices of farm products. We would all like to see higher prices for the products of the farm and the manufacturers would all like to make further reductions in prices of farm equipment if their costs permitted them to do so.

Present farm machine prices would not give any one in the industry more than a living profit if the production and sales were anywhere near normal; and, based on the present small demand, farm equipment prices are entirely too low for any profit to the industry.

Profit and Loss

That the farm equipment industry has not profiteered is proved by the profit and loss accounts of the various companies. They show that earnings run in cycles—good years and bad years—for the farm equipment manufacturer just as they do for the farmer. 1929, for instance, was a good year for both manufacturer and farmer; 1930 not so good; and 1931 a year of distress.

Go over the manufacturers' earnings for the last thirty years and you find that average earnings on the capital invested have been less than ordinary bank interest; and remember that these earnings were made on sales all over the world, and on a large volume of business done by some of these companies in motor trucks, industrial tractors, road machinery, and other equipment not sold to farmers.

That the farm equipment industry will show a substantial loss for 1931 is clearly indicated by the reports already published of four of the leading full-line farm equipment manufacturers, showing a combined loss of over six hundred thousand dollars, which would have been much greater if it were not for their business in other countries and the sale of equipment other than farm machinery.

Depreciation Losses

To get some idea of the tremendous drop in the earning power of the implement industry, consider for a moment what has happened to the prices of the stocks of the prominent implement companies. The price of 12 shares of stock—one share each of both common and preferred stocks of six of the large implement companies—on February 17 was $272, while at the high of a few years ago it was $1508. Here is a depreciation of 82 per cent. One of the reasons for this terrific decline in stock prices is that implement companies lack earning power, even with equipment prices at present levels. This in turn is due to the low prices of farm products and a consequent lack of purchasing power by farmers.

Price Trends in the Automotive Industry

The question is sometimes asked why the farm equipment industry cannot do the same as the automotive industry, that is, improve quality and lower the price.

Our answer is that this is exactly what our industry has done and is doing.

In the development of the farm tractor, which is comparable with a motor car, improvements and price reductions made are fully equal to the record of the motor car industry.

A standard two-plow tractor which sold in 1914 for $1450 now sells for $810—a reduction of $640 or 44 per cent and a far better tractor at that. In 1914 a three-plow tractor sold for $1835; today, a more powerful tractor, vastly better in design and efficiency, sells for $1050.

Remember, the tractor manufacturers in the last five years have had a volume only one-thirtieth as large as that of the motor car builders. In view of this fact, the record of our industry in improving quality and lowering prices is especially noteworthy.

Twenty years ago the tractor and motor car industries were in the developmental stage, with every opportunity ahead for reduction in cost through improvement of design, standardization, use of labor-saving machinery, better processes, and quantity production, because of an ever-increasing market. The economies in manufacturing methods were more than sufficient to offset the increased cost of material and labor brought on by the war.

This was not the case with binders, threshing machines, horse-drawn plows, and other machinery, which had reached their peak of development long before and where all economies of mass production had been worked out to the lowest point before the cost of materials, labor, taxes and other items increased. When the war brought these increases they could not be absorbed or offset by manufacturing economies as in the case of the automotive industry.

Declining Demand for Old Lines

Moreover, the demand for binders and threshers was lessened by the advent of the combine; the demand for horse-drawn tools was affected by the introduction of tractor-drawn tools, with the result that the production of all these older lines was greatly reduced.

To illustrate: The sale of horse-drawn grain binders in the United States during the last ten years has been less than one-fifth of the volume sold in a like period thirty years ago. The actual sales of horse-drawn grain binders in 1931 were about one-tenth of the sales made in 1902.

Even as late as 1914, the total number of grain binders produced was 215,386, while in 1930 it had dropped to 46,166. No government figures are out for 1931, but those in a position to know estimate a production of about 17,000 machines, including tractor binders.

We have singled out the grain binder because this machine is most often used as a yardstick in making price comparisons. As a matter of fact, the position of the binder in agriculture is comparatively insignificant. It is vastly different from what it was twenty or thirty years ago. The American farmer's investment in grain binders during the five years, 1926-1930, amounts to less than 2 per cent of his total outlay in that period for all farm equipment. What is true of the binder may also be said of other horse-drawn equipment, the production of which has been greatly lessened by the advent of the tractor and other power equipment.

The old-line, horse-drawn tools have increased in price since 1913 for the simple reason that post-war increases in costs of labor, materials, and fixed overhead could neither be counteracted by an increased factory production nor offset by improved manufacturing processes. Economies already made could not be made again. In the automotive industry these economies were still to come; on the old-line implements they had already been made.

Factory Overhead

The cost of any machine is divided into three parts—labor, material, and overhead. Overhead is a fixed charge and consists of taxes, insurance, depreciation, upkeep of factory and equipment, etc. These items are as much a part of the cost of a machine as material and direct labor. It can be readily understood that if this unavoidable fixed expense must be charged against a small number of machines, the cost per machine is much greater than if the fixed expense were spread over a large number of machines.

Costs of material and labor and overhead are, of course, higher than in 1913 and this, taken with a reduction in the number manufactured and consequent increase of overhead costs per unit, makes it a mathematical certainty that these machines must now cost more to build than in the past.

Labor and Material Costs

The other elements of manufacturing costs—labor and material—are really inseparable. The wages paid to labor by the manufacturer in the implement factory is a very important item, and yet this labor is only a small percentage of the total labor charge in the cost to manufacture. A large part of the price paid for materials goes to wages paid previously to labor which transformed the ore, coal, and timber into steel, iron, fuel, and lumber, which are the finished products used by the implement maker.

In addition, a large proportion of all transportation charges is labor costs.

It is true that the farmer pays the freight on the goods from the factory, but the implement manufacturer must pay freight on two tons of raw materials, fuel, etc., going into the plant for every ton of manufactured product going out of it. Going back a little further, the manufacturer of steel pays freight on four tons of material going into his works for every ton of finished steel going out.

It is, therefore, not only the wages paid in the implement factories, but the labor costs in the forests, the sawmills, iron mines, coal mines, coking plants, and steel mills, and the labor cost in transportation that chiefly determine manufacturing costs.

Efficiency of Perfected Old Lines

This industry has always believed that improvement in the efficiency of farm equipment is just as sound and just as necessary as improvement in the efficiency of industrial equipment. We believe, and farmers concur with us in this belief, that it would be a disastrous mistake to halt such improvement simply to save a few dollars here or there on the price of machines.

The True Measure of Value

These better implements will do more work and last longer and are cheaper to use per acre or per bushel than ever before. As convincing evidence of the progress that has been made by our industry in this direction, again consider the grain binder.

For the past five years the farmers of the United States as a whole have paid out for grain binders of all kinds, including tractor binders, only one-half as much, and during the year 1931 only one-fifth as much, as in the good old days of lower binder prices that some people like to talk about. Yet the best statistics available indicate that grain binders today are cutting practically the same acreage as thirty years ago, the combine harvesting little if any more than the increase in acreage.

Similar progress has been made in all other lines of farm machines. More years of useful life and efficient operation have been built into them. Repairs requirements have been greatly reduced, due to better design, better materials, and better heat-treating processes. As a direct result of these important improvements farm equipment actually costs less than ever before. This fact should not be overlooked when comparing prices of pre-war and present-day machinery.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FARM EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS
608 SO. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

No. 1—3-5-32.

UBIKO

All Mash Starter Gives "MUCH BETTER RESULTS"

In chick raising, as in everything else, good results come from careful planning and the use of proper materials Our users have definitely demonstrated that Ubiko All-Mash Starter actually does bring better results under practical conditions.

"On March 5, I started 300 White Leghorn chicks on the Ubiko All-Mash Starter, and on May 25, they averaged 1¾ pounds each, as that was when I sold out the cockerels.

I also received the first pullet egg on July 10, and at present they are doing good, 50% which is above average.

On July 10, I started another bunch of Barred Rocks which at present, August 21, average 1¼ pounds.

I have used a number of high grade feeds, but I find I have much better results with your Ubiko All-Mash Starter, than we have had before, therefore we certainly speak a good word for your feeds."—W.F.Stanley, Wheelersburg, Ohio.

The Reason Lies in the Mixture

The following ingredients are important in growth production:

Kraco Milk Sugar feed provides ample lactose (milk sugar) for promoting health and growth and guards against coccidiosis.

Dicapho Calcium Phosphate provides calcium phosphate in its most digestible form. 50% more digestible than bone meal.

Cod Liver Oil and yellow corn meal give ample quantities of vitamins D and A, both of which must be present for normal growth.

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36 pages of valuable information . . .
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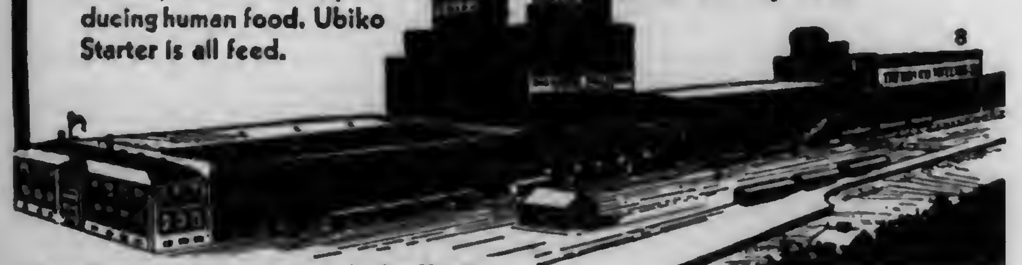

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	100	500
White Leghorn	$7.95	$39.75
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3- AND 6-WEEKS OLD—Started stock from the same splendid breeding flocks.
White & Brown Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes. Send for literature.
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Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Legh.	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
Barron Str. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	7.00	32.50	60.00
Barred Rox or R. I. Reds	8.00	37.50	70.00

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Best Quality CHICKS

From 2 & 3-yr.-old Breeders.	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$7.00	$32.50	$60.
S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns	7.00	32.50	60
S.C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70

Light Mix., $5.00 per 100. Heavy Mix., $6.00 per 100. 100% live delivery postpaid. Write for free circular.
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Stock.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.00	$37.50	$60.00
English Barron Str. S.C.W. Leg.	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00

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White Leghorn Quality Chicks
FERRIS & HOLLYWOOD STRAINS

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Buy chicks from the old reliable farm, they never disappoint. We are breeders of Large Type Leghorns. Layers of large chalky white eggs. Write for our catalog. It's free.
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Hollywood Leghorn Chicks

HOLLYWOOD STRAIN

from our 1,200 breeders. Our breeders are direct HOLLYWOOD STRAIN and are noted for their size & heavy production of chalky white eggs. Cir. free. Write for prices. Visitors welcome.
HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN FARM, Box36, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS AT LOW PRICES

Postpaid in lots of	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$27.50	$50.00
Special Leghorns Wyckoff	7.00	32.50	60.00
Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60.00

Light Mixed, $5-100; Heavy Mixed, $6-100.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

THE egg market has strengthened somewhat, and many producers of baby chicks report that orders are coming in rapidly. This is encouraging to all concerned.

* * *

POULTRYMEN of New Jersey are considerably wrought up over the new state budget, which, if adopted as proposed, will withdraw state funds from all poultry work at the Experiment Station, including the extension service and egg-laying contests, and also from the blood-testing and certification work of the State Department of Agriculture. It is hoped that these items may be restored before the budget is passed, in view of the importance of poultry keeping to New Jersey.

* * *

I HAVE about 1,800 Leghorn chicks which were hatched in late January and early February, and up to March 1st losses have been but four per cent, of which 30 chicks were destroyed by a rat which got into a brooder house. A poultryman in the neighborhood who is starting a flock of Barred Rocks tells me that he has lost but eight out of 400 in two weeks. This is his first experience with blood-tested chicks, and he seems to be pleased with the results.

* * *

IN regard to the rats, I believe that the mild winter has helped them to multiply more rapidly than usual. I don't remember ever having lost chicks by rats before. This fellow gnawed his way in, but we were ready for him on his second visit and his gnawing is done. A few days later we dispossessed a family of rats which had become established in the double wall of another brooder building, and when Toby the Airedale was through with them, papa and mama rat and their old-fashioned family of ten had totally lost their appetites for spring chicken.

Poultry Problems

A Beginner

I have a small place and am going to try my luck with chickens. Will you kindly advise me which kinds are the best layers and most profitable?

I am building a coop 10x14 feet and eight feet high. Is that large enough for about 75 laying hens?

Fred Schoonmaker.

MOST commercial poultrymen keep S. C. White Leghorns, while two other very good breeds of heavier birds are Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. I think you will do better if you keep but one breed, whichever one you choose. Be sure to get good stock, and if you buy chicks, get them from blood-tested breeders.

It is the rule to allow from three and one-half to four square feet of floor space to a bird. Your 10x14 foot house would accommodate only 40 Leghorns or 30 to 35 Reds or Rocks. Crowding them closer than this would lead to trouble. R. L. S.

Leg Weakness

We have been losing chickens for quite awhile. The first symptom is a weakness in the legs. Some get a diarrhea, some get blind of one eye which will be swollen. They get lighter in weight until they die. I don't think I have ever been able to save one yet. T. C. Gardner.
York county, Pa.

IT is quite possible that your birds have intestinal worms. I suggest that you give them a worm remedy, such as the worm capsule, and if the birds do not improve in a few weeks write me again, describing symptoms more fully, especially the condition of the internal organs. R. L. S.

Rye Bread

Please advise me if it is all right to feed chickens with rye bread. If so to what extent? J. Laume
Montgomery county, Pa.

YOU could probably feed a limited amount of the bread to laying hens, say a loaf per day to 100 birds without harm. The bread could be soaked in water until soft, and then mixed with enough laying mash so that the whole was crumbly, giving the mixture as an appetizer at noon. R. L. S.

Enlarged Livers

Would you please give me some information about chickens which die with enlarged liver? Mr. George Glerl.

ENLARGED livers are present in a number of poultry disorders, among them infectious leukemia and fowl cholera. The latter occurs commonly during the winter months, and the liver in this case may be grayish or covered with red specks, and is usually soft. Infected birds often have a diarrhea.

It would take a poultry pathologist to determine the cause of the trouble, and you might get some help from your county agent if you were to call on him for aid.

I suggest that you remove all ailing birds, give the quarters a thorough cleaning and disinfecting, and add enough potassium permanganate to the drinking water to give it a wine color, until the trouble clears up. R. L. S.

Sick Turkey

I have a sick turkey gobbler; just bought him one week ago. Two days ago he was on the ground in the morning not able to walk. I found he had worms. Gave him a worm capsule, also a few drops of turpentine, but he is no better. This morning I gave him some bread with cod-liver oil on. He does not seem to have any use of his legs. I have lost one tom this winter with blackhead.

If you have any remedy for blackhead, would like to have it and a good way to treat soil to purify it around chicken houses. Mrs. C. S. Tinley.

I BELIEVE that the best thing for you to do in the case of your sick tom is to see if you can get any adjustment from the person who sold you the turkey.

If you care to treat the bird, it would probably be all right to worm him again in a week or so, meanwhile giving him good care and trying to get him to eat. Blackhead is generally considered incurable.

The best way to treat soil around hen houses is to plow or dig it up, liming heavily, and then stirring it up from time to time.

If you raise turkeys, the only safe way is to keep them as far from common fowls as possible, on clean ground where chickens have never been. Otherwise you are almost certain to have losses in the turkeys. R. L. S.

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You can't buy better chicks no matter what you pay. Our Chicks from Purebred Hogan-Tested Flocks of the **World's Finest Bloodlines.** They will bring you an income when everything else fails on the farm. They're bred and cultured to **grow larger, mature quicker and produce 200 eggs or more per hen.** You need the extra dollars the additional eggs and pounds of meat will bring. Make every cent count by raising **Sieb's OVERSIZE CHICKS.** We have one grade only, **THE BEST.** 100% live delivery prepaid, guaranteed. **Catalog FREE.** Sieb's Chicks qualified to win in this year's Chick Growing Contest.

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Wh., Bf., Br. Legs., Ancs., Hvy. Assorted	$1.88	$3.50	$6.50	$31.25
Brd., Wh., Bf. Rocks S.C.Reds, Wh.Wyand.	2.13	4.00	7.50	36.25
Wh. & Bf. Orps., S.L.Wyand., R.C.Reds	2.38	4.50	8.50	41.25
Wh. & Blk. Mins. Hvy. & Lt. Assorted	1.63	3.00	5.50	26.25
Light Assorted	1.38	2.50	4.50	21.25

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Feed Your Baby Chicks
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CHICK STARTER

The Cod Liver Oil and Buttermilk content of this well-balanced food provides the life-giving essentials Baby Chicks need for growth and health. Rich in Vitamins and easily digested.
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Twenty-one years of continuous breeding for production has developed a heavy-laying strain from trap-nested, pedigreed foundation stock. You must have good chicks to succeed. Get them direct from the largest breeder of S.C.R.I. Reds.

FREE CATALOG describes matings and gives feeding hints. Write today.

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3 Drops Daily *SAVES BABY CHICKS*

Says Pennsylvania Poultryman, "Could never raise more than half of my baby chicks. I have now been using Bourbon Poultry Medicine for three years and seldom lose a chick."

BOURBON Poultry Medicine

Brings Baby Chicks thru first six weeks, strong, vigorous, disease-resisting. Makes pullets mature early, keeps hens laying. Small size 60c. Half pint $1.00. Pint $1.60. At all Druggists, or by mail prepaid.
BOURBON REMEDY CO., Box 8, Lexington, Ky.

CHICKS S. C. Large Eng. White Leghorns, $8.00 100; $37.50-500; $70.00-1,000. Barred Rocks, $8.00-100; $37.50-500; $75.00-1,000. Mixed, $6.00-100. Heavy, $7.00-100. Order Direct from Adv. or Catalog Free. 100% Guaranteed.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box 4, McAlisterville, Pa.

Wonderful Success

In Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and can cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 502, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. One of the oldest and strongest banks in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 502,
Waterloo, Iowa

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
S.C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$3.75	$7.00	$33.50	$65
Anconas & Bl. Leghorns	2.00	4.00	7.50	36.00	70
Brd. & Wh. Ply. Rocks	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75
Bl. Rocks & R.I. Reds	2.25	4.50	8.50	41.25	80
R.C. Wh. Wyandottes	2.25	4.50	8.50	41.25	80
Black Giants-Jerseys	3.25	6.25	12.00		
Heavy mixed broilers	2.00	3.75	7.00	33.50	65
Light mixed broilers	1.75	3.25	6.00	28.75	55

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Free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns	$7	$32.50	$60
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	7	32.50	60
Barred Rocks	8	37.50	70

Light Mixed, $5.00-100; Heavy Mixed, $6.00-100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bred for size and egg production. Free catalog.
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QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns	$7.00	$32.50	$60
Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70
S. C. Reds	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed	6.00	27.50	50
Light Mixed	5.00	25.00	45

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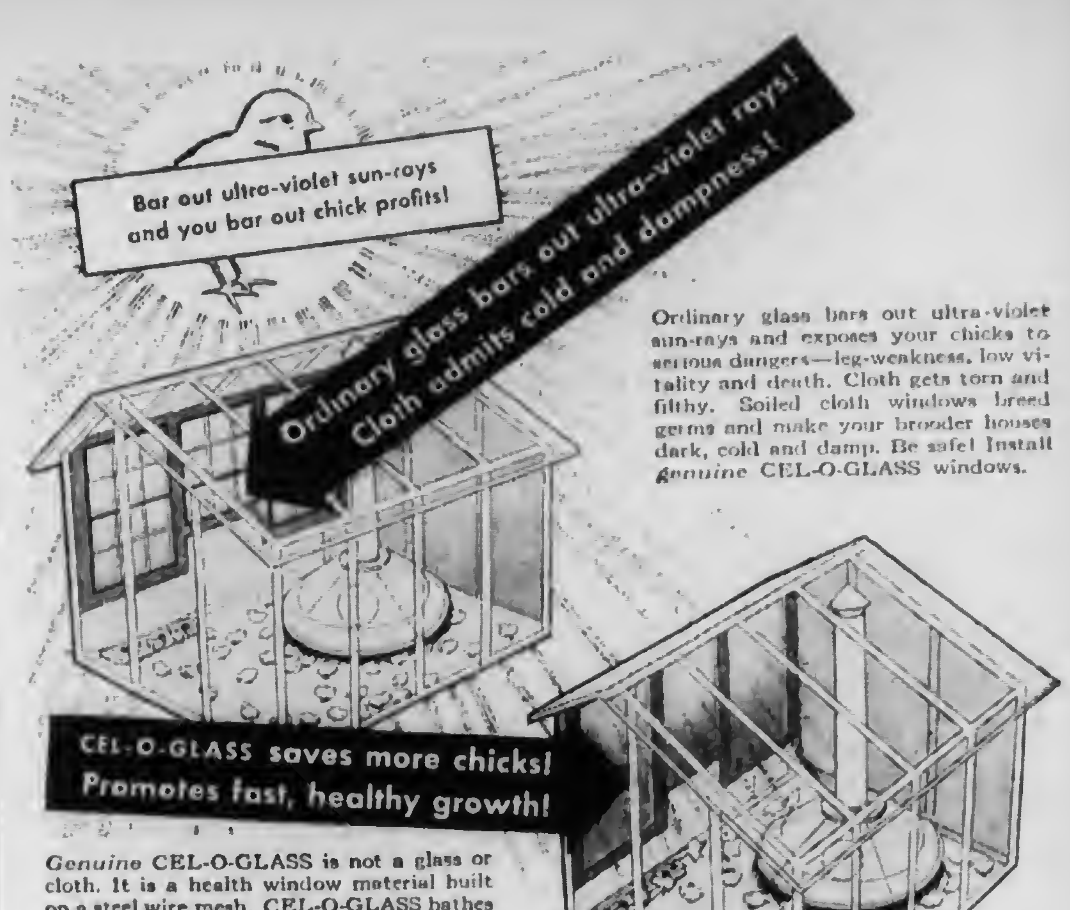
C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAlisterville, Penna.

When writing Advertisers please mention The Pennsylvania Farmer.


Bar out ultra-violet sun-rays and you bar out chick profits!
Ordinary glass bars out ultra-violet rays! Cloth admits cold and dampness!
CEL-O-GLASS saves more chicks! Promotes fast, healthy growth!

Ordinary glass bars out ultra-violet sun-rays and exposes your chicks to serious dangers—leg-weakness, low vitality and death. Cloth gets torn and filthy. Soiled cloth windows breed germs and make your brooder houses dark, cold and damp. Be safe! Install *genuine* CEL-O-GLASS windows.

Genuine CEL-O-GLASS is not a glass or cloth. It is a health window material built on a steel wire mesh. CEL-O-GLASS bathes your chicks with the rich ultra-violet sun-rays. These vital rays of sunshine cause the chicks' blood to manufacture Vitamin D, which means faster, healthier growth. They prevent leg-weakness, promote the building of bone and body tissue, and help keep the house free from disease.

Would you like an extra $100 on every 100 chicks?

CEL-O-GLASS and good care will do it!

The major difficulties in chick raising come during the first 10 weeks—the chick "*danger-period.*" That's when ordinary glass windows and soiled cloth cause sunlight starvation. Chicks die off right and left or have to be culled out later because of colds, rickets, leg-weakness, low vitality and paralysis.

Because of these things poultry authorities tell us that the average farmer gets *only 24 laying pullets out of 100 chicks.* (50 are cockerels and the "danger-period" gets the other 26.)

But with CEL-O-GLASS windows and good, careful management, you can have *40 or more laying pullets instead of 24.* That makes *16 extra pullets.* The average bird lays for at least 2 years. So (at 150 eggs each per year) those 16 extra pullets would produce about *4800 extra eggs.* At 25¢ per dozen (average price over a 12-month period), that's $100.

Properly installed, *genuine* CEL-O-GLASS will give excellent service for 5 years and longer. For longest life, install on vertical frames to swing up under the roof or to the sides, or slide down in back of the front, just under the opening.

IMPORTANT! 30,000 dealers handle genuine CEL-O-GLASS. When you buy insist on your dealer giving you genuine CEL-O-GLASS. Accept no substitutes.
BRANDED FOR YOUR PROTECTION

© 1932, Acetol Products, Inc.

$500 in Cash Prizes!

Contest open to farmers and poultrymen whether users of CEL-O-GLASS or not. Get free entry blank from your CEL-O-GLASS dealer. Very simple if you raise chicks. 24 cash prizes! Contest closes March 20, 1932. See your dealer now, or write direct to us!

CEL-O-GLASS

REG US PAT OFF US PATENT 1,580,287

New—longer life—more ultra-violet sun-rays

You can buy CEL-O-GLASS at hardware, lumber, seed and feed stores. If your local dealers can't supply you, write to us direct. Ask for our free blueprints on brooder houses, laying houses, hog houses and cold frames. Write to: Acetol Products, Inc., Dept. D-32, 260 West Broadway, New York City.

LIVE-LAY-PAY CHICKS

BIG PRODUCERS—BIG EGGS

	per 100
Wh. Leghorns (Eng. Str.	$8.00
Buff & Br. Leghorns & Anc.	8.00
Barred & Wh. Rox & Reds	9.00
Wh. Wyand. & Buff Orps.	9.00
Light Mixed	6.50
Heavy Mixed	7.50

85% Egg Production. Less than extra chicks lost. Customers report 1 to 5-week chicks weighing one lb. Order LIVE-LAY-PAY CHICKS AND SUCCEED. FREE CIRCULAR.
THE ARCHBOLD HATCHERY.
Archbold, Ohio, Box PF, Rupp Bros., Proprietors.

Blood Tested Chicks

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barred Rocks (Aristocrats)	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57	$110
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens)	3.50	6.50	12.00	57	110
S.C.W. Leghorns (T.Bar.)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90

Above chicks are tested 5 years from flocks that average 200 eggs per bird annually. Best money can buy.

—HIGH GRADE UTILITY MATINGS BELOW—

	25	50	100	500	1,000
Tancred or Wyckoff Str. S.C.W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37	$70
Bar. Rocks (Thompson)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90
Heavy Mixed Breeds	2.50	4.50	8.00	37	70
Light Mixed Breeds	2.25	4.00	7.00	32	60

From 2 & 3 year old breeders. 100% arrival postpaid. Coal Brooder stoves cheap. Cata. FREE. Write at once.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-F,
The Dependable Plant. RICHFIELD, PA.

KEYSTONE VITALITY CHICKS Leaders Since 1910

Healthy, Strong and Vigorous, from culled flocks. Cash or C O D Tancred Barron Strain S C White Leghorns, 8c each, $70.00 per 1,000. S C Brown Leghorns, Everlay Strains, 8c each. Barred Rocks, Holterman Strain, 10c each; $90.00 per 1,000; S C Red 11c; S C Black Minorcas, 12c. Mixed Chicks, 7c each; $60.00 per 1,000. Prepaid by Parcel Post. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY,
(The old reliable plant.) Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Blood Tested Free Range Flocks.

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.10	$3.50	$6.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.00	7.50
Rhode Island Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
Broiler Chicks	1.50	3.00	5.50

C O D Shipments. 100% live delivery
C. E. HOCKMAN, Box 305, Mingoville, Pa.

When writing advertisers please mention Pennsylvania Farmer

Mr. Greider's new 2-story laying house that was paid for in one year by net profits on eggs produced the Ful-O-Pep way

MR. and MRS. J. ROY GREIDER, Mt. Joy, Pa.

"...Our egg profits in one year paid for our new 2-story laying house...Having used Ful-O-Pep Feeds for 8 years we are convinced that they are cheaper to use because more profitable..." *writes* MR. J. ROY GREIDER, *who has one of the highest record flocks in Pennsylvania.*

"... Having found poultry to provide the largest source of income on the farm, we decided to increase our laying flock from four hundred to fifteen hundred birds, and erected a two-story laying house ... In April, 1930, we bought 4000 White Leghorn baby chicks and, feeling that we could not afford to take any chances, we raised them the Ful-O-Pep way. Our loss was small and we raised a fine flock of large-bodied, healthy pullets that were able to stand up under heavy production. ... In September we housed 1500 pullets. They laid from 55% to 65% all through the winter months, making a record of 205 eggs per bird, flock average, from Oct. 1, 1930, to Oct. 1, 1931. ... We grade our eggs and market them wholesale, at a premium, and the profits for one year paid for the new laying house, in spite of depression prices."

* * *

Mr. Greider's experience, like thousands of others, proves that Ful-O-Pep Feeds are prosperity builders for poultrymen. And now profits are doubly assured with Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter at the new low prices. See the Quaker Dealer in your district and arrange for a supply of these feeds.

FOR PROFIT

QUAKER
FUL-O-PEP
Chick Starter

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BUY QUAKER FEEDS IN STRIPED SACKS

P. F. Readers Visit Four Nations

(Continued from page 11.)

to Pedro Miguel. This is the only part of the canal that really is a canal; the rest is an enormous dam—Gatun Lake with its 163 square miles of surface and 1,100 miles of shore line. Our boat took us through Culebra Cut, now Gaillard Cut, past famous Contractor's Hill and Gold Hill. Alligators now bask in the sun at the water's edge at these scenes of mighty engineering struggles.

Several hours were spent in automobile exploration on the Pacific side, in Panama City, Ancon, Balboa and in the ancient city of Panama which was destroyed by Morgan and his pirates centuries ago. The better to see this greatest of man's undertakings, and the better to understand why at Panama the sun rises in the Pacific and sets in the Atlantic, eight tour members flew back to Cristobal. They can say that they have made a non-stop flight from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

The third morning after sailing from Cristobal we docked at Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Our trip into the interior by special train took us far from civilization as we know it. We found ox carts mingling with the few automobiles on the main streets of San Pedro, the second largest city of this central American republic. And in the heart of La Lima, another important Honduras town, we found native women washing their clothes and their children in the river in the heart of the town, bleaching the former and tanning the latter on the sand.

Nearby, where main street crossed the river, boatmen solicited business for their ferries—canoes carved out of huge trees from the jungle. And everywhere men and boys carried wicked-looking machetes—long knives used to fell trees, cut sugar cane, mow lawns and, 'tis said, to shave one's self and put one's enemies out of the way.

But it wasn't the ever-present machete that made the greatest impression on us. Nor was it the flocks of monkeys in the jungle treetops, nor the purple mountains rising six or eight thousand feet above the coast. It was—the bananas.

Bananas now are more than yellow bunches hanging in front of fruit stands. For now bananas are green instead of yellow—green bunches on the backs of men and mules. Green bananas by the carload, by the trainlod, by the shipload. Green bananas dumped along railroad tracks—thousands of bunches not quite near enough perfection to be shipped to "the States." Green bananas strewn in pasture fields and eaten with relish by swine and cattle and horses. Strange sight—a cow eating green bananas.

Our hosts in Honduras were the officials of the United Fruit Company, strapping Americans and Englishmen who have created an empire of bananas and sugar plantations in the jungle. A mere handful of them supervise the scores of thousands of acres of banana trees which in ordinary times fill a shipload of bananas every day at Puerto Cortes. While we were sightseeing in the interior about 300 carloads of bananas were stowed away in the refrigerated holds of our ship—45,000 bunches, to be exact, averaging about 70 pounds per bunch.

Nature staged a glorious tropical sunset the evening we were in Puerto Cortes. This little town was founded by Cortes himself more than 200 years before the time of George Washington. When the sun had set behind the distant mountains of Guatamala we sailed out into the dark Caribbean, headed for Miami and home.

Nineteen counties of Pennsylvania were represented on the Florida-Panama Tour and five other states. Six of the sixty-five in our cruise party met us in Florida. Two others made only the land part of the tour. The tour roster follows:

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams county: *W. C. Hoffman, Mrs. Eliza Myers, Dr. & Mrs. Albert Woomer. Bedford: Miss Lulu B. Hoover. Berks: *W. B. Anthony, M. S. Potteiger, *Miss Diana Schaeffer. Blair: *Mrs. Anna M. Kitzmiller. Bradford: Mrs. Raymond B. Arnold, Mrs. Annie M. Stephens. Bucks: *William T. Briggs. Clearfield: *Miss Edna McCoy, Clinton; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Grieb, Cumberland: *Mrs. David Bishop. Franklin: Miss Nellie Middour, *Mr. and Mrs. Clayton C. Miller. Juniata: *Miss Minnie Bashore. Lackawanna: Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Northup. Mercer: *Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Snyder, Northampton; Mrs. Ada R. Moser. Tioga: Frank S. Gaige. Wayne: L. H. Arnold, Mrs. Lewis Arnold, Mrs. Rena Cowperthwaite, George Erk, Harrison Giles, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rude. Westmoreland: Mr. and Mrs. William R. Gaut. York; *H. M. Anderson, *Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Boeckel, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Horn, *H. E. Smyser, William E. Sprenkle, E. A. Thomas.

NEW JERSEY

Burlington: Henry K. Gilbert. Cumberland: Mrs. Marianna Ando. Gloucester; James P. Kincaid, A. G. Madara. Hunterdon: A. L. Honeyman. Monmouth: Mr. and Mrs. George S. Mount. Salem: Mr. and Mrs. Alphonso Fox.

DELAWARE

New Castle: Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Buckingham, William M. Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin G. Klair, Mrs. Greta G. Ott.

WEST VIRGINIA

Grant: *Mrs. Virginia B. Lahman. Ohio: *J. C. McColloch, Mr. and Mrs. William Shafer.

FLORIDA

Orange: Mrs. Anna L. Roberts.

OHIO

Harrison county: W. S. McClain.

(*) Also members of an earlier Pennsylvania Farmer Tour.

◆

An Investment in Ducks

THE experience of one whose first business venture was raising ducks might be of some help to R. A., who asked about ducks getting sore eyes.

When I was thirteen years old I happened to be given twenty-five cents. A whole quarter, enough to start business with. I decided to invest it in duck eggs from which I raised nine ducks. Since that time I have had considerable experience in raising ducks, on a small scale.

My experience has taught me to keep little ducks warm first, last and at all times. Warm, clean and well fed little ducks will thrive.

They get along well with only pans filled with clean water from which to dring. They are naturally very dirty and will make their coop wet and unsanitary if given too much water in which to paddle. I like a platform raised a few inches above the water pans on which to scatter the feed.

One year I put ducks in a coop with a good roof but the ground for a floor. It was so nice and dry and warm until a cold rain came, soon my ducks had a cold and died. If they get sick they are almost sure to die.

I now have a room about twelve feet square which I heat, on cold days, with a small stove and keep them in until the weather turns warm again, when I let them run on the ground. The larger the range the faster they seem to grow. My room has a concrete floor, therefore, I put a thick layer of straw on the one side of the room, piled up in one corner where they seem to enjoy as a roosting place. I raise Pekins and Muscovies.

I feed stale bread crumbs and fine chick feed about a month, after which time I feed all cracked grains until feathered, then they gather most of their living on the range as we live on a farm, and after harvest there is considerable grain in the fields. They should have access to the water pans at all times as they like to sip water often while eating.

M. A. S.

MOSS Farm R.I.Reds

Lead All Breeds at New York Contest

For the second year, our pen outdistanced all breeds during the winter months at New York State (L. I.) Contest.

All Stock Our Own Strain

Trapnested—Blood-Tested—Pedigreed

Now shipping Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks, also Started Chicks. Prices adjusted to current conditions. Make reservations now for 6-8 to 10 week old Pullets.

FREE Catalog tells how we breed high-producing Reds, backed by 23 years of pedigree work. Write today.

MOSS FARM, Box H, Attleboro, Mass.

Barron Leghorn CHICKS

From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs., mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at $11 per 100; $31 per 300; $51.50 per 500; $100 per 1,000. 4% Discount on early orders. 10% books orders. Chicks 100% Live arrival Guaranteed. Catalog free.

Robert L. Clauser, Box P, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

FAIRPORT CHICKS

Fairport "Profit Standard" Chicks, Smith-hatched weekly. Sturdy, vigorous, rapid growers. World's best strains—Tancred! Ferris! Fishel! Sheppard! Park's D-32! etc. Why take chances with ordinary chicks, when you can get these famous breeds at same price or even less? We ship C.O.D., guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks. Write for full colored Catalog and Economy Prices.

FAIRPORT QUALITY

Fairport Poultry Farm and Hatchery, R. O. 46, Fairport, N. Y.

NABOB EGG-A-DAA STRAINS

2,900,000 Chicks - Annually -

40 Breeds, bred by specialists. Greatest BIG egg laying strains. Pedigree bred. Tested, disease free. Guaranteed to live 11 days. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. A hatch every week all year. EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS LOWEST EVER PRICED. GET OUR GREAT $1,000 PRIZE OFFER. Also, DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS and GOSLINGS, EGGS FOR HATCHING and MATURE BREEDERS. If you want the BEST in your community, try Nabob's. Cat'g.free

NABOB POULTRY FARMS, Box 49, Gambier, Ohio

PARKS' Bred to Lay BARRED ROCKS

EGGS and CHICKS 40% Below 1929 Prices

America's Oldest and Greatest Laying strain of Rocks. Carefully Selected. Trapnested and Pedigreed for EGGS since 1889

Greatest Contest Winners - - - - - - - - World Record Layers

DON'T buy until you have read Park's Catalog. It's FREE.

J. W. PARKS & SONS, Box 6, Altoona, Pa.

RIDGEWAY CHICKS

WORLD'S RECORD Strains, Hanson & Barron S.C.W. Leghorns, Barred & W. Rocks, S.C. Reds & W. Wyandottes. Pedigreed and Flock matings; guaranteed quality. Priced right. Catalog.

RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARMS, JAMESTOWN, PA. BLOOD TESTED

Box P-A M. A. Campbell, Prop.

ALL ELECTRIC HATCHED

Mountain Home Chicks

Every Breeder Hand Selected and Leg Banded. 20,000 Sturdy Chicks Every Monday.

Barron Strain	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	$8.00	$39.50	$78
S. C. Barred & White Rocks S. C. R. I. Reds, R. C. White Wyandottes and S. C. Black Minorcas	9.50	47.00	93

Send only 1c per chick; Balance C. O. D., plus Postage. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Add 25c extra less than 100.

MOUNTAIN HOME CHICKERIES

Box P. Lewistown, Penna.

CHICKS 5½c and up.

White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $6.50 per 100. Rocks and Reds, $8.50 per 100. Wyandottes, $9.50; Broilers, $5.50 per 100. Add 1c in lots less than 100. 24-page catalog free. 23 years in business. 100% delivery.

JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

BABY CHICKS

BEST INCOME 1932

White & Brown Leghorns, White & Barred Rocks, Reds, White, Silver & Col. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Giants and Sussex.

$6.00 per hundred and up

Send for free catalog. Established 1906.

THE LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English and Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred P. Rocks or White Rocks	2.75	5.00	9.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00

500 lots $2.50 less; 1,000 lots $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.

Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS Will Ship C.O.D.

PRICES SMASHED FOR 1932

Tan. Str. S.C. White Leghorns, $6-100; $27.50-500; $50-1,000. Parks Str. Br. Rocks (Per 21032) & S.C. Reds, $7.50-100; $35-500; $65-1,000; Heavy Mix, $6-100; $27.50-500; $50-1,000. Light Mix, $5-100; $24-500; $48-1,000. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P.P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for cir.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

KLINE'S Big Type Chicks are Profit-Makers

10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks	$8.00-100
Light Brahmas	12.00-100
Black Giants	12.00-100
White Giants	15.00-100
Mixed or My Choice	7.00-100

Guaranteed quality. Shipped C.O.D. Folder FREE. S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

GUARANTEED LIVABILITY

Send for Beautiful Catalog in colors showing "Wolf-Certified" Baby Chicks

LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED

The lowest prices ever quoted on "Wolf-Certified" Chicks. All pure bred flocks, finest blood strains, big egg producers and fast growers. Lots of vigor and guaranteed to live 14 days on our Utility and Quality grades only. Replace in 7 days at one-half the regular price, next 7 days at three-fourths the regular price. Order from this Ad and $1.00 books your order. We ship C. O. D. for the balance.

	Wolf's "A" Standard Utility Grade 50	100	500	1000	Wolf's "AA" Certified Utility Grade 50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.75	$33.50	$65.00	$4.50	$8.00	$39.00	$77.00
Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	38.50	75.00	5.50	10.00	49.00	97.00
Jersey Black Giants	6.25	12.00	58.00	114.00	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00

For less than 50 add one cent. Wolf's "A" Standard Utility grade assorted heavy breeds $7.00 per 100, assorted light breeds $6.00 per 100.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS Box 3 GIBSONBURG, OHIO

Supreme Quality BABY CHICKS

Just Like Hen Hatched Chicks

Hatched from high egg record parent stock of the highest quality obtainable. Every chick guaranteed healthy and strong. Every chick carefully selected.

6½c Up

Order Direct From This Ad At These Prices

	25	50	100	300	500
English Wh., Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$2.25	$4.25	$7.90	$23.40	$38.50
Bar., Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyan., Buff Orp.	2.50	4.75	8.90	26.40	43.50
Reds, Sil. Wyan., Bf. Rocks, Blk. Min.	2.75	5.25	9.90	29.40	48.50
Light Assorted	2.10	4.00	6.90	20.25	32.50
Heavy Assorted	2.10	4.50	8.40	24.90	41.00
Black Giants & Light Brahmas	3.90	7.50	14.50	42.00	67.50
Down payment with order	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	5.00

Balance C.O.D.—100% live delivery Guaranteed post paid to your door.

Supreme Quality Baby Chick Hatchery, Route 2, Ada, Ohio

"Peerless" Accredited Chicks C·O·D·

Send $1 per 100 down with order. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with big, strong, Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as TANCRED, BARRON, MAHOOD, THOMPSON, FISHEL, etc. They are real money-makers. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

	50	100	500	1,000
White, Buff & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed	$4.10	$7.90	$38.00	$75.00
Barred, White Rocks, S.C. & R.C. Reds	4.60	8.90	43.00	85.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	5.10	9.90	48.00	95.00

Light Mixed $6.90 per 100 PEERLESS HATCHERY Box 197, LEIPSIC, OHIO

AMERICAN CHICKERIES

Attention Chick Buyers

FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS

are BIG CHICKS—HEAVY CHICKS—HARDY CHICKS—Dependable Chicks. They Live—Every Breeder Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea—They Lay—Breeders rigidly culled and mated to Superlative Males.

At Ulster County Fair—New York State—they won two firsts and a second. At the New York State Fair they won one first and one second, writes one customer from Accord, N. Y. Write today for our catalog and low price list. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 218, GRAMPIAN, PA.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS

BIG HATCHES MARCH 8-15-22-29 APRIL 5-12-19-26. EXTRA FULL COUNT. Can ship C. O. D

Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

	Per 50	100	500	1,000
Large Barron Eng. S.C.Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	$4.00	$7.70	$38.00	$75
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Extra choice for broilers	5.00	9.50	45.00	88
Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	6.50	12.00	57.00	110

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.

SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F. SHERIDAN, PA.

Officially Blood-Tested

CHICKS

Pennsylvania State Supervised

Years of specializing and breeding

S. C. W. LEGHORNS
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS

Moderate Prices. Write for circular.

BACHELIER BROS. POULTRY FARM
Box 2, GRAMPIAN, PA.

Wene Chicks

Leghorns, Rocks
Reds, Wyandottes
CROSS-BREEDS: Wyan-Rocks
Bram Rocks, Rhodi-Rocks

OVER 40,000 BANDED BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS

S. C. White Leghorns bred to lay large, chalk-white eggs and lots of them. We are pioneer producers of Cross-Breeds for broiler and roaster production. Hardier and faster growing. Lowest March and April prices we have ever quoted. Write for latest Price List and FREE Illustrated Catalog.

WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B, Vineland, New Jersey

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS

Our 12th year. Buy the best at the lowest prices.

	50	100
Barred Rocks	$4.50	$8.00
R. I. Reds	4.50	8.00
S. C. White Leghorns	3.50	6.50
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50
Mixed Broilers	3.50	6.50

Also started chicks.

Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.

SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Box P, LIVERPOOL, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA SUPERVISED Blood-Tested CHICKS & PULLETS

Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred & White Rocks, Reds. From large type Barron & Tancred Breeds. Write for price list.

LEFFARD POULTRY FARM, R. D. 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks

Barred or White Rocks, $9.00-100; White Wyandottes, $9.00-100, White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, $7.00-100. We ship every Tuesday. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds .... $8.00 per 100
Heavy mixed .... 7.00 per 100

Low prices on started chicks. Cash or C. O. D. Prepaid 100% live arrival.

J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 1, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHICKS

Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest Layers and Payers. Circular free.

A. E. HAMPTON, Box F, Pittstown, N. J.

BAR'N WH. LEGHORNS $9-100
BARRED ROCKS 10-100
WHITE ROCKS 11-100

Discount in larger quantities. Order now. Catalog.

WEIK'S POULTRY FARM, Box P, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

BIG LEGHORN CHICKS

"Kerlin-Quality"—World's Great Money Makers—Trapnested breeders. Contest winners. Healthy—Mountain bred. Low 1932 Prices. Big discount on early orders. Free feed with chick order. Valuable 40 page Poultry Book free.

Kerlin's Poultry Farm, 219 Walnut Road, Centre Hall, Pa.

Pure-Bred BARRED ROCK CHICKS

Now 8c each. Heavy Mixed 7c each. Prompt service. C.O.D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

CHAS. F. EWING, Rt. 2, McCLURE, PA.

Maple Lawn Chicks - For Quality & Profit

100% live delivery.	100	500	1,000
White Leghorns	$6.00	$27.50	$50.00
White Plymouth Rocks	7.50	35.00	65.00
White Wyandottes	7.50	35.00	65.00
Owens Str. R.I. Reds	7.50	35.00	65.00
Park's Bar. Rocks (Per 21032)	7.50	35.00	65.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	7.50	35.00	65.00
Heavy Mixed Chicks	6.00	27.50	50.00
Light Mixed Chicks	5.00	24.00	48.00

Write for special prices on 5 and 10 thousand lots.

MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

SATISFACTORY CHICKS

Popular breeds—low prices—liberal guarantees. 22 years in the business enables us to give you a lot for your money. Write for full details.

THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box H, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS

Post paid in lots of —	50	100	500	1,000
S.C. Barron Wh. Leghorns	$4.50	$8	$37.50	$70.00
S.C. Bd. Rocks & Reds	5.00	9	42.50	80.00

Light Mixed $6 per 100; Heavy Mixed $7.50 per 100.

Fair View Poultry Farm, R.D.5, Millerstown, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS

Large type Hollywood Strain S.C.W. Leghorns. Layers of large chalk white eggs. Free catalog. $8 per 100, $37.50 per 500, $70 per 1,000.

C. M. Shellenberger Poul. Farm, Box 5, Richfield, Pa.

CHIX $10 per 100, Delivered Any Number

Twenty one years breeder and hatcher

White Leghorns — Barred Rox — Reds
White Wyandottes

BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Chestertown, Md.

STRICKLER'S LARGE ENGLISH S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Money-making prolific layers at money-saving prices. Pedigreed quality matings. Electric hatched. Extra quality Baby Chicks. Free Catalog.

LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box 55, Sheridan, Pa.

BABY CHICKS-Ohio Accredited

Best purebred stock. Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. Satisfaction Guaranteed. If you want best quality chicks which have had more than usual attention write to me. Paul Grose.

SUNBEAM HATCHERY, Box 583, FINDLAY, OHIO

—WHITE WYANDOTTE—BABY CHICKS—

32nd Year. Winners New York & Ohio State Fairs. Large Type. Heavy Layers Large Eggs. Prices Reasonable. Big Catalogue free.

Sherman Bowden & Son Box 195B, Mansfield, O.

LINESVILLE CHICKS

From Choice Flocks of worthy breeders, blood tested, rigidly culled, housed and fed so as to produce strong vitality chicks. 19 years experience. Started chicks if desired. LINESVILLE CHICKS are hatched under strictly sanitary conditions. Thousands of satisfied customers. S.C.W Leghorns. B. & W. Rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds, W. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Get FREE CATALOG and price list

LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Box 45. Linesville, Pa.

BLOOD TESTED

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

Prices on Quality 'A' Grade

	50	100	300
Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anc.	$5.50	$10.00	$29.00
Brd., White & Buff Rocks	6.50	12.00	37.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	37.00
R.I. Reds, Blk., Wh. & Bf. Min.	7.00	13.00	31.00
Jersey Blk. Giants, Light Brahmas	9.00	17.00	67.00

Mixed, $7.00 per 100; All Heavy Mixed, $10.00 per 100, Pekin Ducklings, $20.00 per 100. We ship C.O.D. Blood Tested. Satisfaction Guaranteed. All Chicks highest quality. Order from this ad. Four color catalog free. Golden Rule Hatchery, Box 221, Bucyrus, Ohio

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	4.50	8.00	37.50	70.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Wyandottes	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	5.50	10.00	47.50	90.00
Assorted Light Breeds	4.00	6.00	27.50	55.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.50	8.50	40.00	75.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

Save 1¢ Per Chick

WATCH ME GROW

Buy Bucyrus Chicks EARLY

Start early and profit more with Bucyrus Chicks at 1c per chick saving. White Leghorns our specialty; also Brown, Buff Leghorns; Barred, White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, S.C. and R.C. Reds; backed by 11 years' reliable service and skilled breeding. Free 1932 catalog.

BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO
Box 415, Bucyrus, Ohio

Good Luck Chicks bring Prosperity.

Customer reports income $5.20 per hen. Other matings lay 230 eggs flock average. BIGGEST DIVIDEND-PAYING crop to farmers. NOW HATCHING 20 HIGH PRODUCING WELL-BRED VARIETIES CLOSELY CULLED and INSPECTED. Before ordering send for FREE BEAUTIFUL COLOR PICTURES of OUR BIRDS and LOW PRICES LIVABILITY GUAR.

NEUHAUSER HATCHERIES, NAPOLEON, OHIO

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$8.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	8.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	10.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	8.00

½c per chick less in 500 lots, 1c less per chick in 1,000 lots, 100% live delivery, prepaid. Circular FREE.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop., Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

PINE TREE CHICKS

OLDEST HATCHERY IN THE U.S.

Leghorns - Rocks - Reds

Blood-Tested - - Priced Low

Backed by 40 years of breeding and hatching experience. Write for FREE folder describing country's oldest hatchery. Buy from the "Old Reliable."

PINE TREE HATCHERY Box F, Stockton, N. J.

CHIX QUALITY UNSURPASSED T.B. and Blood-Tested

Illinois State Egg Laying Contest Winners

We guarantee our chicks to live past the danger point, 7 days, or we replace them at half price. We ship C.O.D., $1.00 per 100 books your order. 100% live delivery guar.

	A Quality	AA Qual.	AAA Qual.
Leghorns & Heavy Asst.	$7.90	$ 9.90	$11.90
Reds & Buff Rocks	8.90	10.90	12.90
Orps., Wyands., B.& W. Rocks	9.90	11.90	13.90

J.W. Giants, Aust. $18; Bl Giants, L. Brahmas $13.90; Min. $10.90; R.I. Wh. $9.90; Asst all brds. $6.90. Cat'g.

AJAX HATCHERIES, Box 22, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

RECORD BREAKING LOW PRICES on SMITH BROS. CHICKS

We guarantee 100% alive delivery of strong, healthy Accredited chicks the date you want them or your money back. Our prices just can't be beat for the high quality chicks we produce. All leading varieties with twelve years of breeding back of them. Hatched right in Missouri's $100,000 Accredited Electric Hatchery. Free to customers—a practical course on poultry raising, similar to $50 correspondence school courses. Also ask for our circular explaining $1000 cash contest on raising chicks. Write Now. Satisfaction guaranteed. Smith Brothers' Hatcheries, 105-H Cole St., Mexico, Mo.

Richfield Hatchery's Quality Chicks 100% Del. Guar. Free Literature.

S. C. W. Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barron & Tancred Str.	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
B. Rocks & Reds	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	90
White Wyandottes	3.00	5.50	10.00	47.50	
Heavy Mixed	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Light Mixed	2.00	3.25	6.00	30.00	58

Bred for egg production. Hatched from large healthy stock. Richfield Hatchery, Box 35, Richfield, Pa.

BABY This Is My 14th Year Exp. CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
Barred Rox	$2.50	$4.25	$8.00
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	2.00	3.25	6.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	3.25	7.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.25	6.00

On 500 lots ½c less. Guaranteed full count. These chicks are from free range flocks. Postage paid.

FRANK NACE, Box P, COCOLAMUS, PA.

"TREXLAYERS" PAY!

SEND FOR PRICES

Big Leghorns—big eggs—big profits. Order Trexler chicks. Produced under Penna. State Sup.

TREXLER FARM, Box 16, ALLENTOWN, Pa.

if you were sure B-B could do this for you... would you try it?

IF you were sure B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration would increase your chicks' appetites and build prime, well-feathered, heavier birds with redder combs and yellower legs; if you thought this healthfulized ration would give more uniform growth, better developed frames, greater body capacity, fewer runts and deformed birds, you would feel that you *must try* this feed, so abundant in all the needed Vitamins.

B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration either *will* give you these results or will cost you nothing! It is sold with a guarantee that if it doesn't produce huskier, better-feathered chicks, eliminate rickets and cut mortality rate, you can return the empty bags with your figures to your dealer and get your money back!

Every test proves B-B not only builds healthier, more vigorous birds, but our latest test shows 8-weeks-old birds with an average weight 49% heavier than the U. S. Standard.

B-B Vitamized All-Mash Chick Starter Ration, also B-B Vitamized All-Mash Broiler and Growing Ration are perfectly balanced and absolutely uniform. They contain all the needed concentrates and minerals, accurately balanced, blended, proportioned and mixed so that each ingredient is present in exactly the right amount in every ounce of the finished feed. Try them on our better results or money back basis. Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

BULL BRAND B-B ALL MASH Vitamized CHICK STARTER RATION

MOST PRODUCTIVE ... YET SURPRISINGLY LOW IN COST

Buy C.M.L. Chicks

AT SAVINGS Strong, Healthy Chicks from money-making breeders. BARRON S. C. W., BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES and S. C. R. I. REDS. 16 years' experience breeding Leghorns. Special prices on early orders.
C.M.LONGENECKER Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

Hollywood Strain	100	500	1,000
S.C. White Leghorns	$7.00	$32.50	$60
Tan. Str. S.C. Wh. Leghorns	7.00	32.50	60
S.C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70

Heavy Mix $7.00, Light Mix $6.00. 100% live delivery guaranteed P.P. Write for free circular.
H. C. SHIRK, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Get the money-making facts on the world's finest egg-bred baby chicks with 14-day guaranteed livability. Also get full details of $500.00 cash prize contest. Free to anyone. SEND TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG IN COLORS
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Hatched from high quality breeders at prices that will surprise you. Free catalog.
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HUSKY CHICKS 100% del. guar. Circular free.
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns $7.00-100
Barred & White Rocks and Reds 8.00-100
Special price on larger orders. L. Mix $6-100, Heavy $7
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QUALITY CHICKS from free range, heavy laying breeders. Barred Rocks, 100-$7; S. C. W. Leghorns, 100-$6; Heavy Mixed, 100-$6; Mixed, 100-$5. Special prices on larger lots. Free Circular. 100% delivery guar. LINCOLN HATCHERY, B. N. Lauver, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS Bar. S.C. Wh. Leg. 4.50 per 100
S.C. Barred Rocks 6.00 per 100
S. C. Reds .... 6.00 per 100
Mixed $4.00 per 100. All good chicks.
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Cloyd Niemond, Prop., Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS From Free Range Breeding Stock.
Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, 8c each; 1,000, $75.00 prepaid.
Scarborough Hatchery, Milford, Delaware

Carlin's Quality White Leghorn Chicks
$6.00 per 100, postage paid. Safe arrival guaranteed. Free circular. Charles A. Carlin, Prop., Brookside Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS From TRAPNESTED BLOOD-TESTED Pure Barron White Leghorns. Prices Reasonable. Catalog Free. WILLACKER LEGHORN FARM, Box P, New Washington, Ohio

MODERN Ohio Accredited CHICKS
Prices lower than ever before. Seven years consistent culling for type. Color and Egg Production. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

	100	500	1,000
S.C. White & Br. Leghorns	$8.00	$38.00	$75.00
Brd. & Wh. Rocks; R.C. & S.C. Reds; Wh. Wyand.; Buff Orpingtons; R.I. Whites	10.00	48.00	95.00
Special Matings White Leghorns, headed by pedigreed males	10.00	48.00	95.00

Mixed, light breeds 6½c
Heavies 8c each.
MODERN HATCHERY, Box O, Mt. Blanchard, O.

PINECREST CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	50	100	500	1,000
Bd. & Wh. Rox	$4.25	$8.00	$37.50	$70
R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	37.50	70
White Leghorns	3.50	7.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	3.50	7.00	32.50	60
Light Mixed	3.00	5.50	27.50	50

PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

SHADEL'S Quality CHICKS

	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns			
Tancred or Barron Strain	$7.00	$32.00	$60.00
Barred Rocks or Reds	8.00	37.00	70.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.00	60.00
Light Mixed	6.00	27.00	50.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.D.5, McAlisterville, Pa.

OHIO ACCREDTITED CHICKS at surprisingly low prices. Write today. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Every bird inspected and banded. High quality males heading flocks. Circular free.
HOYTVILLE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES, Inc. HOYTVILLE, OHIO

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
White Wyandottes, $9-100; White Rocks, Bar. Rocks & Buff Orp., $8-100; Heavy Mixed, $7-100. Discount on 500 & 1,000 lots. Prepaid 100% live delivery guarant'd.
JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

Husky Chicks Baby Bronze Turkeys at lower prices. New Hampshire Reds, the universal breed. From accredited flocks. Also Bar. & Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons. Large Type Wh. Leghorns & Anconas. Large catalog free.
SEIDELTON FARMS, Box 2, Washingtonville, Pa.

LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
LONG'S 2 & 3 year old breeders used to produce our big healthy full of vitality chicks. Write for information desired & low price for chicks. TURKEY RIDGE POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	100	500	1,000
Tancred Str. S.C.W. Leghorns	$8	$27.50	$50
S. C. B. Rocks & R. I. Reds	8	37.50	70

L. Mix, $5.40-100; H. Mix, $6.40-100. 100% live del.
D. A. STIMELING, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROCKS and REDS
Every bird individually inspected, banded, and blood tested by Dept. of Agriculture. Chicks guaranteed. Catalog free. L. L. LOGAN, London Grove, Pa.

Egg Records

I THINK my chickens have done well, so am sending you a record I kept of them for last year. I had 52 hens. They started to lay in October, 1930, but I did not keep record till January. These chickens are all Rhode Island Reds. These 52 hens laid in January, 70 dozen, 10 eggs; February, 74 doz., 10; March, 87 doz.; April, 73 doz.; May, 53 doz., 1. I then sold 30 hens, leaving 22 which made records as follows: June, 26 doz.; July, 29 doz., 6; August, 23 doz., 2; September, 11 doz., 11. I then sold seven more hens, leaving 15 which laid as follows: October, 8 doz.; November, 3 doz., 10; December, 9 doz., 8.

I think this record is good, as my chickens were not forced to make them lay. Mrs. Nelson M. George.
Northumberland county, Pa.

A Big One

I HAVE read much in the Pennsylvania Farmer about big carrots, twin cabbages, etc., but can any one beat this for big eggs?

I found an egg recently which was six inches in circumference roundwise and eight inches in circumference lengthwise. W. L. S. K.
West Virginia.

Two Eggs in Half Hour

AS I notice you use items on large and small eggs, I will relate my egg story, which is absolutely true.

My neighbor, Mrs. David A. Harrison, has a hen (Rhode Island Red) that recently laid two perfect eggs in one-half hour. She says there was but one hen in the hen house when she heard this particular one cackling and found one egg which had just been laid, as it was real warm. Mrs. Harrison shut the door, leaving the hen in the house. Pretty soon she heard a hen cackling again, and on investigating found another egg laid by the same hen, as this was the only hen in the house. This egg was also real warm and somewhat wet like they are when just laid. W. H. H.

A Laying Goose

IN one of the recent issues of Pennsylvania Farmer, I read of a duck laying record. We have a goose that we bought Christmas a year ago. She started laying early in the spring and laid up until in August. We didn't keep any record of how many eggs she laid that time, but she started to lay again last October 15th and has laid on an average of every other day since. She has laid 67 eggs and is still laying. She hasn't wanted to sit any time this winter.

We don't know what breed she is, but she is gray and white and is real tame. We don't know of any other geese around that laid through the winter. Some are just now starting to lay.

Mrs. James H. Fix.
Huntingdon county, Pa.

A Fine Record

I HAVE fifty-one Single Comb Black Leghorn pullets. They are in a pen 7½x9 feet. I have been receiving between 25 and 30 eggs daily all winter. Every one thinks this is an exceptional average considering their cramped quarters. John Kiefer.

Wants to Know

HAVE any of your readers had experience with two-story poultry houses? Keeping the lower floor in pens and letting the second floor birds out on range, will the hens go upstairs all right? How should this be managed? Have been thinking of building a two-story house if lower part can be used for the pens and the second story for range flock. V. F.

New Low Prices on KERR'S LIVELY CHICKS

EFFECTIVE MARCH 28th

WHITE LEGHORNS per 100
Utility Chicks, $10
Utility Blood Tested, $12
Special Matings, Blood Tested, $15

BARRED ROCKS and R. I. REDS per 100
Utility Chicks, $11
Utility Blood Tested, $13
Special Matings, Blood Tested, $16

WHITE ROCKS and WHITE WYANDOTTES per 100
Utility Chicks, $13
Utility Blood Tested, $15
Special Matings, Blood Tested, $18

MIXED CHICKS $9 per 100

For 50 chicks, add 1 cent per chick to above prices. For 25 chicks, add 2 cents per chick.

½ cent per chick less than above prices in lots of 500. 1 cent per chick less than above prices in lots of 1000 or more.

Shipped parcel post, prepaid. Remit by money order, check or cash in registered letter. FREE—fully illustrated Chick Book on request.

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Schenectady, N. Y.
E. Syracuse, N. Y.
Lancaster, Pa.
Scranton, Pa.
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Lowell, Mass.
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Fels-Naptha—*two* cleaners in one bar. Good golden soap and *plenty* of naptha. They give you more help—they save you more work. Send two cents for a soap chipper and a sample bar of Fels-Naptha. Write Fels & Co., Dept. 7-3-19 Phila., Pa.

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Send for our free 16-page booklet "Bees for Pleasure and Profit." It gives full information on how to start keeping bees in your own back yard. Beekeeping is a profitable side line. Produce honey easily for table use and also to sell.

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Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and Instructions. Box F-2
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A TYPE for EVERY Farm and Purse

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Improved insulating glazed tile wall with *no mortar joints*.

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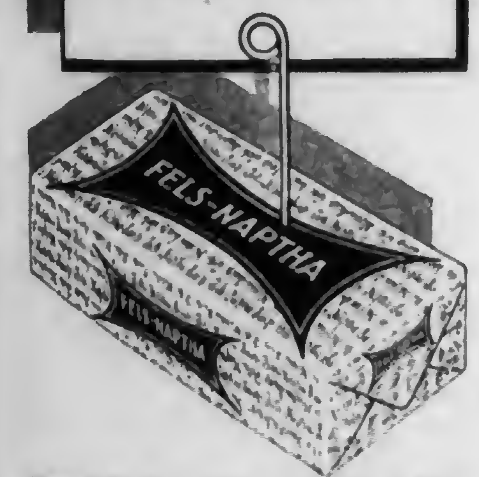

Extra help for soaking or boiling! *Extra* help in hot, lukewarm or cool water. *Extra* help any way you use it. Get Fels-Naptha at your grocer's. Send two cents for a soap chipper and a sample bar. Write Fels & Co., Dept. 7-3-19, Phila., Pa.

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Sure Producers of Quality Vegetables and Flowers
Tested, new crop seeds, grown from finest selected stocks — sure, vigorous producers. For 62 years Shumway's Seeds have sold at very reasonable prices and have always given the desired results. *Extra packages sent free for trial with each seed order.* FREE! Write today for large illustrated catalog of vegetables and flowers.
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My New Copper Steel Farm and Poultry Fence greatest improvement in fencing in 50 years! Lasts TWICE as long as ordinary fencing. Saves you HALF. Direct from Factory. I Pay Freight. Easy Payments. Write for new free catalog today.—Jim Brown. [21]
Jim Brown's Bargain Book
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 2021, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

"I MOVED to a farm with a silo and for the first time am feeding silage," writes a farmer. "It is a good milk making feed, but the silage flavor in the milk is such that I cannot drink the milk. The man who buys the milk has not objected, but what can I do to remove that flavor from a little for home use?"

This inquirer thinks as many do, that the cow puts the silage flavor into the milk and he might do something to remove it. The fact is that the cows do not put any kind of foreign flavor into the milk except if the feed contains a volatile oil as in onion, garlic or the like. The silage flavor gets into the milk from the silage odor-laden air in the barn while the milk is being drawn and handled. Before milking ventilate the barn so the air is comparatively pure and you will have no more silage flavor in the milk.

I had a letter from a man who was feeding unmarketable potatoes to his cows and there was complaint of bad flavor in the milk. I advised him to feed the potatoes after milking and see to it that the air was free from the potato odor before milking. He informs me that as soon as he did what I told him all trouble ceased.

Very rarely indeed does the cow produce milk that is abnormal for the reason that the cow does not produce milk so we may sell it but for the welfare of her offspring and hence she gives good milk. We are ever ready to blame the cow when the milk goes wrong, because we do not like to blame ourselves, but as a rule we are at fault. We do something we should not do or leave undone something we should have done to produce first-class milk

Grass in Wheat

A year ago I had many inquiries relative to sowing a seed to make hay to substitute for the timothy and clover that failed in the wheat because of the extreme dry condition of the soil in the summer. This last summer there was more rain, but the autumn was very dry and again I find many asking the old question: "What will we sow for hay this summer?"

After trying out many crops generally recommended I am fully convinced that we can sow nothing that will make us more or better feed than Sudan grass and soy beans. They may be sown together, as they grow well that way, and it is much easier to dry and cure them mixed than to cure the soys alone. They may be sown as soon as the ground is warm, about medium corn planting time, and if the weather is at all favorable will make two cuttings before the autumn frosts come. What is not needed for hay makes a good pasture. Oats sown very early can be cut for hay or feed a week or ten days earlier, but it will yield much less than the Sudan grass and soy beans and not as desirable a feed

Sowing Timothy and Clover

Some inquirers ask if it is well to sow timothy and clover on a prepared seed bed on the land that should be in grass from last year's sowing. As a rule this works out favorably if we get our grass seed sown early, because these grasses grow best when the weather is cool and will not do well when the heat of the midsummer comes. If started early we will have a good sod for next year's mowing.

Do not expect any crop this summer. If moisture and other conditions are favorable you may cut a ton or more to the acre this season, but as a rule there is little or nothing to cut the first summer. The advantage is that you will get the area in line

See and TRY a DE LAVAL

BEFORE YOU BUY A CREAM SEPARATOR OR MILKING MACHINE

IF you need a new cream separator or milking machine during the coming year it will pay you to see and try a De Laval. For 54 years De Lavals have been the world's standard and in every way the best machines that money can buy. Your De Laval dealer will gladly arrange such a free trial for you, without obligating you in any way. Then you can tell exactly which machine will give you the best service and will be the most profitable for you to own. Not one user in a hundred who does that fails to choose the De Laval.

* * *

There are five complete series of De Laval Cream Separators, ranging in price from $30.00 up, providing the best separator for your particular needs and the condition of your purse. Heading this wonderful line of separators is the great "3,000,000" Golden Series, which is equipped with the famous "floating" bowl, protected ball bearings, and many other features which make it the world's best separator.

* * *

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De Laval SEPARATORS and MILKERS

Mail Coupon

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 6715
New York, 165 Broadway
Chicago, 600 Jackson Blvd.
San Francisco, 61 Beale St.

Please send me, without obligation, full information on Separator ☐ Milker ☐ check which

Name..
Town..
State........R.F.D.....No. Cows...

When writing advertisers please mention Pennsylvania Farmer

Red Clover (U. S. GOV'T VERIFIED ORIGIN 99.50 TEST)

Reduced to **$11.00** a Bushel

Typical of the Many Real Values in ROHRER'S 1932 Seed Catalog

$11.00 for U. S. Government Verified Origin 99.50 Test Red Clover is a bargain. You can't beat it—nor can you beat the quality. But it's just one of the dozens of unusual values you'll find in the new 1932 Rohrer Seed Catalog. Send for your copy. Compare prices—we'd like you to—and then you'll realize that P. L. Rohrer and Bro. are offering you the best buy you've seen in many a day. And the best of it is that you're getting the BEST, the VERY best seed it is possible to buy. Of course you want your seed dollar to go farther this year. All right, Rohrer's the place to do just that. Clip the coupon right now and send for your FREE catalog.

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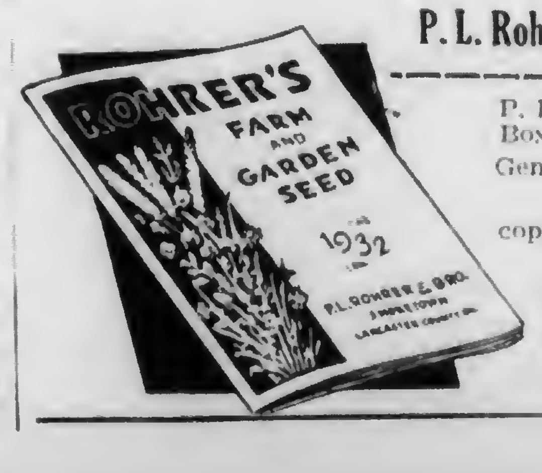
Seed Potatoes

P. L. Rohrer & Bro., Smoketown, Lanc. Co., Pa.



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Please send me, without obligation, a copy of your 1932 catalog.

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Material and Labor Costs are Down!

NOW Is The Time To Remodel and Fix Over Your Farm Buildings At Small Cost

Jamesway

With building material and labor costs lower than they have been for years, and probably lower than they will be again for many years to come, farmers can remodel and bring their farm buildings up-to-date NOW at a very moderate price.

The small investment required to modernize your barns and poultry houses now, making them more convenient, and enabling you to make more money from your cows and poultry, will pay a bigger profit return than most any other investment you can make.

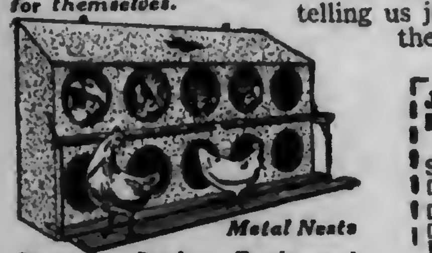
Jamesway Will Help You

Remodeling farm buildings economically, arranging them so every dollar spent will bring many dollars in return in years to come, is a job where the best advice obtainable is desirable. For more than a quarter of a century Jamesway has specialized on planning and designing farm buildings to make them most convenient at the least possible cost.

Jamesway will help you with any building, remodeling, ventilating or equipping job—we will save you money and MAKE you money. Write today for the New Jamesway Book which tells all about Jamesway service—tells how Jamesway will help you to remodel all types of farm buildings at small cost. This book also tells all about Jamesway equipment for Dairy Barns, Hog and Poultry Houses. Every farmer should have this book. If you will fill out and mail coupon below, telling us just what you are interested in, we will send you the books that tell you just what you want to know.

Jamesway Stalls and Stanchions provide real cow comfort.

Jamesway Salt and Drinking Cups soon pay for themselves.



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Send me your New Jamesway Book. I am interested in
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Cheap feeds are *fun to buy* but low prices don't always mean BARGAINS!

TODAY—when dollars come so hard and mean so much—beware of cheapness! Low prices are not always bargains.

Remember this about feeds: Quality pays more to feed NOW—as it always has. Low feed prices mean nothing to the cow or chicken. Low price tags are no substitute for feeding value! Cheap feeds are fun to buy—but NOT to feed!

Larro Feeds come to you today as always, ready to produce more per dollar spent than any other feed you can buy or mix. Today as always, Larro Feeds cost LESS because they produce MORE. They're built to give you greater profit over feed cost—and they now sell for the lowest prices in Larro history!

THE LARROWE MILLING CO., DETROIT, MICH.

Larro

FEEDS THAT DO NOT VARY FOR COWS, CALVES, POULTRY, HOGS

for the rotation by having a sod to plow for corn.

Asparagus for the Home Garden

Folks often visit me for the purpose of asking questions and I am glad to have them come. Several came to ask about growing asparagus in the home garden. While I am not an expert I have grown the stuff for fifty years and made several new beds successfully.

One man purchased his plants and read the seedsman's directions for planting. After he had dug the trenches he looked at them and the tiny plants and concluded if he would bury those little things 18 inches into the hard clay they would never see daylight again. My advice was to fill the trenches until they were ten to twelve inches deep and plant, filling the trenches only half over the plant.

No doubt it is all right in the coastal sands to get the plants down deep, but here we strike rock, hardpan or shale below common plow depth and there is no use to put plants down into that inert earth. Another thing I advise: Grow your own plants from good seed. If you dig them after one year's growth and plant them permanently you will have a perfect set.

Water at the Kitchen Sink

A great number of farmers do not feel able to have complete water conveniences in the house but want water at the kitchen sink if it is possible. A hand pump will draw water from a cistern or a well near the house if the lift is not more than about fifteen feet. I know a number of places where a cistern gets the roof water and is so located that the water comes to the kitchen sink by gravity. Many others use wind or gasoline power to lift the water to elevated cisterns and then it is brought to the kitchen sink by gravity. These arrangements often cost only a few dollars in actual cash and are worth hundreds to the housekeeper in the home.

◆

A Good Rotation

I read the Pennsylvania Farmer every week, and am interested in feeding cows to the best advantage. I keep but one cow but would like to have a well-balanced ration for milk and butter. Melvin M. Derstler.
Lancaster county, Pa.

A GOOD ration for your dairy cow will be all the clover or alfalfa hay she will eat up clean two or three times daily and one pound of the following grain mixture for every three and one-half pounds of milk she produces:

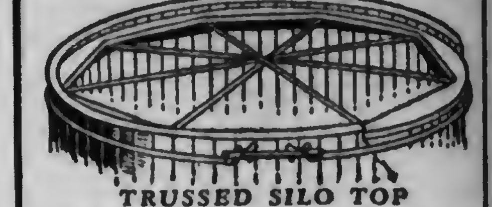
Two parts by weight of corn meal, or ground wheat, or ground rye, or ground barley, or portions of two or more; one part ground oats or wheat bran or portions of each; one part of gluten feed or buckwheat middlings, or portions of each.

If you have some succulent feed for your cow such as mangels or beets, or silage, or moistened beet pulp, then you could modify the ration as follows:

All the clover or alfalfa hay she will eat up clean two or three times daily; 15 to 20 pounds twice daily of mangels, or other roots, or silage, or eight to ten pounds twice daily of soaked beet pulp. The best way to handle the beet pulp is to put two or three pounds of dried beet pulp to soak with two or three quarts of water. Let it soak for twelve hours, that is, put the beet pulp to soak in the evening in such amount as you will want to feed the next morning. In the morning put the amount to soak that you will want to feed in the evening.

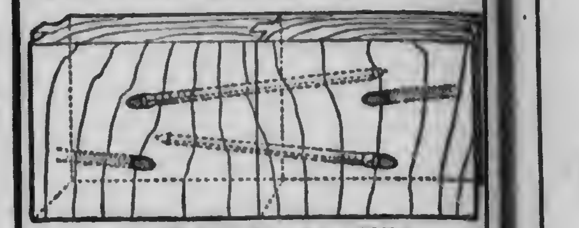
With a roughage combination such as the above feed one pound of the following grain mixture for approximately three and one-half pounds of milk; One part of corn meal or ground wheat, or ground barley, or portions of two or more; one part by weight of wheat bran or ground oats; one part by weight of linseed oilmeal; one part by weight of cottonseed meal, or gluten meal. A. A. Borland.

ONLY in the UNADILLA can you get this extra silo security



TRUSSED SILO TOP

THE standard, improved Unadilla Silo is designed with the easiest and most reliable hoop tightening facility.
For extra rigidity and storm-proof security you may have in the Unadilla a trussed silo top and a stave dowelling system. Once erected with this construction you can forget that you own this silo—it will not suffer from leaning or twisting due to failure to keep hoops tightened.



DOWELLED STAVES

These features are patented and can be obtained only with the Unadilla Silo. Send for catalog illustrating this Trussed Top and Stave Dowelling System. Get our prices and extra discount offer for early orders. Unadilla Silo Company, Box P, Unadilla, N.Y.

Agents wanted in open territory.

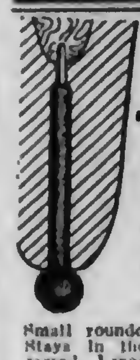
UNADILLA SILOS

ECONOMY SILOS

Lower Prices!

Buy your Economy Silo now. Prices are lower than ever! Now you can have the kind of silo you've always wanted. Send for free catalog and new low prices.

Patented storm-proof anchor equipment. Continuous self-adjusting doors or swinging hinge doors. Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir. Spruce or Yellow Pine. Also Glazed Tile and Cement Silos. The Economy Silo & Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Frederick, Md.



The ONLY soft surface Teat Dilators

A safe and dependable treatment for Spider, Obstructions, Cut and Bruised Teats, Hard Milkers. Deep yielding surface of soft absorbent texture—fits large or small teats and carries medicated ointment INTO teat canal to seat of trouble.

Heals the teat—Keeps it open

Small rounded end, easy to insert. Stays in the teat until removed. Large jar dilators in medicated ointment mailed postpaid for $1.00 if your dealer cannot supply you, or send dealer's name and we will send samples free.

H. W. NAYLOR CO.
Dept. 7, Morris, N. Y.

Dr. Naylor Dilators

PEANUT BRAN *for Mixed Dairy Feed*

ANALYSIS
Protein - 21.[illegible]
Fat - - 22.[illegible]
Fibre- - 9.[illegible]

is now being fed to the Penn State College herd regularly.

$15 per ton F.O.B. Phila. or $1 for 100 lb. trial order.
LUMMIS & CO., 146 North Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE MEDICATED DILATORS

Send your name for free supply of Moore Bros. Purpul Medicated Teat Dilators *Improved Construction*—Contain no metal or wire core. Needlepoint makes them easy to insert—arrow head prevents them going in too far. Sore teats heal quicker with Moore Bros. Dilators. Use them for Spiders, Obstructions, Sores and Scabs on tips. Hard Milkers, after operating. 1½ Dozen 25c, 7 Dozen $1 at your dealer or direct from us postpaid. Write today for FREE supply and big FREE catalog of dairymen's supplies at money saving prices.
The Moore Bros. Corp., Dept. 47, Albany, N. Y.

INVEST IN A FARM before SPRING

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Located in PENNSYLVANIA
DELAWARE MARYLAND
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Write for our Liberal Terms and Prices.

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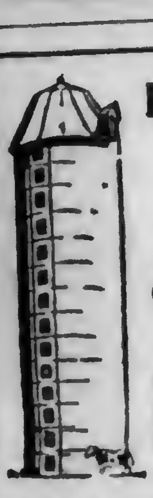

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$135.00
MARIETTA JUNIOR REDWOOD CONVERTIBLE SILO

Best and Cheapest

Easily converted in a few hours to Brooder Houses, Tourist or Roadside Cabins. Made of 6-ft. staves in 6-ft. sections. Income from the Cow, Chickens and Tourist the year around.

Write Today for Folder or Catalogue on

MARIETTA CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

If your neighbor's new Concrete Silo is smooth and white on outside and troweled smooth on inside, with Redwood Hinged Doors, its

A MARIETTA SILO

The MARIETTA CONCRETE CORP'N
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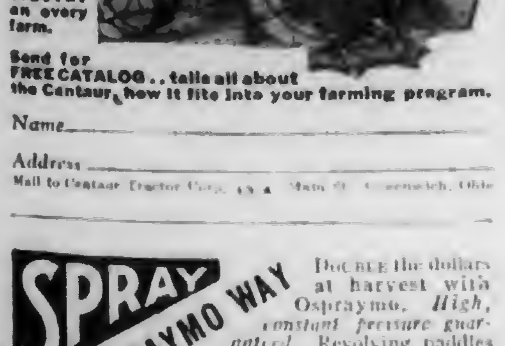
CENTAUR TRACTOR

The sturdy, compact Centaur Tractor easily does all the work of a team of horses. Full riding . . . backs of its own power . . . very economical to operate. Ideal for poultry and truck farms, in orchards, groves and vineyards. Write.



There is a place for a Centaur Tractor on every farm.

Send for FREE CATALOG . . tells all about the Centaur, how it fits into your farming program.

Name..
Address..
Mail to Centaur Tractor Corp., 43 Main St., Greenwich, Ohio

SPRAY THE OSPRAYMO WAY

Double the dollars at harvest with Ospraymo. *High, constant pressure guaranteed.* Revolving paddles with brushes keep spray well mixed, prevent clogging. Low up-keep. Sprayer for every need—large power orchard and potato sprayers. Our 50 year sprayer experience at your service. *Write for catalog today.*
FIELD FORCE PUMP CO., Dept M, Elmira, N. Y.

When Transplanting

Please give us a little information on transplanting trees, or how to tell the different varieties. Otto Grabert
Allegheny county, Pa.

TRANSPLANTING from the nursery or storage cellar to the orchard usually is done to best advantage in early spring, the earlier the better, provided the land is dry enough to work. Prepare the tree for planting by cutting off bruised and broken roots and cutting back the top rather heavily, to equalize the loss of roots. Keep the roots moist at all times while transplanting, as by standing them in a barrel of water, or covering with wet burlap.

Locate the position where each tree is to go with stakes, which should be aligned both ways by measuring and sighting, and on the diagonal; crooked rows look slovenly. Make a planting board; about six feet long and four inches wide, notched at each end, and also exactly in the middle on one side. Place the middle notch against the stake which marks the exact position where the tree should go, and drive stakes in the notches at either end of the board. Then take away the board, pull up the middle stake, dig the hole at that point, replace the board against the end stakes, and set the tree against the middle notch. The trees then will be in alignment, as were the stakes.

Dig the hole deep enough to accommodate the roots, but no deeper, unless there is a hardpan, in which case, a quarter stick of dynamite may be found useful. Put surface soil around the roots, subsoil on top; shake and tamp the soil frequently in filling the hole and tramp very firmly after the roots are covered. If manure is used, place it on the surface, as a mulch, not in the bottom of the hole.

The standard commercial varieties may be distinguished in the nursery stock by various botanical characters, such as the size, shape, notching, venation and downiness of the leaves, the color and markings of the bark, and bud characters. This requires special training. A number of Pennsylvania nurserymen, realizing that the development of confidence between buyer and seller is the basis of good business, now systematically "rogue" their nursery stock each season, throwing out all mis-named trees. This work was organized and is promoted by the Committee on True-to-Name Nursery Stock of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania. F. N. Fagan, State College, Chairman, can supply you with further information. S. W. F.

◆

(Continued from page 3)

Commercial.—1st, C. M. Hamilton, 2nd, Clarence Paxton; 3rd, Chas. B. Orndorff; 4th, Robert F. Edgar.

Pennsylvania Farmer.—Cup for best exhibit of three commercial fine wool fleeces from one flock, grown during 1931, won by C. M. Hamilton.

Best pure-bred Merino fleece.—Rufus Patterson.

Medium Wool

Pure-bred ram, 1st Geo. W. Fullerton, Enon Valley, Pa.

Three-eighths blood.—1st, J. F. Walker, Gambier, Ohio, on Corriedale fleece; 2nd and 3rd, Lawrence Co. Sheep & Wool Growers' Ass'n.

Quarter-blood.—1st, J. F. Walker.

Cup for champion medium fleece, offered by R. L. Munce of Pennsylvania.—J. F. Walker.

The boys' and girls' judging contest brought out a fine class of bright youngsters, with the following results: 1st, Harry Raab, Hickory Vocational School, score 356 points; 2nd, Jim Wilson, Hickory Vocational School, 348; 3rd, Robert Valosio, Hickory Vocational School, 346; 4th, Garrett Hunter, Claysville High School, 339; 5th, Raymond Sickles, Hickory Vocational School, 327.

Officers

The following officers were chosen for the coming year: President, George H. Neuhardt, Elm Grove, W. Va.; vice-president, C. L. Robb, Cadiz, Ohio; secretary, J. R. Henderson, Hickory, Pa.; Treasurer, John B. Lodge, Cadiz, Ohio.

Directors: S. P. Wood, West Alexander, Pa; J. F. Walker, Gambier, Ohio; Charles Orndorff, Waynesburg, Pa.

The New LOW PRICE of B-K makes the most dependable STERILIZATION the most economical

NO change has been made in the quality of B-K. It is the same standardized sterilizer of proven dependability and stability that has led the field for over 20 years. Economies in manufacturing have made possible this great price reduction.

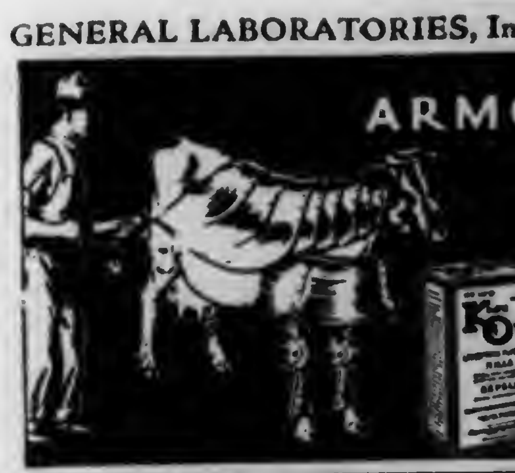
B-K was the first standardized non-poisonous chemical sterilizer made for dairy use. During the past 20 years B-K has been given every conceivable laboratory test. Every problem in dairy sterilization has been encountered by actual tests on dairy farms under usual conditions. No other sterilizer can offer guaranteed stability and unfailing efficiency in killing germs on contact, backed by 20 years of actual experience.

B-K is used and recommended by millions of successful dairymen for sterilizing milking machines and dairy equipment. B-K can be depended upon to destroy bacteria that contaminates and causes milk to sour quickly... It saves milk profits ...It saves labor...It is easy and absolutely safe to use...Steam and hot water are not necessary if you use B-K according to directions. Use only B-K. Don't take chances with unproven substitutes.

Write for interesting new FREE book on Dairy Sterilization and Better Dairy Products.

B-K is on sale at Dairy and Poultry Supply Dealers and Feed, Drug and Hardware Stores.

GENERAL LABORATORIES, Inc., 315 Dickinson St., Madison, Wis.



ARMOR YOUR COWS AGAINST FLIES *with the* NEW Knox Out

KILLS and REPELS FLIES

Made by the Makers of B-K

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS TO KNOW WHAT IS BEST AND WHERE TO BUY

New Varieties

The old reliable catalog of Wood's Seeds this year is fairly sprouting with new varieties.

There is the new Break O'Day Tomato, the latest development of Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture for which a wonderful future is predicted.

And there is Wood's [illegible] Peas—tenderer and more delicious than any [illegible], a large yielder and easy to shell.

Superba Cantaloupes—Earligreen Cucumbers—Tendergreen All Season Salad are other varieties offered for the first time.

WOOD'S SEEDS

Tested, adapted seed of the same high quality that made their excellent reputation and at lower prices this year than for years. The best seeds are the cheapest seeds to plant. Write for catalog.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen Since 1879
11 S. 14th St., Richmond, Va.

Free Flower Seeds
Page 2 of catalog tells you just how you may have your choice of two fine collections.

COUPON
Clip the ad—sign your name and mail for catalog. (57)
Name
Post Office
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State

MAIL NOW

HER TELEPHONE BRINGS EXTRA DOLLARS INTO THE FAMILY PURSE

IN SOUTHEAST Kansas lives a farm woman who sells many things by telephone. In one season it is fresh fruits. At other times it is eggs, sweet cream, dressed poultry. People pay her a premium to secure the products fresh from the farm.

She says these telephone sales bring into the family purse many additional dollars. One holiday season, for instance, the demand for turkeys in nearby towns was greater than the supply. A dealer telephoned her. She had turkeys to spare and he was glad to pay 5 cents per pound above what the market offered.

Your telephone often figures in ways and means of making farming operations profitable. In many other ways, too, it is indispensable to the farm—priceless in emergencies. Its value cannot be estimated in dollars, yet its cost is low.

A BELL SYSTEM ADVERTISEMENT

IRON AGE

One-Row, Two-Row and Three-Row

POTATO PLANTERS

Assisted-Feed; Automatic-Feed. Seed Hoppers Interchangeable

Fertilizer Attachments Available for Both High and Low Analysis Fertilizers

Convertible disc covering gangs for ridge or shallow covering in the furrow. Shallow covering in the furrow increases yield; due to quicker germination, better weed control, and less severity of Rhizoctonia. Automatic Planter has adjustable pickers—plants small, medium or large seed—with the same high degree of accuracy. Does not bruise or crush seed.

Write today for complete description. Bulletin 1231.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 1246 York, Pa.

Two-Row Automatic Planter

DAIRY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times.
FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

GUERNSEY BULLS Pure-Bred. Outstanding individuality from A.R. and high producing dams. One to eighteen months old. Prices $50 to $250. Negative and Accredited. Get our list before you buy.
Masonic Home of Maryland, Cockeysville, Md.

For Sale Pure-bred Guernsey Cows & heifers. T.B. & blood tested. Farm 14 miles from Indiana, 11 miles from Apollo, on Indiana & Apollo cement road. Come and see what I have to offer. W. L. GEORGE, Apollo, Pa.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.—A. R. breeding, blood tested and accredited. Hampshire swine, both sexes. JOS. G. KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

WASHINGTON COUNTY HOLSTEINS
Reg. Holsteins, bred in Wash. County over 50 years. All ages, at all times. County Accredited.
J. B. HENDERSON, Hickory, Pa.
Pres. Wash. Co. Holstein Club.

Holstein Bulls for sale, from an accredited herd, from calves to serviceable age, from K. P. O. P. 52, the 1,100-lb. butter and 4% bull. Also females.
Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Littlestown, Pa.

AYRSHIRES...
HARDY - GOOD GRAZERS
PERFECT TYPE - SOUND UDDERS
HEAVIEST PRODUCERS of 4% Milk at Lowest Feed Cost
Write for booklets or help in locating foundation stock
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASS'N
205 Center St, Brandon, Vt.

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY. Mortonville, Penna.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices.
Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

Farmer's Business Letter

MORE favorable news has developed so far this month than in a long time. Apparently confidence is on the way back. Then there have been few bank failures and confidence in banks is returning. In the farm field the steady advance in hog prices that has moved the general level up about a dollar is expected to have great effect. Most of this advance has come within the past ten days. Still another favorable factor is seen in the good profits being made by many feeders on lambs. They have been showing a surprisingly good margin, and many an individual feeder is in much better shape today than he ever expected to be on the winter's operations.

Hogs Up to $5.10

Top hogs sold at $5.10 this week, comparing with a top of $4.10 at the low point the middle of February. Average hog price this week was $4.50, a gain of 35 cents over last week, and comparing with $3.85 at the low point. Many are now figuring that six dollar hogs are a possibility.

Good Margin on Lambs

Lamb receipts have been misleading, but none the less the lamb market has shown great strength, and prices have tended upward in a rather startling manner. This week the average price here worked up to $6.90, that figure comparing with a weekly average of $5.70 at the low point the middle of January. Top sales this week were at $7.75, and some of these lambs cost no more than $4.75 as feeders. Under present conditions the margin is highly satisfactory.

Cattle Supplies Light

The cattle market began to look promising this week, too, but toward the close plenty of weakness developed, and the future is a guess. The one thing that has made it possible for top steers to sell up toward $9 ($8.90 this week) is very light receipts. For the year to date twenty markets have had 1,679,000 cattle, this number comparing with 1,824,000 a year ago, 2,067,000 two years ago, and 2,002,000 three years ago.

Beef at wholesale is now selling in this market at 8 to 15 cents, this range comparing with 12 to 17½ cents a year ago. Average price of steers was $6.35 this week, compared with a low point of $6.20 for a weekly average this year. Beef supplies are figured to be under normal.

No Activity in Grains

Significant of the stagnation in the grain market is the fact that the giving of 40,000,000 bushels of Farm Board wheat to the destitute had no price effect. There was a good deal of discussion, one way and the other, but there was little price change. While wheat is about six cents higher than at the opening of the year, the fluctuation of prices has been within very narrow limits.

Farm reserves of wheat as of March 1st are placed at 207,000,000 bushels, compared with 161,000,000 bushels a year ago and 129,000,000 bushels two years ago. The five-year average is 125,000,000 bushels and the ten-year average 144,000,000 bushels.

The government estimates farm reserves of corn at 1,103,691,000 bushels compared with 704,000,000 bushels a year ago and 958,000,000 bushels two years ago.

Farm stocks of oats are given as 372,000,000 bushels, against 430,000,000 bushels a year ago and 368,000,000 bushels two years ago. Five-year average is 452,000,000 bushels and ten-year average 453,000,000 bushels.

Watson.

Chicago, March 12, 1932.

Livestock

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

The cattle market has been holding its own, or a little better. Monday's supply was 25 carloads, which sold at about steady prices on the general run. Choice steers were scarce and strong. No prime cattle being here, quotations for that kind being estimates. One good load brought $6.80 and several lots $6.50, while the bulk of fair to good kinds went at $5.50@6.25. Right good butcher steers sold at $6. Heifers were scarce and sold around $5.50 for good fat kind and an occasional choice one up to $6. Fat cows brought $3.50@4, while fair to choice butcher bulls went at $2@4 with inferior kind around $2.50.

Choice weighty steers	$6 75@ 7 00
Good to choice, do.	6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair	5 50@ 6 00
Plain heavy steers	5 00@ 5 50
Good to choice yearlings	6 35@ 6 80
Good butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs.	6 00@ 6 35
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	5 50@ 5 75
Fair to good light steers	5 00@ 5 50
Common to medium, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Inferior light steers	3 50@ 4 25
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 25@ 5 50
Good to choice heifers	4 75@ 5 25
Fair to good heifers	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Choice fat cows	3 75@ 4 00
Good to choice fat cows	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good cows	2 75@ 3 50
Common to fair cows	2 25@ 2 75
Canners	1 75@ 2 25
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00

Choice heavy bulls	3 50@
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 75@
Fair to good handy bulls	3 25@
Common to fair bulls	2 75@
Inferior bulls	2 25@

Hogs

Hogs worked up to $5.50 on Thur of last week, then sagged a dime on Fr day. Today's supply was 20 carloads the market was steady to a nickel lo The general top on handy weights $5.35, but a few extra good hogs broug $5.40. Heavies sold up to $5, while pigs lights went largely at $4.75@5.25.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 50@
Heavy mixed	5 00@
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	5 25@
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	5 25@
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	5 00@
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	4 25@
Roughs	3 50@
Stags	2 00@

Sheep and Lambs

Seven carloads made up the supply about two-thirds being wooled lamb These sold at steady prices, or $8 f choice kind. Best clipped lambs broug $6.75 and good clipped sheep $4@4.50.

Good to best wethers	$4 50@
Good mixed	3 50@
Fair to good, do.	3 00@
Common to fair	1 50@
Good to best lambs	7 50@
Medium lambs	6 00@
Culls and common	4 00@
Clipped sheep	2 00@
Clipped lambs	3 00@
Spring lambs	10 00@

Calves

Five hundred head were on sale. Th market was weak to 50c lower than Fr day. Good to choice vealers brought $9 with an occasional high-dressing one to $9.50. Seconds were around $7.50 a others down to $4.

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DEW DROP OLD TOBACCO Mellowed in bulk. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fancy smoking, 5 pounds, 75c; 10, $1.40; 25, $3.00. Handpicked chewing, 5 pounds, $1.00; 10, $1.75; 25, $4.00. Scraps 8c. Dewdrop Farms, Murray, Ky.

SMOKERS.—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars, $2.48 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cosmopolite Cigar Co., Dept. S, Dallastown, Pa.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, guaranteed extra good. Chewing 5 pounds, $1.00; 10, $1.50. Smoking 5, 75c; 10, $1.25, pipe free. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

NATURAL RED LEAF hand picked chewing, 5 pounds, 80c; 10-$1.50. Mild smoking, 10 pounds, $1.20. Scraps 8c. Pay Postmaster. Sample pound, 25c prepaid. Riverhill Farms, New Concord, Ky.

GOLD LEAF.—GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe Free. Pay Postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, Sedalia, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED OLD KENTUCKY Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.00, ten $1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Ky.

CIGARETTE BURLEY, Extra mild, 5 lbs., $1.25; 10 lbs., $2.00. Patent cigarette roller and papers free. Tobacco Exchange, S409, Mayfield, Ky.

TWENTY CHEWING TWIST, $1.00. Twenty sacks, Smoking, $1.00. Postpaid. Ford Tobacco Co., M-2, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED.—Smoking, ten pounds, $1.00. Chewing, ten, $1.30. Pay postman. Beechwood Farms, Sedalia, Ky.

GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING or CHEWING, five pounds, $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe Free. Pay when received. Ford Farms, S 105, Paducah, Ky.

SMOKERS BUY DIRECT by box and save. Send 10c for assorted samples. Perkiomen Cigar Co., PF44, Yerkes, Penna.

GEORGIA GOLDEN LEAF SMOKING Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

GUARANTEED SMOKING.—4 lbs., 55c, chewing 80c. Silk socks free. Pay Postmaster. Farmers Tobacco Exchange, S711, Mayfield, Ky.

CIGARETTE BURLEY.—Extra mild, 5 lbs., $1.25. Patent cigarette roller free. Tobacco Exchange, S829, Mayfield, Ky.

SMOKING.—10 pounds 85c; Chewing $1.00; 40 plugs $1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

SMOKING.—10 lbs., $1.00; chewing, 10, $1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

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FARM OF 70 ACRES, good water, free gas. Box 213, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh.

WANTED

WOOL WANTED.—Sheep owners, write S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

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Produce Market

THE Philadelphia egg market was unsettled during the past week with prices showing but little change. Receipts from nearby sections were delayed by severe storms and bad roads and collections were somewhat reduced. The New York egg market was irregular and late in the week nearby white eggs ranged from 17c to 21c per dozen, browns 14@19c and mixed colors 10@17½c.

The live poultry market in New York was about steady. Broilers were fairly plentiful and rather weak. Desirable pullets and chickens were in fair demand. Old roosters sold very slowly. Nearby colored fowl were quoted at 20@21c, broilers 18@25c, chickens 17@24c and pullets at 26@27c. Rabbits were in lighter supply and sold at 10@16c per pound.

Shippers of live poultry will find a good outlet for fancy fowl and hen turkeys around March 18th due to the Jewish Holiday, Purim, which falls on March 22nd

Fruits and Vegetables

The cold weather has influenced the fruit and vegetable market and prices of many lines average higher. One cause for this was severe frost extending as far south as North Carolina which damaged crops to some extent. Storms also held up arrivals of vegetables and fruits.

The cold wave also affected the market for the nearby products. Root crops were in lighter supply on the market and prices tended higher. Good graded Pennsylvania carrots reached $2 per bushel, and white turnips sold as high as $1. Rutabagas of good quality were stronger and sold at 75c@$1.25 per 100-pound sack.

Apple prices are largely unchanged although there has been a slightly better demand. Nearby Stayman and Delicious sold at $1@1.50, while Yorks brought 75c@$1 and Romes 75c@$1.25.

The sweet potato market continues quiet. New Jersey yellow sweets sold at 75c@$1 in eastern markets.

Potatoes Steady

The white potato market has not shown much change. The cold weather interfered with trading to a considerable extent. Receipts of potatoes in Philadelphia have been somewhat lighter and there were several price flurries. After a day of higher prices the level has dropped back to its former place.

The Pennsylvania potatoes have met a rather slow demand with the bulk of the offerings selling between 65c to 80c per 100-pound sack, but there has been more well-graded stock bringing 85c to 90c and even higher than a few weeks ago.

A large amount of seed stock has been shipped out of Maine the past few weeks to Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Long Island. Certified seed Cobblers have been selling at 90c per 50-pound sack at Maine shipping points and selected Cobblers at 65c to 70c.

W. R. W.

Produce Market Quotations

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 24@24½c; extras, 23½c; firsts, 22¼@23½c; 87 to 89 score, 21½@23c.

Eggs.—White Atlantic Coast, closely selected, 22@23c; Atlantic Coast & Mid-Western, hennery, 19½@21c; undergrades, 16@17½c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, western, 20@28c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 14@21c; old cocks, 12 to box, 10@13c; pigeons, prime, doz., 40@50c.

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 23¾@26¾c; 92 score, 22¾c; 90 score, 22c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 22@24c; nearby white, extras, 16½@17c; nearby brown extras, 16@17c; nearby mixed colors, 14@15½c; nearby current receipts, 12½@13½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 13@21c; spring chickens, 15@23c; old roosters, 12c; pigeons, pr., 25@30c; turkeys, 18@30c; ducks, 18@20c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 30@65c. CRANBERRIES, N. J., ½ bbl. boxes, $1.50@2.25.

Vegetables.—BEETS, Pa., round ⅝ bskts., 40c. CARROTS, N. J. & Pa., cut ⅝ bskts., 90c@$1.25. LEEKS, Pa. & N.J., 2@2½c bnch. MUSHROOMS, Pa., Md. & Dela., 3-lb. bskts., white, 75c@$1. PARSLEY ROOT, Pa., 2@2½c bnch. RUTABAGAS, Pa. & N. J., 25@40c ⅝ bskt. TURNIPS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., white, 35@50c. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., 30@40c. POTATOES, Pa. & N. J., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1's, various varieties, 65@80c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, and standards, 23½c; 89 score, 22¾c; 88 score, 21¼c.

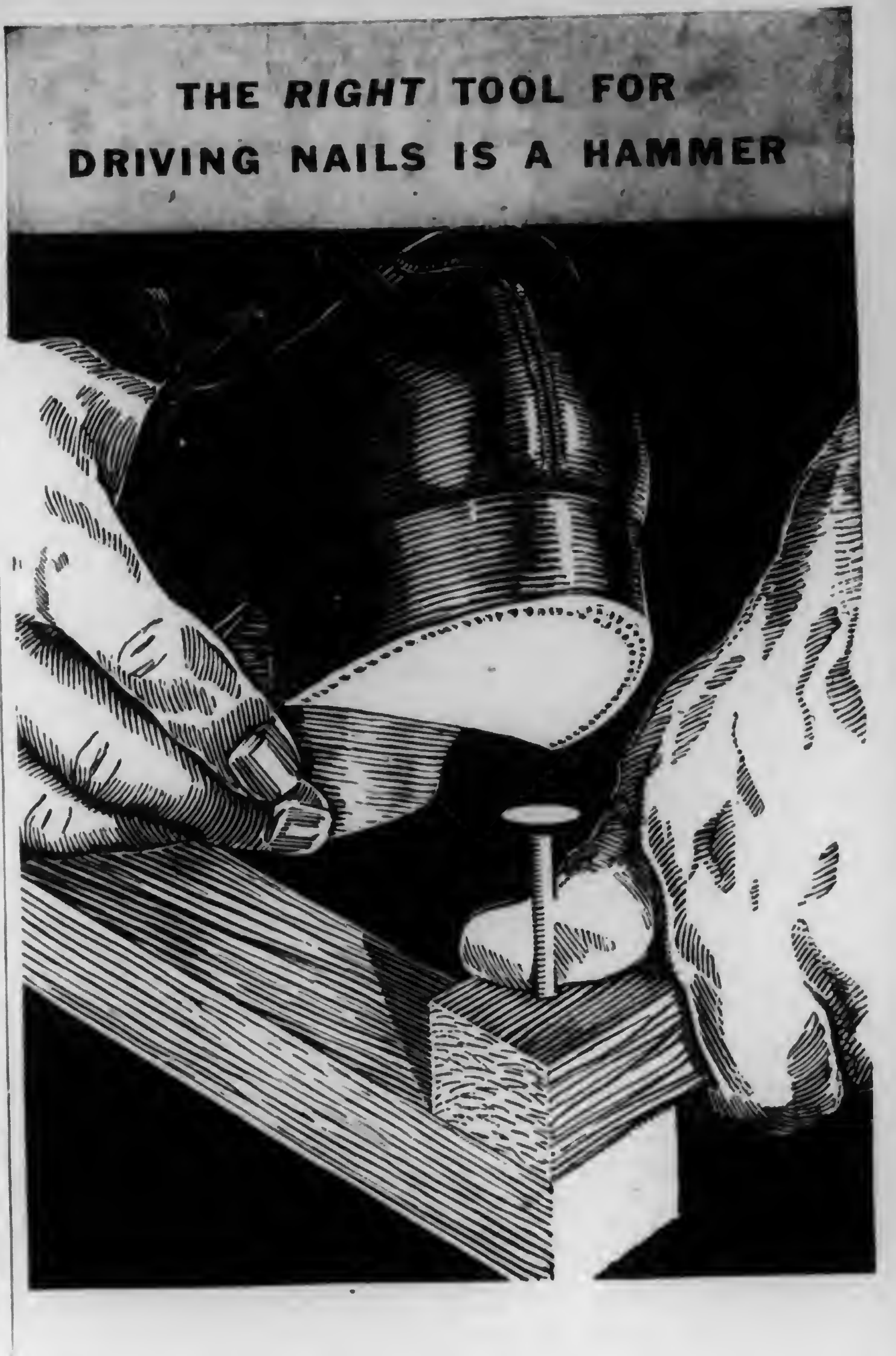
Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 11½c; fresh, extra firsts, 12½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 13@13½c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 18@20c; Leghorns, 16@18c; springers, 14@16c; colored springers, 18@20c; stags, 14@15c; old roosters, 11@12c; ducks, 18@20c; geese, 12@15c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 32c; hog dressed, 27c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, March 14.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, 59@59½c; No. 2 red wheat, 58@58½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 35¾@36½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 33¾@35c; No. 2 white oats, 24¾@25¼c; No. 3 white oats, 23¼@24¼c.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Readers' Views

I HAVE just finished reading some of the opinions about high taxes. They are too high on farm and property and some of the old kind of thinking starts at cutting salaries of school teachers. That is a very poor place to start. The teacher is nearly always made the goat.

Cutting salaries is the one thing to lower the taxes, but why not start at the top and come down? Start with the executive officers and come on down the line. Take, for instance, the salary of a Congressman. That and his allowance would pay about twenty-five school teachers.

If teachers are trying to do justice to pupils they are molders of character. There is nothing extraordinary about a Congressman more than to make promises till he is elected, then he looks out for No. 1.

The teacher must prepare for examination and be a graduate of some teachers' college to get a certificate. The teacher has the most trying job, all sorts of people to deal with. The most of the children are angels at home and if the teacher has any trouble with them it is the teacher's fault, for parents cannot believe that their children will do anything wrong.

Jefferson Co., Pa. K. B. Deemer.

◆

Constitutional Rights

SOME people seem to think that Uncle Sam is a rich guy. The Samuel of this country is the tax payer. His only weapon is his ballot to put servants in office.

Selling tax-exempt bonds puts no corn in the public crib. Raising salaries eats it up. If they muzzle the ox that treads out the corn the ass will have nothing to eat.

The officers of our nation are bound by the Constitution to do the will of the majority and enforce all civil laws enacted by popular vote and majority rule, whether it is a local, a state or a national question.

There is only one right way to settle the school question. Laboring to bring forth wind never settled anything. The only way to settle a question without using bullets is to give the tax payer his right to use his ballot, whether he wants six months school or more.

The majority may not agree with Zinn in reducing the school term to six months, but Zinn and those who agree with him have a constitutional right to demand the question be brought to a vote of the people. The leaders of our school system have no constitutional right to force their will on the people. We may not all agree on a principle but our Constitution binds us to submit to the will of the majority, but how can we know what the majority wants? A question is never settled until it is settled right. If the tax payers had not been robbed of their constitutional right of settling all civil questions by vote the people would not be howling depression.

Our Constitution is built on good sound principles. We may not all see things alike, but if this is a free country we should at least be free to swap yarns. R. G. Errett.

Westmoreland county, Pa.

◆

A Teacher Speaks Up

I AM a reader of the Pennsylvania Farmer and I wish to comment on the opinions found in the February 20th issue in regard to the eternally discussed and abused school question.

J. G., whose article on "Tax Money" I have just read, states that the farmer spends no less for his land, implements and stock than a teacher does for his schooling. But there is a vast difference between the two investments. The farm is wealth itself; a source of income; something concrete. It can be sold for cash. This money is not spent; it is invested in or exchanged for something of equal monetary value. Education is not anything concrete; it cannot be exchanged back for cash. Money spent for schooling does not get in return anything that has monetary value. And with the school teacher it is a very meager, poor, uncertain source of income.

J. G. is only exposing his ignorance by saying the teacher puts in short days. As F. T. Wimer said in the aforesaid issue, the conscientious teacher's work does not end at 3:30, but lasts far into the night grading papers and planning the next day's recitations.

As for Mr. Zinn, I'll say he is a great man. His advice to farmers through the pages of this paper has been priceless. But when he tackles the schools, he is in the wrong pew.

Let me say here that no successful farmer would consider trading incomes with the teacher, who labors year in and year out for the very inadequate sum of from $800 to $900 per year, and spends $200 of that each summer going to school in preparation for another year's poverty, with nothing to look forward to in old age except a cut in wages and finally the poor house.

Joseph E. Nelson.

◆

Real Estate's Share

I AM particularly interested in your columns on "What Our Readers Say." Mr. Zinn started some good thought, whether that was what he was trying to do or not.

Lack of education may have brought us into our present predicament, but I do not believe so. I believe the real cause is told in the item signed "Ex-Farmer." Namely a shifting of our responsibility to the other fellow. He told us that he was paying $300 taxes; now $15 cheers the tax collector. His gross and net income are about the same as formerly. Right there is part of the trouble and just what all this howl is about.

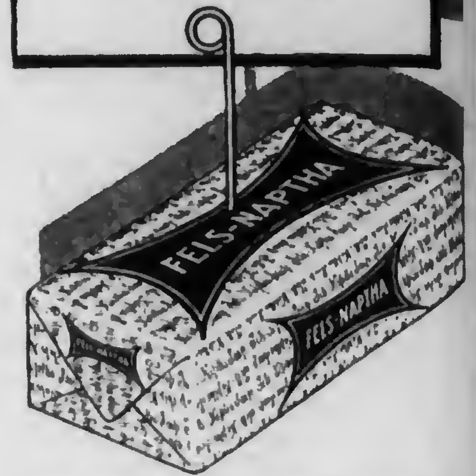
Real estate today is bearing 80 per cent of the burden of education when it is only 25 per cent of the wealth of Pennsylvania. Therefore, we real estate owners are paying $16 for education where we should pay only $5. If we could all crawl out as "ex-farmer" did things would come to a head. But we cannot.

Mr. H. K. Phipps wants to compare 100 men who have never gone to school with 100 men who have the most education. Right here is where you will come out on that comparison. The 100 without schooling will own real estate and pay taxes; the other 100 will have their capital in non-taxable stock or bonds or in something where they do not have to pay taxes to support the schools which they profess made them what they are. Only a very small percentage of school teachers, superintendents and supervising principals own real estate. Possibly six or eight per cent will cover them.

I agree with Mr. Phipps we should come back home and get down to a system of real education instead of having our schools for pastime and amusement. I am not in favor of a backward step in education. But in the average school six months can and will do all that is being put across.

A system allowing a teacher $1,800 per year and the teacher over the line $800 is not a just system. That is state law as our School Code stands. The Pennsylvania Educational Association is really responsible for that. Most teachers belong to that association. The state does not reimburse school districts for those increments. They must be raised locally. To pay those increments often determines whether a child will have proper clothing or nourishment, consequently whether or not he be dead and buried. Most people would rather be a little "dead at the top" than to be buried.

You never get anywhere by calling officials ignoramuses or other like names. Go to them and point out the bright and shining path, if you know it. E. G. Rice.



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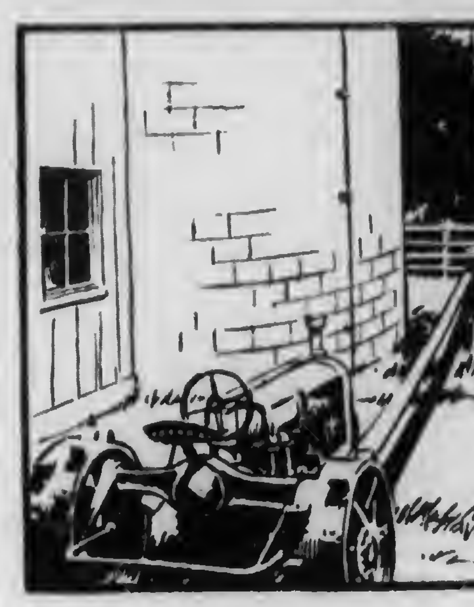

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Small Fruits for the Home Garde

(Continued from page 6.)

portion of nitrogen since there is a direct correlation between the size of the cane and its yield; canes that are one-half inch in diameter commonly produce twice as much fruit as canes one-quarter inch in diameter. If manure is not available apply nitrate of soda liberally in early spring, at the rate of 400 pounds to the acre, and superphosphate, (500 pounds to the acre), in early summer.

Red raspberries and blackberries are best grown in narrow hedge rows, ten to fifteen inches wide. The young canes of black raspberries and blackberries should have the tips pinched out when about eight inches high; red raspberry canes should not be pinched. Ordinarily the sixth to the fifteenth bud from the base of the red raspberry canes are the most productive. Hence, it is well to prune the canes back to about four feet in height, for most varieties. The laterals of black raspberry and blackberry canes, however, should be headed back to not more than eight or ten buds.

Old Standbys

Cuthbert continues to be the best home garden variety of red raspberry, although the Latham, which is more resistant to disease and more productive, is finding favor. It is not, however, as high in quality as Cuthbert. The St. Regis, (Ranere), the so-called ever-bearer, produces a heavy crop in June on last year's canes and a light crop in the fall on the canes of the current season, but it is very poor in quality, small and soft. It has the great advantage, however, of being seldom seriously attacked by the mosaic diseases. Plum Farmer and Cumberland are the best black raspberries, and Eldorado is standard among the blackberries.

Garden culture of the blueberry has made comparatively little progress because of the exacting requirements of the fruit—an equable moisture supply, and an acid soil, which is seldom found in the garden. Moreover, the cost of the plants is high because of difficulties in propagation. If a trench is dug in the garden and filled with leaf mold mixed with soil, blueberries may be grown there for a time, preferably under a heavy mulch of straw. The best berries are grown on buds of the last season's growth, hence most of the old wood should be cut out each year. The birds will get most of the berries unless the plants are covered with netting. Cabot, Pioneer and Rubel are the best varieties.

Grapes

Recent investigations have shown that the yield of grapes is about in proportion to the amount of growth made by the vines the preceding year. Hence, it is desirable to secure a vigorous growth of canes through cultivation or mulching, fertilizing, keeping the foliage healthy by spraying, and restricting the number of growing points by pruning. A heavy straw or manure mulch is a very adequate substitute for cultivation of grapes in the home garden. The fertilizer for grapes should be rich in nitrogen and applied early in the spring so as to promote early cane growth.

It has been shown by recent experiments that the fruit buds near the base of each cane are comparatively unproductive; that maximum productiveness is reached at about the ninth bud, after which there is a gradual decline. This indicates that cutting back the canes to spurs of two or three buds, a common practice, is not desirable. It also indicates that it is better to have several short canes of ten to fifteen buds each than a few long canes of fifteen to twenty-five

The "record" strawberry, raised A. T. Goldsborough in Washing D. C., in 1889. It measured 3½ 3 9-10 inches and weighed 4¼ ou

buds each. Ordinarily, four canes about ten buds each will give m imum production. Canes of one- inch diameter at the fifth node, about the size of a lead pencil, u ally are more productive than small or larger canes.

There is little change in the va ety list. Winchell and Green Mo tain and Campbell are standard e sorts. Perhaps the best single va ety for the home garden is the Brig ton, which ripens before Concord a is one of the surest croppers. It not successful, however, unless pla ed near other varieties for cross p lination. The same is true of the H bert and the Agawam. All three of high quality, partly because th have in them blood of the Europe wine grape. Delaware and Conco of course, should be in every ho garden. The birds are especially p tial to Delaware.

More Education Neede

I WAS a school teacher for years and now I'm a taxpayer believe there is food for thought both sides of the question.

In hard times a teacher should willing to take a reduction in wa along with the rest. I have kno some teachers who, because they received the maximum salary set the school board for two years, mented to high heaven that " never got a raise in this town" "how could a teacher save money" The ones who did the most lament were the ones who spent all their aries on fur coats and the like. O ers I have known had large expense as keeping their widowed moth and orphaned families.

Some one said a teacher work from 8:30 to 3:30. It is plain th person never taught school, or if did, she didn't do it half right.

I have worked in the fields and ke house as well as taught school and know that one is frequently more e hausted from a day in the school roo than from a day of physical work

I know of one school board whi ordered three times the number books of one kind which were neede instead of three different sets. A it is, two-thirds of the books a never used.

In the same township a crook agent sold a crooked director an a solutely worthless set of 200 book The director got a "rake-off," the tax payers paid for them, and the pup got little better than nothing. Th same director has influence in a pu lic works where the other direct are employed, and if they do not s eye to eye with the first direct that influence is used. Don't you thi there is reform needed everywhere?

More real education is the solutio an education, not merely of boo learning, but an education in tole ance, the Golden Rule, and a genui desire for better things. The rest w follow. R. H. S.

Butler county, Pa.

Veterinary

By DR. J. F. SHIGLEY

Skin Infection

I would like some information concerning a disease one of my cows is troubled with. It seems to be an itch that breaks out on the udder. The skin seems to get hard and small breaks appear, similar to brier scratches. Later these get a crust on and scale off. This disease began from a small spot but has spread over the entire right side of the udder and some of the stomach. P. H. S.

IT is advisable to put these cows on a laxative diet, using bran and oilmeal. The local area may be treated by daily application of zinc oxide ointment. One should be careful to maintain this cow separate from the others of the herd unless it is definitely known that the infection cannot be transferred.

Dog Has Fits

I wonder if some one could tell me what to do for a Shepherd dog that has fits. He is a pup about six months old. Has had only one fit so far, but I had another dog that had them till he had to be killed. G. B. C.

THIS may be due to a carbohydrate diet (bread, potatoes, sweets), to a foreign body, or to parasites. It would be well to have your veterinarian supply you with worm capsules unless this condition is due to diet. The diet of the dog should be milk and meat. Additional information could be supplied regarding the points mentioned as a means of assistance in advising treatment.

Stiff Joints

I have a shote between five and six months old, which during the last month has developed a soreness and swelling in some of its joints. Is noticeable early in the morning, especially if it is a very cold morning. R. S. B.

WHILE this condition may be due to a local injury or irritation, it is highly probable that it is of dietary origin. Such a pig should have access to direct sunlight, alfalfa hay, or alfalfa meal, and tankage to supplement the corn and oats mixture. One teaspoonful of cod-liver oil per day in the feed will probably prove beneficial.

Canker

I wish to ask you a question concerning a horse I have with a soft frog called canker. This is a mare 17 years old, but she is a good one. F. H. D.

TRUE canker foot is hard to treat, many cases progress to the point where the animal is destroyed. Clean out the affected tissue and apply a ten per cent formaldehyde solution once daily for one week. Keep the foot clean and provide plenty of clean bedding.

Enlarged Hock

Have a young colt that has an enlarged hock, caused from a bruise. I don't seem to be able to get rid of it. Can you give me a cure for it? J. R.

BATHE the hock once daily with warm water to which has been added a tablespoonful of salt to a quart of water. It is possible that a bandage may be useful. Prevent additional injury by confining the colt to a roomy box stall or corral.

Hog Is Stiff

I have a hog that has become stiffened by being on a plank floor, I think. It eats well and is in condition for butchering. Would it be unfit for meat? Could you suggest a cure for this trouble? H. P.

THIS condition may be prevented by permitting exercise in the open, allowing exposure to the direct rays of sunlight. In addition the diet should be balanced and certain vital factors be available. Feeding fish meal or tankage in addition to the other feeds is desirable. One teaspoonful of cod-liver oil per day is necessary in some cases.

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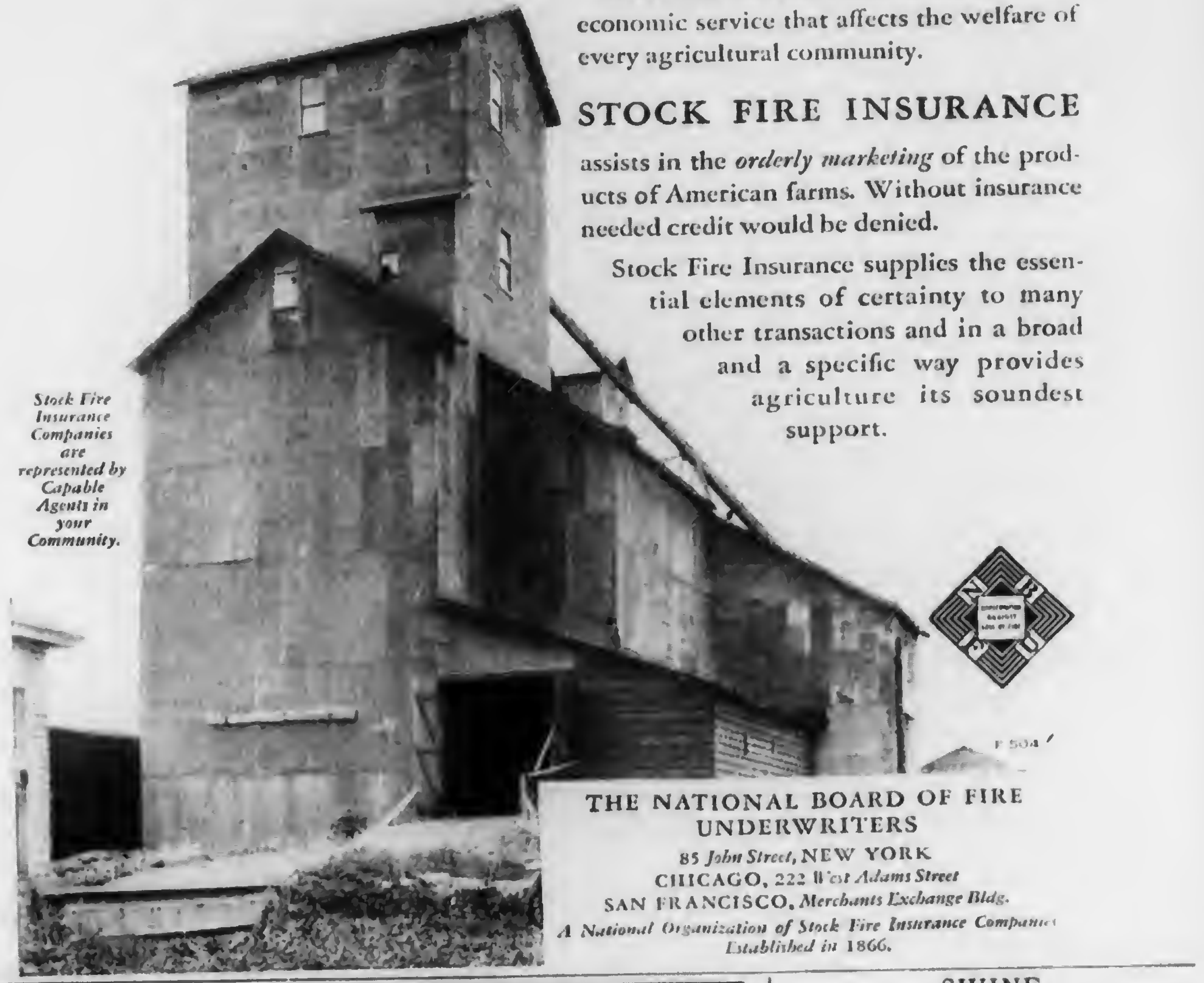
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WE OFFER HIGH-GRADE CLOVER, alfalfa, timothy and soy beans. Free of noxious weeds; prepaid to your station. Ask for circulars and prices. M. G. Stoller, Paulding, Ohio.

C.O.D. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and Onion plants. All varieties shipped promptly. 500-63c; 1,000-98c; 3,000-$2.83. Farmers Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

Additional Classified Ads. on Pages 33 and 35

Protective Service

[For the information, assistance and protection of Pennsylvania Farmer subscribers. Always give full information and complete name and address which will not be used if so requested. We will not attempt to settle disputes between neighbors, or collect out-lawed debts, or engage in law-suits, or legal processes.]

Farm Loans

> I have been reading about the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. I need money to pay taxes and for other purposes. Will you tell me how to go about it to borrow some of this government money? S. J. B.

SINCE the inquirer lives in Pennsylvania he cannot borrow this money. It is true that some $50,000,000 has been allocated to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for crop production loans, but such loans cannot be made in Pennsylvania because this state has no law providing for taking crop liens, the security for loans which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act requires. The same situation occurred when drouth relief loans were considered a year ago, and those loans were made available to Pennsylvania farmers only through special legislation.

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore will make loans to Pennsylvania farmers as in the past. Charles S. Jackson, secretary of that bank, says that no change is contemplated in its policy and when a farmer can meet its requirements and the loan is recommended and endorsed by the National Farm Loan Association the application will be given careful consideration by the bank's executives.

Farmers in Ohio, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, on the other hand, may get money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. They should address their inquiries regarding it to C. L. Cobb, manager, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as he has charge of the matter in this region.

There is so much red tape and regulations in either case that we wonder if the loan doesn't sometimes cost more in annoyance than it comes to in cash. When dealing with the government we cannot follow the theory of the old chap who said: "It's bad enough to borrow without having to pay back."

Chicken Thieves

ONE philosopher sees in the low price of poultry a remedy for chicken stealing, saying that chickens are so cheap it doesn't pay to steal them! This is a cheerful way to look at it, but the farmers who lose chickens will be more interested in the statement by Major Lynn G. Adams, superintendent of state police, that efforts of the state police to break up bands of chicken thieves operating in Pennsylvania already are showing marked results.

Farmers can help the police in this work by reporting to them promptly whenever a theft of poultry occurs. If all parties get together they can make it so hot for the thieves that they will shy at chicken coops no matter where the price of poultry is.

Home Work

RASCALS who take advantage of misfortune to work their nefarious schemes are an ignoble lot. When Lindbergh's baby was stolen one of them went around collecting a fund to finance a search for the child. Fortunately he collected from the wrong man and landed promptly in jail. Those who collect money in homework schemes are not usually caught, and if apprehended little can be done with them.

The National Better Business Bureau reports a few typical ones. One advertises: "MEN AND WOMEN. Home help wanted; experience unnecessary, 60 reliable offers. Write for FREE booklet. Home Workers Guild, 289 Newbury St., Boston, Mass."

The firm has no employment to offer. Its advertisement is a bait and its business is to entice a dollar for more information from poor folks who want work they can do at home to help out in these tough times.

Another says: "STEADY JOB, GOOD PAY—Man or woman; dignified work in your home town; experience unnecessary; no peddling; no circular mailing. Address SOUTHERN SYNDICATE, Box 1161, Atlanta, Ga."

This concern has no employment to offer, but is engaged in selling instructions in re-inking old typewriter ribbons at $5 per set of instructions. The only sure thing about it is that they get your five dollars.

Beautifiers

DR. F. J. CULLEN of the Federal Food and Drug Administration warns women against the indiscriminate use of obesity "cures," saying that the majority of so-called fat reducers offered for sale contain either thyroid extract or laxative drugs which may be harmful. His advice is to consult a reliable physician and not take the matter in one's own hands or rely on the promises of advertisers to make a sylph-like figure out of a mountain of flesh.

The Federal Trade Commission has been after firms which offer for sale creams said to build tissues and turn scrawny folks into buxom beauties. Some of these creams, he intimates, are just plain frauds.

Recently a postal fraud order was issued against a concern "engaged in the sale through the mails of certain appliances which, it was alleged, when used as directed would reform misshapen and malformed noses. A cream was furnished for use in conjunction therewith." While it is true that some noses are not all their owners or observers might wish a nose shaper to pinch them into objects of admiration is an instrument of doubtful utility.

If a person is not satisfied with the contours which nature has constructed on his frame he would better think the matter over seriously before putting money into remedies which may undermine his health or at least take the bulges out of his pocketbook. "Who among you," says the Great Authority, "by taking thought can add a cubit to his stature?" If we keep our minds in training and our dispositions sweet we need worry less about our bodies.

A Cure-All

THE National Better Business Bureau reports that on January 12th, 1932, the Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against the Guarantee Veterinary Co., Sioux City, Ia., manufacturer of medicated salt blocks for livestock known as "Sal-Tonik."

"The complaint charges," says the Bureau, "that by the use of various advertising media respondents falsely represent that the blocks are an efficient preventive of certain diseases and ailments common among livestock, to-wit: bloating, contagious abortion, corn stalk disease, intestinal worms, necrotic enteritis."

On the other hand the old reliable remedy of plenty of sunshine and fresh air taken daily in connection with a balanced ration of wholesome feeds is still available, and so far no complaint has been made against it.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

12c a word—per insertion. *Minimum charge $1.20*

Mail your order and remittance to

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

PETERS-CERTIFIED CHICKS. Extremely low prices. Direct from our Trapnest Pedigreed bloodlines developed on our Master Control Breeding Farm. The heavy laying kind that always makes money. Sold on tested production grades up to 300-egg flock averages per bird. Sent with genuine Guarantee to Live covering first two weeks. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes. Also Peters "Chimax" sex-linked Crossbred Chicks all males or all females—produced from two high production pedigreed lines—fully guaranteed—low priced. Many have always wanted our guaranteed high production chicks. At present low prices here's your chance to get started with real money-making stock. Our literature shows more than 500 reports from customers—their results will surprise you. Write at once mention favorite breed. Peters-Certified Poultry Breeders Association. Just Address Peters-Farm, Box 363, Newton, Iowa.

EARLVILLE CHICKS.—From Bacillary White Diarrhoea blood-tested, also State Accredited breeding flocks. White Leghorns, $7.50, 100. White and Barred Rocks, Single Comb Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, $8.75. Speckled Sussex, $11.75. Brahmas, $10.25. Earlville Hatchery, 50 Ottawa St., Earlville, Illinois.

BABY CHICKS.—Jersey White Giants, Australorps, $18.00; Black Giants, Light Brahmas, $13.90; Minorcas, $10.90; Barred and White Rocks, Orpingtons, White and S. L. Wyandottes, R. I. Whites, $9.90; Reds, Buff Rocks, $8.90; Leghorns, Heavy Assorted, $7.90; Light Assorted, $6.90. Special battery brooder chicks. Ajax Hatcheries, Box 24, Quincy, Illinois.

GUARANTEE YOUR INCOME this year. Get Massanutten chicks from high Flock Average breeding hens. Virginia Blood-Tested and Certified, 95% livability. Lowest prices in years. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for Free Book. Massanutten Farms Hatchery, Box 5098, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE.—Big Chicks from Big Eggs—grow to Big Birds that make Big Profits. Beam-Strain S.C.W. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes bred 25 years for more eggs. Write for folder and price list showing remarkable prices for bred-to-lay Strain. Pennsylvania Poultry Farm, Box P, Lancaster, Pa.

$1,000.00 CASH PRIZES. Enter the big chick-growing contest with Rusk Started or day-old chicks, 4 weeks guarantee to live. Blood-Tested, State Accredited Flocks; trapnested matings. We ship C.O.D. $1.00 books order, any delivery date. Catalog Free. Rusk Farms, Box 140, Windsor, Missouri.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 6½c, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 8½c, Minorcas, 8½c, Brahmas, Giants, 11c. Heavy Mixed, 7c, Light Mixed, 5c. 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. Best Blood Lines. None Better, don't pay more. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

HEALTHY CHICKS insured against loss. Guaranteed more profitable. C. O. D. Barred, White, Buff Rocks Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White, Silver Laced Wyandottes, $7.95; White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, heavy mixed, $6.95. Catalog free. Mt. Healthy Hatcheries, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

WHITE ROCKS, Pittsburgh Prize Winners. Five entries, five firsts and all specials. Leading winner Ohio State Fair, Kentucky State Fair. Over 200-egg blood. Baby chicks, prices reasonable, bloodtested. Ricketts Farm, Box F, Coshocton, Ohio.

BIG DISCOUNT on Wyngarden-Hollywood White Leghorn Chicks if ordered now. Pedigree sires of 200 to 300-egg blood lines. Flocks often average above 200 extra large eggs. Also Barred Rocks. Write for Catalog and Prices. Wyngarden Farms & Hatchery, Box 3M, Zeeland, Michigan.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS. Hatched to Live. Bred to Lay. Big English White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, 7½c; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 9c. Ten Chicks free per 100 if ordered by March 15th. $1.00 per 100 with order, balance C.O.D. Waynesfield Hatchery, Waynesfield, Ohio.

HIGH QUALITY CHICKS at Low Prices. 1,000,000 this season. 25 breeds, a hatch each week year round. Established 1910. Get my prices before you buy. Catalogue Free. John Geiger Hatchery, Chatfield, Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS at Bargain Prices. Big English and Tancred at $6.00 per 100 and we guarantee to replace all that die first two weeks at half price. We solicit large orders. Ramsey Hatchery, Box 120, Ramsey, Ind.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Tancred—Hollywood White Leghorn Chicks. Breeders Tested—Extraordinary Quality. Low Prices. Free Catalog. Keiser's White Acres, Grampian, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS A SPECIALTY. Also Rocks, Reds, New Hampshire Reds and Mixed. Write for our low prices and premium before placing your order. Pillow Poultry Farm, Dalmatia, Pa.

SUNNYFIELD MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas are Big Minorcas. Heavy Minorcas—Hardy Minorcas—Reliable Minorcas—Have Egg Producing ability. Breeders Tested. Write Sunnyfield Minorca Farms, Grampian, Pa.

CHICKS.—Barred Rocks, $8.50 per 100; $40.00 per 500; $75.00 per 1,000. Reds and Wyandottes, $8.50 per 100. Leghorns, $7.50 per 100 postpaid. Hatching eggs. West Denton Hatchery, Denton, Maryland.

CHICKS—SUPERLATIVE QUALITY. Barred Rocks. Single Comb Reds. Breeders Tested for BWD—Low Prices. Write for free catalog. Grampian Hills Poultry Farms, Grampian, Pa.

AMERICAN ANCONAS.—Breeders Tested. Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Free Catalog—Low Prices. American Ancona Farms, Grampian, Pa.

GIANT BRAHMAS—Real Quality Breeders Tested—Two Matings—Low Prices. Chicks—Eggs—Catalog. Write Giant Brahma Farms, Grampian, Pa.

"CHICKS THAT GROW." Barred Rox, Leghorns, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants. Catalog, prices. Write now. Elden K. Cooley, Frenchtown, New Jersey.

KEISER'S BROWN LEGHORN Golden Buff Orpington Chicks—Breeders Tested—Live-Lays Exceptional Matings. Catalog. F. Keiser, Grampian, Pa.

DAVIDSVILLE HATCHERY, Davidsville, Pa. Write for prices on guaranteed chicks; all leading varieties. Catalogue on request.

BARRON ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN Baby Chicks at special prices. Catalogue free. Bishop's Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from my Own Flock 8c. Circular. E. L. Beaver, McAlisterville, Pa.

LOOK—LEGHORN CHICKS, $7.00—100. Rocks or Reds, $9.00. Mixed, $7.00, 100. Live arrival. Swartz Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

WHY BUY ORDINARY CHICKS when you can get our famous Bloodtested Breeds at the same price or even less? Four departments of the U. S. Government and thousands of satisfied customers have purchased our chicks. They're from the famous Tancred, Wyckoff, Fishel, Thompson, Holterman and other bloodlines. Price per 100 Standard Quality Special Selected. White, Brown, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, $6.75; Barred, White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, $7.75; Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White, S. L. Wyandottes, $9.00; Mixed Breeds, $4.50; Heavy, $6.75; Exhibition Quality per 100 White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, $8.00; White, Barred Rocks, Reds, $10.00; Buff Rocks, Buff White Orpingtons, White, Col. S. L. Wyandottes, $11.00; White, Black Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants, $12.00. Nothing better to start or rebuild a profitable flock, nothing better for even broilers because these famous breeds grow larger, mature quicker, and lay better. Immediate shipment, 100% prepaid live delivery. Write for our free color plate catalog. Thornwood Poultry Yards, Box 201-A, Crandall, Indiana.

BROODED CHICKS 3 and 4 WEEKS OLD. New Hampshire Reds, White Leghorns and all popular breeds. All heavy laying strains that have wonderful profit making possibilities. Our quick maturing New Hampshire R. I. Reds are simply amazing. You won't believe it until you try them. Our Leghorn pen at Storrs, Conn., Egg Contest averaged 272 eggs per bird. Two laid 300 each. Our blood-tested chicks are guaranteed to live. Beautiful free catalog is yours for the asking. Baby Chicks too if you prefer. Bethlehem Hatchery & Poultry Farms, Box 301, Bethlehem, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS. In our flocks, 16 birds with dams' records over 300 eggs. Many more with records close to 300. Strong sturdy built individuals with strength to produce. Rocks of good quality both White and Barred. Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Anconas. We put out chicks that we are proud of and tell you exactly what you are getting when you buy. Prices reasonable. Write for literature telling breed you are interested in. New London Chick Hatchery, Box 102, New London, Ohio.

60,000 THOROUGHBRED blood tested baby chicks weekly. Prompt shipment assured. Barred, Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, $7.85-100; $38.50-500. White Rocks, White, Columbian Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, $8.50-100; $42.50-500. S. C. White Leghorns (English or Tancred strain) $6.85-100; $33.00-500. Brown Leghorns & Anconas, same price. Davis Strain Buff Leghorns, $7.00-100; $34.00-500. Heavy Mixed, 6½c. Assorted 4½c. Order direct from ad. Davis Poultry Farm, Rt. 24, Ramsey, Indiana.

STANDARD BROILER CHICKS. Hatched from great big, heavyweight Plymouth Rock Red and ten-pound Jersey Black & White Giant—Light Brahma breeders, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Extra Quality plump, fat, market chicks. Guaranteed-to-Live, vigorous, healthy. Make you the most profit. Quick delivery. Generous Discount. Valuable broiler raising suggestions. Mention variety you like best. Farm Service, Route 7, Tyrone, Penna.

NEW HAMPSHIRE R. I. RED CHICKS. Pullets lay at 16 to 18 weeks. Heavy producers of large size eggs. Chicks show excellent livability. They are blood-tested. We guarantee chicks to live. Quick maturing. Weigh one pound at six and two pounds at eight weeks. Unbelievable until you try them. We sell day-old or started chicks three and four weeks old. Send for Free Catalog. Steelman Poultry Farms, Box 302, Lansdale, Pa.

BABY CHICKS of highest quality, blood tested. Flocks carefully culled for high production and standard qualities for many years. Pedigreed males used in most breeds. Lowest prices. Rhode Island Reds, Barred White, Buff Rocks, Black Giants, $9.00; White Leghorns, Heavy Assorted, $8.00 per 100. Also three-week old chicks and four-week-old Leghorn pullets at bargain prices. Fairview Heights Hatchery, Blanchester, Ohio.

BLOOD TESTED S. C. REDS, BARRED ROCKS $7.00 per hundred. White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons $7.50, Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed $6.00; Assorted $5.00, Seconds $4.50. Pure bred Blood tested chicks that live and grow and lay. Ship Prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Can ship C.O.D. Hatches weekly. Order direct from this ad. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Indiana.

BABY CHICKS OHIO ACCREDITED. Best purebred stock. Leading breeds. Personally inspected and carefully supervised. Livability Guaranteed. If you want best quality chicks which have had more than usual attention write to me. Paul Grose, Sunbeam Hatchery, Box 258, Findlay, Ohio.

PRICE'S CHICKS from the finest, healthiest and best Personally Supervised Flocks. Mated to Record Males. Set only Large Eggs. They're healthy, easily raised, lay well. All popular breeds. Catalog Free. Price's Hatchery, R. 3, Telford, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS.—Have a high flock average with Trexler Leghorns. Have big Leghorns—Big eggs—Big profits. Enjoy quick maturing—heavy laying birds. Produced under Penna. State Supervision. Reserve shipping date. Learn about lower prices. Mail postcard now. Trexler Farms, Box 17, Allentown, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SUPERVISED, blood tested Chicks, Single Comb White Leghorns from our free range flock. Get our new 1932 catalog and prices before you buy your chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. Meadow View Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS. Priced to suit the times considering quality. All hatched from blood-tested old hens, mated to males from high record hens and large eggs. Send card for circular. Stranahan Brothers, Spartansburg, Pa.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8.00; Leghorns, $6.00; Heavy Mixed, $7.00; Light, $6.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box G, McAlisterville, Pa.

STATE SUPERVISED, BLOOD TESTED S.C.W. Leghorn Chicks. From our free range flock $6.00 up. Safe delivery guaranteed. Willow Lane Hatchery, McAlisterville, Penna.

C.O.D. ROCKS REDS WYANDOTTES $6.50 White, Brown, Leghorns, Anconas; heavy mixed, $5.75. Immediate shipment. Vesterfald Farms, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

BUFF MINORCA CHICKS 7c. Brahmas, 10c; Rocks 6c. Continental Hatchery, York, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

IT'S A SENSATION. No one ever dreamed that Chicks and Eggs representing the World Record Breeding Farm would be sold at the price of ordinary chicks. But I am doing it. You can buy Rucker Chicks as low as $70.00 a thousand. Holders All Time Official Leghorn Record 320.2 egg average. Reds broke old World Record of 278.5 eggs by laying 289 egg average. White Rocks won all four highest awards for ten-bird pens in one year. No other breeder ever equaled this record. Exporters of fine Breeding Stock. Individually pedigreed breeding cockerels, eggs and chicks suitable for hatcheries, breeders and farm flock improvement. Double Guarantee covers 100 per cent Live Delivery and the first 14 days in your own brooder. Parent stock bloodtested. Ship successfully easy to New York and south to Florida. $1,000 in 100 Cash Prizes, Tribune Contest. This is the best chance you have ever had to Buy Good Chicks Cheap. Send me your order. I'll treat you right. Write now for Free Catalog, low prices, Liberal discount. E. H. Rucker, Route 9-2, Ottumwa, Iowa.

BROODED CHICKS 3 and 4 WEEKS OLD. New Hampshire Reds, White Leghorns and all popular breeds. All heavy laying strains that have wonderful profit making possibilities. Our quick maturing New Hampshire R. I. Reds are simply amazing. You won't believe it until you try them. Our Leghorn pen at Storrs, Conn., Egg Contest averaged 272 eggs per bird. Two laid 300 each. Our blood-tested chicks are guaranteed to live. Beautiful free catalog is yours for the asking. Baby Chicks too if you prefer. Steelman Poultry Farms, Box 301, Lansdale, Pa.

NEW CHICK BOOK FREE. A perfect goldmine of useful information. A splendid book that tells how to raise strong, healthy chicks. Thoroughly discusses methods, brooding, feeding ingredients, vitamins, minerals, drinking water, etc. Also gives full details how to guard against disease and insure profits. A complete book no poultryman can afford to be without. Advise how many chicks you intend to raise and we will send book free. Address Box 1422, Dept. N, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE—one Dahlia tuber with each hundred chicks. You cannot lose when you buy our guaranteed chicks. We guarantee to replace all chicks that die first two weeks at half price and we are selling them for even less than ordinary chicks. White, Buff and Barred Rocks, Minorcas, Reds, Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons 7c; Anconas and Leghorns 6c. Order direct from this ad or send for free circular. Ramsey Hatchery, Box 20, Ramsey, Ind.

NEW HAMPSHIRE R. I. RED CHICKS. Pullets lay at 16 to 18 weeks. Heavy producers of large size eggs. Chicks show excellent livability. They are blood tested. We guarantee chicks to live. Quick maturing. Weigh one pound at six, and two pounds at eight weeks. Unbelievable until you try them. We sell day-old or started chicks three and four weeks old. Send for Free Catalog. Bethlehem Hatchery & Poultry Farms, Box 502, Bethlehem, Pa.

BABY CHICKS. Sired by pedigreed males, records to 336 eggs. Low prices. Quick shipment. Guaranteed to outlay other chicks or part of your money refunded. Big type White Leghorns that lay big white eggs. Hatching eggs, 8-week old pullets. Hens and males half price. Shipped C.O.D. on approval. Write for Free Catalog and Special Price Bulletin. George B. Ferris, 980 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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$6.00 PER 100 FOR S. C. REDS, Barred Rocks; $6.50 for White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons; $5.25 for Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed; $4.50 for Assorted; $4.00 for Seconds. Live arrival guaranteed. Pure bred Hi-Grade chicks. We pay postage. Can ship C.O.D. Hatch weekly. Order direct from ad. Glendale Hatchery, Box 31, Ramsey, Indiana.

STERLING CHICKS at 4½ cents and up. Leading varieties priced in line with present conditions. Hatched from some of Southern Indiana's best flocks which have been carefully culled and tested for a number of years. Write for free catalog, price list and special guarantee. Sterling Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

MASTER BRED CHICKS—Bred for 200 egg flock average from pioneer Master Breeding Farm of the U. S. Blood Tested. Accredited. Prewar Prices. Leading varieties. 100% live delivery. Prompt service. Write for Free Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 176, Columbia, Mo.

CHICKS BEST INCOME 1932—Why not make two or three hundred dollars on the side raising big fat broilers and lots of eggs. Others do it, so can you. Send for free folder, chicks in their natural color and prices. Irwin's Highland Hatchery, Box C, Freeport, Pa.

LET US BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW for Chicks from our large Hollywood Strain. White Leghorn Breeders. They lay a large chalky white egg. They will be money makers for you. Catalog free, write for it. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

HATCHING EGGS, RHODE ISLAND REDS and Rock cross chicks, full feathered, no cannibalism, mature five months. All cockerels from trapnested stock. Price right. C. G. Batchelder Poultry Farm, Stratham, N. H.

BIG BARRON WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS at Farmer prices. 304 Egg line, 8 weeks old pullets. Free Circular. Burkart's Poultry Farm, Tiffin, Ohio.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY from blood tested stock only. Under Penna. State supervision. Write for folder. Hamburg Hatchery, Dept. D, Hamburg, Penna.

WHITE LEGHORNS, Grade A 6c; Rocks, 7c. Order at once. Montrose Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS. Sired by pedigreed males. Circular. Reward Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Penna.

OLD COINS WANTED

$5 TO $500 EACH paid for Old Coins. Keep all old Money, many very valuable. Get posted, send 10 cents for Illustrated Coin Value Book 4x6. Guaranteed Prices. Coin Exchange, Room 16, Le Roy, N. Y.

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ALL FOR $1.00—100 letterheads, 100 envelopes and 25 cards. All we ask you to do is mail your name and address printed plainly as you wish it to appear on your stationery, and $1.00 to Sandig Printers, 531 N. Fairmount Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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SPECIAL STATIONERY AGENTS WANTED. Sample free, Sunko, Mohawk, New York.

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PEAFOWLS. Pit game fighting chickens. F. Z. Wallin, Hinton, Va.

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PERCALE AND COTTON REMNANTS, 5 lbs. Just the thing for making quilts, rugs, aprons, ties, patching and mending. Send $1.00 plus 15c for postage. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfied. Beacon Mills, Dept. 5P, Chelsea, Mass.

RUG STRIPS, 7 lbs. Beautifully colored percales. Nice long pieces. Send $1.00 plus 15c for postage. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfied. Beacon Mills, Dept. 10P, Chelsea, Mass.

PEANUTS, shelled and selected, 10 pounds 70c; 100, $5.50. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

SEPARATOR PRICES SLASHED! Famous New Prima now only $16.65 for small size. 500-lb. size $33.00. Best Machine—Biggest Value—Fully Guaranteed—30 Days Trial. Easy Payments. Over 50,000 in use. Write for literature and prices. New Prima Separator Co., Dept. 40, 1007 No. Tripp Ave., Chicago, Ill.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6" discs 65c; 6½" $1.25; gauze-faced 6" $1.35; 6½" $1.50. Postage prepaid. Howard Supply Co., Dept. T, Canton, Maine.

SURGE MILKING MACHINE USERS. A new and better inflation. Lower prices. Milking Machine Exchange, Box 2452, San Francisco.

A TWO UNIT DE LAVAL MILKER, used two years, in perfect condition, price $250.00. Hugh McLaughlin, Beaver, Pa.

DOGS

RAT TERRIERS. FOX TERRIERS. Rock Garden Supplies. Illustrated lists, 10c. Puppyland, Box PF, Pana, Illinois.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPPIES.—Males, $15.00-$20.00. Females, $10. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

BLACK WHITE SHEPHERD PUPS. Chas. L. Sechler, Markleton, Pa.

FOR SALE—Scotch Sheep Dogs. Real workers. Joseph E. Finley, Malta, Ohio.

REGISTERED BEAGLES; very fine. Particulars write, Chester Townsend, Glen Mills, Pa.

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ESHENSHADE'S GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS Win again at the Penna. State Show. The largest quality Turkey exhibit in the entire East. Two 1sts; two 2nds; and other high awards. The finest, most profitable Turkeys you can buy. Toms and Hens for sale. Eshenshade Turkey Farm, Ronks, Penna.

GOLD COIN MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS from our International winners. Yearling and young stock, reasonable. Mrs. S. Owen, Seville, Ohio.

CLOUDLAND "GOLDBANK" GIANT BRONZE Turkeys. Choice breeding stock with excellent type and markings. Cloudland Farm, Posey Cloud, Kennett Square, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS. Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland, $3.75 for 12 eggs, $7.00 for 24 prepaid. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEY EGGS for healthy Mammoth Bronze. Selected Stock. 10 Eggs or over, 30c each, postpaid. Evergreen Farms, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

BRONZE TURKEYS, BREEDERS. Poults, Hatching Eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, Narragansett and White Holland Toms, Eggs and Poults. Sheckler's Turkey Farms, Nevada, Ohio.

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POULTS.—Bronze. Quality, Service, Satisfaction. Kline's Turkey Farm, Rehrersburg, Pa.

POULTS. Bronze. Quality, Service, Satisfaction. Pfleiderer's Turkey Farm, Bucyrus, Ohio.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS (Both Combs). Eggs $1.00-15, $2.00-50 Postpaid. 23rd year. Cockerels, $2.50. Circular. Lim Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

JERSEY BLACK AND WHITE GIANTS. Young and old stock. Several breeds Bantams. Fred Seas, Box C, Orrville, Ohio.

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BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS (both combs) 351-egg. Australorps, Parks Rocks. Stock, Eggs 50, $2.50 upwards. Vera Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

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BLACK GIANTS. 15 Eggs, $1.00. White, $1.15. Postpaid. Wiley Haugh, Brogueville, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Pullets, Chicks, Eggs. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

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DUCKLINGS, Goslings, Turkey Poults and Baby Chicks. Write for illustrated catalog telling how to raise ducks for profit. Ridgway Duck Hatchery, La Rue, Ohio.

HATCHING EGGS, DUCKLINGS, GOSLINGS. All Standard varieties. Winners eight State Fairs. Bernard Broerle, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

WHITE MUSCOVY and PEKIN DUCKS. Breeders. Ducklings. Eggs. Toulouse Geese. Catalog. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS. Trios $7.00. M. A. Caldwell, [illegible], Ohio.

35

PERFECT PIES

. . . 444 biscuits . . . 210 gingerbread cupcakes . . . 444 muffins . . . 35 loaves of nut-bread . . . 444 shortcakes . . . an astonishing demonstration of the economy of this perfectly "balanced" flour!

If you went into 35 grocery stores, scattered from Maine to California . . . if you bought a bag of Pillsbury's Best in each store . . . if you took the 35 bags home and baked over 1600 foods without a failure . . . wouldn't you be convinced that Pillsbury's Best was the most economical, satisfactory flour you could use?

That's exactly what's been done. The actual baking was done by a leading domestic science school in New York. Home recipes and home methods were used. Method and results were closely checked by Good Housekeeping Institute. There was not one single failure—not one food was even a trifle below standard.

Think of the money you save when you bake without failures! One spoiled baking will sometimes cost you ten times as much as the flour that caused the failure, in wasted shortening, eggs, milk, leavening, fuel, etc.!

Pillsbury's exclusive "balancing" formula prevents flour irregularities which cause failures. Pillsbury's Best is not made from *one single type* of wheat, which may vary with changed crop conditions. Pillsbury's Best is made from a blend of *many different kinds* of wheat, carefully selected and properly "balanced" for perfect baking. Nothing but fresh, sweet wheat is used—no cheap, inferior, damaged grain. Protect your family's health. Protect yourself against costly baking failures. Insist on Pillsbury's Best, the "balanced" flour, America's leading family flour for over sixty years.

This is the pie crust recipe used in the above test:

1½ cups Pillsbury's Best Flour
½ cup shortening
½ teaspoon salt
About 6 tbsp. water

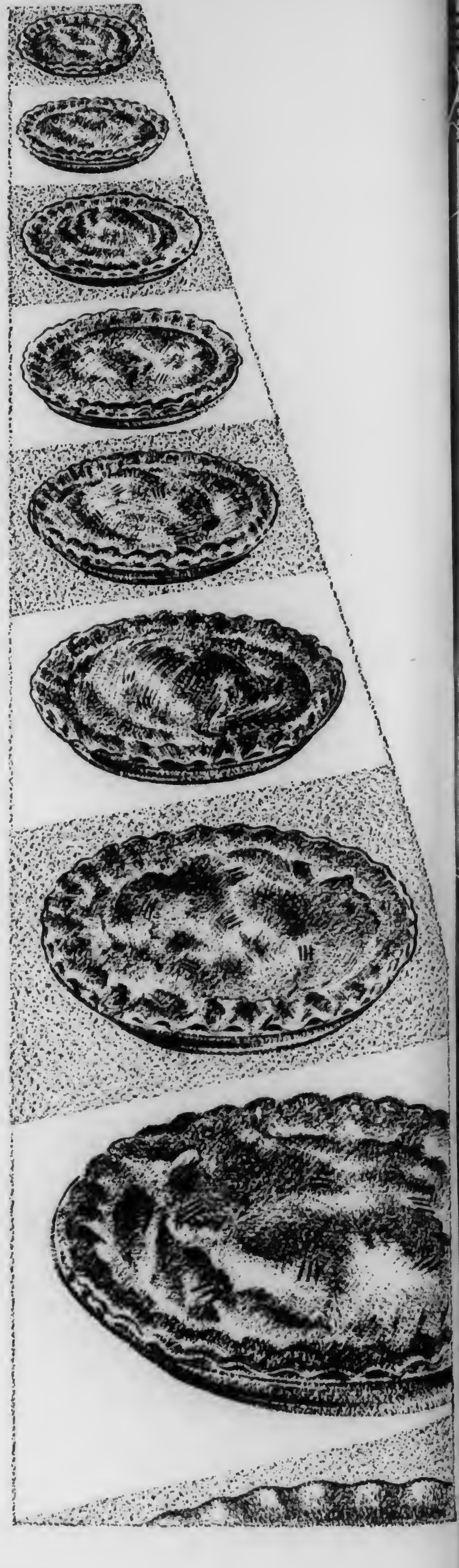
Sift salt and flour together. Cut in shortening until it is like a coarse meal. Cut in water using just enough to have the dough leave the bowl in one large lump. The dough should not stick to bowl or fingers.

Dust pastry board with flour and roll just enough paste for one crust at a time. Bake at 475° for twelve minutes.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO.
General Offices, Minneapolis, Minn.

PILLSBURY'S BEST

The "balanced" flour



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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Published Bi-Weekly

Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

April 2, 1932

Philadelphia **Pittsburgh** **Harrisburg**

It's Absolute Waste Not to Use It

THREE CONCLUSIONS. *Mr. James M. Hall, who supervised an important potato test on his farm last year. In his letter below he gives the three main results.*

WHAT fertilizer should be used on potatoes? What is the right amount to use? Are different fertilizers of the same analysis equal in crop-producing power?

These are questions hundreds of farmers are asking and these are the questions that were answered by careful tests made last year on the farm of James M. Hall, East Springfield, Erie Co., Pa.

Applications of 500 lb., 1,000 lb., 1,500 lb. and 2,000 lb. of fertilizer per acre were tested against no fertilizer; and different makes of fertilizer were tested against each other.

The main results, which were published in the newspapers, are summed up in Mr. Hall's letter. He writes: "From these tests on my farm, three conclusions seem to be outstanding. First: The economy and necessity of using fertilizer. *It is an absolute waste not to use it.* Second: The economy of heavier applications of fertilizer. Had we doubled the applications on the entire field, I would have netted $17.36 per acre more, based on 40c per bu. for No. 1's and 20c per bu. for No. 2's and 3's. Third: The fact that commercial fertilizers of the same analysis give different results. One make of 4-8-7 was used and the yield and quality was not as good as with an equal amount of Agrico for potatoes. With a third make of 4-8-7 the early development was rapid but it lacked the quality of maturing the crop properly. Agrico for potatoes seemed to possess the quality of growing a crop through to maturity in spite of the dry weather, insuring better quality and a high percentage of No. 1's."

We are glad to publish this letter of Mr. Hall's. It proves again what thousands of farmers are finding out, that AGRICO has extra crop-producing power.

What AGRICO did for Mr. Hall it can do for you. But you must give it a chance. Try it on at least part of your crop this year—*and then compare the difference in results.* Remember there's a brand of AGRICO especially made for each crop.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Baltimore, Md.
Buffalo, N. Y.
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The FERTILIZER with the EXTRA PLANT FOODS

IRON AGE Plain Spacer and Check Row **Transplanter**

Plant setting gauge assures plants being regularly spaced and always set in water. Sure to live and grow.

Use of check row attachment for setting plants 30" or more apart permits cross cultivations greatly reducing subsequent labor and increasing growth of plants.

Our new large Combined Fertilizer and Side Dressing attachment (holds 100 lbs. and sows from 150 to 3000 lbs. per acre) saves necessity of applying fertilizer in advance and permits the later use of it for side dressing the growing plants by equipping it with Double Wheel Foretruck.

Write for New Bulletin 1431

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INSURE YOUR CROPS *with* TESTED SEEDS

You can't control the weather. You can't change your soil. But you can be sure you sow the best seed money will buy. That's Campsey seed. New crop, strong and free from weeds. Tested for purity and germination. Send today for our FARM SEED FOLDER. IT'S FREE.

D. M. CAMPSEY, CLAYSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA

Name ....

Address ....

Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

A GOOD friend of this paper, a successful man in professional life, does not find his farming going very well. He writes: "The truth is it looks to me that it takes as much brain to farm as to do anything else." He is disappointed with the results he gets from the farm manure supply. Nearly all that is grown is consumed on the farm by forty head of cattle, eight horses of which six are kept for other people, and forty to fifty hogs. And yet he says: "So far I have not been able to get enough manure for eight acres of corn ground."

Manure and Soil Fertility

Here is a farm on which nearly all of the crops is fed. It might appear that soil fertility should be coming along nicely, but that is not necessarily true. Putting aside for the moment an apparent failure to save and to return manure carefully, our subscriber should bear in mind that only rich land produces crops heavy enough to make a satisfactory supply of manure, and that manure on a less fertile farm should be regarded only as a supplement to other means of soil-building. It is wasteful practice to coat such land with enough manure per acre to grow a good corn crop.

Valuing manure highly and saving all of it, I should plan to make clover and commercial fertilizers my chief dependence and treat the manure as their helper. That would put them into their right relation to each other. It takes a lot of manure per acre to grow a good crop of corn on a thin grass sod, and such use is wasteful. If there is no clover sod, the amount of manure available for an acre of corn should go on the grass the previous season, and there should be no grazing after harvest. Then the sod for breaking will amount to something and commercial fertilizer must do the rest.

Clover and Manure

Don't pay any attention to the claim that manuring land for clover makes the clover too lazy to take nitrogen from the air. That is good truth for owners of fertile soils, but there is nothing better—lime always excepted—than some manure to hearten a stand of clover on land that is not rich. Looking forward to the corn crop two years ahead, lime the land, work a top-dressing of manure into it, partly to give good physical condition to the surface soil, use superphosphate freely with the small grain crop and seed to clover.

Where patches are thin and clover stunted after the cover crop has been harvested, top-dress with manure. A ton of the manure supply so used should be worth three tons plowed down for corn. As crops become heavier, there is more to feed on the farm and the manure becomes a bigger factor in the farming. Even then there will be need of legumes and superphosphate.

Saving and Applying Manure

Our friend is an intelligent man and he knows how far he may be coming short in getting unleached manure back into the soil. The care of manure always is difficult. He is thinking of centering attention more and more on hogs. I don't know about profit, of course, but from a soil-fertility standpoint the scheme is good. Here again clover is essential for pasturage. Distribution of the manure is good. Grain feeding can be done on the thinner parts of the field.

Permanent Pasture

A subscriber has corn-stubble land that he wants for permanent pasture. He wonders how it would do to seed with oats and to pasture the

(Continued on page 18.)

Make more money with Sulphate of Ammonia

SULPHATE of Ammonia offers American farmers a real opportunity to make money this year—even if farm prices stay down.

Sulphate enables you to raise cheaper crops. Use it liberally to produce the high yields that cost less, and make more money.

Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia contains 25% Ammonia guaranteed (equivalent to 20.56% Nitrogen). It is made in America—for American farmers, and it may be obtained in 100- or 200-lb. bags.

There's still time to give your crops the nitrogen they need. Ask your dealer for American-made Sulphate.

The Barrett Company
New York, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.
Atlanta, Ga.
San Francisco, Cal.

ARCADIAN SULPHATE of AMMONIA
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

NITROGEN
is the GROWTH ELEMENT.
As essential to growing crops as sunshine and rain.

MORE FACTS about Farm Machine Prices

No one knows better than the farm equipment manufacturer the distress that low prices of farm products have brought to the farmer, because these low prices have brought equal distress to the farm equipment industry.

Our industry was a leader in reducing prices when the depression began. It foresaw a general reduction in raw material costs and reduced prices accordingly. The farmers therefore had the benefit of lower prices on farm machines for almost a year before general price reductions were made on other merchandise.

While the price reductions it has been possible for this industry to make are far less than the decline in the price of farm products, we assure you that our members have gone the limit in meeting this situation.

When the war brought several years of economic upheaval, prices of everything—raw materials, wages, farm products, manufactured products—rose to new heights, but farm equipment prices went up the least of all. Judge today's prices on any basis—what the equipment will earn, the length of its life, the cost to make, or what it costs to purchase in comparison with other manufactured articles—and you will find that in the farm equipment store the farmer's dollar buys the greatest value.

Price Per Pound

How do farm machinery prices compare with prices of other similarly manufactured articles used on the farm? We welcome such a comparison. Let us take first a group of eleven basic farm machines: sulky plow, peg-tooth harrow, disk harrow, grain drill, corn planter, corn cultivator, corn sheller, grain binder, mower, hay rake, farm wagon.

Now let us take a list of other articles used on the farm and compare these articles, all made of similar materials, on the basis of the price per pound. We have obtained the pound price by dividing the approximate retail prices f.o.b. factory by the weights.

	PRICE PER POUND
11 basic farm machines	10.9 cents
Vise	19.5 "
Anvil	12.2 "
Forge	26.3 "
Food chopper	36.6 "
Hand washing machine	17.6 "
Wringer	26.5 "
Carpet sweeper	59.7 "
Milk can	21.2 "
Shovel	25.8 "
Hay fork (hand)	47.8 "
Garden rake	37.0 "
Garden hoe	48.5 "
Scythe	61.7 "

In the comparison you will note the low average retail price of 10.9 cents per pound for the eleven basic machines and implements needed by the grain-growing farmer, which is lower than any other item in the list. Yet the other articles are not high-priced goods; they are ordinary, everyday, standard articles made of the same materials that go into farm equipment, and the prices are accepted as fair by all buyers. Some of the farm machines have complicated parts in their makeup, and all of them are built to stand many years of hard use, yet they sell for less per pound than any of the other articles listed.

When you consider that a 3-plow tractor retails at 16 cents a pound and a 10-foot combine-harvester fully equipped retails at 19 cents a pound, and that both machines are made of quality materials, have fine, heavy-duty motors and are ball bearing throughout, and then compare them with the cheapest automobile at 22 cents a pound, you get some idea of what the farm machinery industry has done toward improving quality and efficiency and lowering prices.

How Much Is Spent for Farm Machinery

How much do farmers spend on an average annually for farm implements—for the various tools and machines needed for tilling, planting, harvesting, and processing the crops? Farmers as a whole, spend less than one-third as much for these machines as they do for cash wages paid to hired labor; slightly more than one-third as much as they pay in taxes; less than one-half as much as they pay for interest; and about one-half as much as they spend for automobiles.

Bear in mind the fact that these comparisons are based on government figures and deal with average expenditures. While a comparison of these items in any individual case may vary somewhat, the government figures, nevertheless, indicate truly the relatively low expenditure for farm machines throughout the United States.

Foreign Sales

Every so often the old story bobs up that American farm machinery is sold cheaper abroad than in this country. This is absolutely untrue. The American farm machinery manufacturer sells his machinery both at home and abroad at the same basic f.o.b. factory price, with additional charges, however, for boxing for foreign shipment.

In 1925, the Secretary of Commerce ordered a survey made to determine the truth in this matter, and the result was clear and conclusive proof that American farm machinery sells at a lower figure in the United States than in any other country in the world. What was true then is true today. Any one who cares to do so can write the Agricultural Implements Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce at Washington for the facts.

This matter has been up time and again, and on May 12, 1930, was the subject of discussion on the floor of Congress. Congressman Sloan, of Nebraska, in discussing this question said:

(Reproduced from photographic prints of pages 9100 and 9101 of the Congressional Record bearing date of May 12, 1930.)

> Probably we hear no other political statement in our country more frequently repeated than the injustice that is done the farmers of this country by the machinery manufacturers in selling their product to foreign nations and their citizens at a lower price than the domestic customers are charged.
>
> Like a great many other people, I believed this was true, because it had been said by so many people and repeated by others and not usually challenged. This is what I am contributing myself.
>
> I took occasion a few years ago when I was in 10 countries of Europe—and I think I understand machinery as well as the average Member of this House, probably purchasing as much as any other one, maybe not more—I made a careful examination of this contention in a number of countries of Europe.
>
> I did find this to be true, that on account of the lack of horsepower or other form of power they did use smaller and inferior machinery to that usually manufactured for American use, but I know enough about machinery and made the comparison so I feel safe in looking my fellow Members in the face and saying that the prices paid there were not beneath the prices that are paid here in America for the machinery bought and used. I was not, however in Russia.

> * * * * * Within the last month I made inquiry of the Department of Commerce of the United States and asked what was the real fact. I was informed about the investigations that had been made. So frequently had the question come up, so frequently had the assertion been made, that they had instituted investigations as best they could comparing machine prices throughout Europe and here in America. The result of their investigations was that the statement that machinery made in America was sold cheaper in foreign lands than it was in America was unfounded.

Tariff

Then there is the claim that farm machinery is protected by tariff. There is no tariff on farm machinery coming into the United States. There has been no tariff to protect farm machinery for nearly two decades. Paragraph 1504 of the Tariff Act of 1922 and Paragraph 1604 of the Tariff Act of 1930 are exactly the same, and they read as follows:

(Reproduced from photographic print.)

TITLE II—FREE LIST

> PAR. 1604. Agricultural implements: Plows, tooth or disk harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horserakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, cotton gins, machinery for use in the manufacture of sugar, wagons and carts, cream separators valued at not more than $50 each, and all other agricultural implements of any kind or description, not specially provided for, whether in whole or in parts, including repair parts: *Provided*, That no article specified by name in Title I shall be free of duty under this paragraph.

The only article specified by name in Title I, which could by any possibility be included as a farm machine is a steam engine.

And yet, notwithstanding that this has been the law of the United States for years, some people, either through malice or ignorance or both, continue to say that there is a tariff on farm machinery.

The United States Secretary of Agriculture saw fit to point out in his report in 1926 that agricultural machinery is on the free list and not protected by tariff. We quote from page 23 of this document as follows:

(Reproduced from photographic print.)

> It is usual to declare baldly, without any qualification whatsoever, that industry gets everything and agriculture nothing out of the tariff. * * * *
>
> It is incorrect, moreover, to say that everything the farmer buys enjoys the benefit of tariff protection. Many articles bought by farmers are on the free list. This is true of agricultural implements and machinery. * * * *
>
> Still more significant, not only agricultural implements in whole but also in part, including repair parts, are on the free list.

If it were not for the fact that American manufacturers are producing the most efficient equipment at the lowest possible price, the foreign manufacturers, with their lower labor and material costs, would be flooding this country with farm equipment.

An Essential Service

Practically every community in the United States is served by ***established implement dealers***, who constitute an essential link in the chain of distribution, not only to the manufacturer but more particularly to the farmer. Farm equipment is now available in a wide variety of types and sizes. Some one well acquainted with the use and possibilities of these machines must be available to advise the individual purchaser, so as to insure his getting equipment best suited to his conditions.

The machine must be delivered, set up, and serviced, and an adequate stock of repairs kept ready for quick replacements, for speed is essential in farming and delays are costly. This service cannot be rendered at long range.

The farmer's investment in improved equipment provides him with something from which he may derive benefits over a long period of time. While the burden of such an investment may seem heavy at the time of purchase, there is no question that the accumulated saving in production costs over the period during which the equipment is used makes the investment very profitable and the outlay for each year of use very small.

It is our hope that with such reductions as it has been possible for the manufacturers in this association to make, coupled with the liberal terms, farmers will continue to purchase the machines which will materially help them to reduce their production costs.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FARM EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURERS
608 SO. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Choose a Fertilizer that Leaves a Beneficial Residue

Bear in mind that apple trees cannot be rotated They must continue to grow in the same soil for 50 years or more

Aero Cyanamid

Aero Cyanamid is nitrogen plus lime. The only residue remaining in the soil, after its nitrogen has been used, is lime which corrects acidity and improves the physical condition of the soil.

This lime is also beneficial to the cover crop

One ton of Cyanamid supplies 440 pounds of nitrogen and 1,400 pounds of hydrated lime. You pay for the nitrogen. The lime—worth $7.00—costs you nothing.

Cyanamid carries its nitrogen in a form which is readily available to the tree but *is not easily leached out of the soil.* On being applied, the nitrogen and lime become separated. The former is quickly made available to the tree. The latter destroys any acids in the soil. Cyanamid may be applied during the fall, winter, or early spring.

For further information, write

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY

Pioneer Producers of Air-Nitrogen Products in America

535 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

Cyanamid is NITROGEN plus LIME

DIBBLE'S

NORTHERN GROWN

Alfalfa Seed 99.50% Pure or Better

CLOVER SEED U. S. Verified

TIMOTHY SEED Hardy, Acclimated

One quality only for 40 years. "The Highest Grade Obtainable" —TODAY'S PRICES—

Montana Common Alfalfa	$11.40 per bu.
Montana-Idaho Grimm	$12.90 per bu.
Canadian Variegated	$13.80 per bu.
Medium Red Clover	$10.80 per bu.
Mammoth Red Clover	$10.80 per bu.
Fancy Alsike	$10.20 per bu.
White Blossom Sweet Clover	$ 4.25 per bu.
Timothy	$ 2.75 per bu.
(Full bag) 3 Bu. for	$ 7.50
Timothy-Alsike Natural Mixture (Average 22% Alsike)	$ 3.50 per bu.
(Full bag) 3 Bu. for	$10.00
Seed Corn, as low as	$ 1.25 per bu.
Seed Oats, as low as	$ .60 per bu.
Alpha & Oderbrucker Barley	$ .90 per bu.

State Certified and Selected Seed Potatoes.

"EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM"

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1932 Farm & Garden Catalogue

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This 210-page book of valuable every-day information will be sent to you free and promptly upon request. You will be benefitted greatly by consulting it freely for it provides everything needed by the farmer, gardener and poultryman. Among its contents are listed: Over 1,000 different varieties of vegetable and farm seeds tested for purity and high germination; Bulbs, Rosebushes, Perennial and Rock Garden Plants, Shrubs; Field and Lawn Seeds; farm and garden tools and machinery, including Improved Potato Implements, Power Sprayers; Dairy and Poultry Equipment; Fertilizers, Insecticides, Remedies; Bee, Rabbit and Pet Supplies. These and many others too numerous to mention here are fully described and priced at the very lowest figures at which goods of dependable quality can be purchased. Plant safely to reap a richer harvest and save money! Write today for your copy!

SEEDS The I W SCOTT CO.

The I. W. SCOTT CO., 500 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. KESTER

I AM glad I stirred up my friend R. I. Weigley, of Lebanon county, to tell what he knows about crab grass. Until the last year or two I never had any personal experience with this pesky grass, except a small patch in a plot we used a couple of years as a truck field. We found one summer that a, to us, new weed or grass had taken possession of about one-third of our half-acre strawberry bed. It may be that it was introduced along with the plants we bought.

After it was identified, and after I found from reading how hard it was to eradicate, I was almost panicky. Our summer's weeding and hoeing made not the slightest impression on it. Then I heard a speaker from State College at a farmers' institute say that about the only way was to smother it out. He also stated that perfectly clean cultivation for one summer would help.

After the strawberry crop was off we plowed up the whole plot and began intensive cultivation, raking up the loose stems and roots each time and burning them. In September the plot was sown heavily to timothy. The soil was fertile and the timothy grew thick and rank. It was mowed three times the next season and the grass left on the ground. The next year it was let alone until fall when it was plowed up and remained bare over winter. The next year we found no evidence of crab grass.

* * *

I had a letter the other day from a man inquiring about a garden tractor in which he made the statement that makers of farm machinery should reduce their prices one-half in order to compare with the drop in farm products prices. I answered him, first telling what he wanted to know about garden tractors and then made some comments on farm equipment prices. I tried to point out that the prices had been lowered, that the efficiency of all farm machinery had been greatly increased, and that the lifetime of almost every machine was much longer, especially when owned by a careful farmer. All these qualities had cost money and reduced the sales in recent years. I hold no brief for any line of business other than agriculture, yet I feel farmers should be able to look fairly at all sides of their problems. I was interested in reading the page advertisement of the manufacturers of farm machinery in the last issue of Pennsylvania Farmer to see how nearly it followed the lines of my letter written a week before.

* * *

But all this does not solve the most vital question before farmers today that of the subnormal price of their own products. No business can run indefinitely at or below cost of production, although farmers can keep going longer than any other class of business men on this basis.

I was interested in a statement put out the other day by Professor J. E. McCord, of the department of agricultural economics at State College, in which he advised farmers to adjust their program to a permanent low price level. He says this is imperative if farmers are to stay in business. In a word this means that they must reduce the costs of production at every possible point. Of course that does not mean unwise saving, but it does mean a return to some of the practices of a generation ago. It means conserving fertility, raising a greater proportion of the feed needed, converting more of the products of the farm into finished products, selling more at retail or through cooperative agencies, buying more carefully, and using efficient machinery in place of hand labor.

Professor McCord does not believe that our troubles are due fundamentally to over production, because the per capita production in the United States has fallen steadily since 1900. He holds monetary causes responsible.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

THE STANDARD FOR OVER 20 YEARS

PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN

from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.

It saves loss of seed and labor of re-planting and *positively will not clog any planter.* It protects seed from rotting in the ground, insures larger yield per acre, is non-poisonous and will not injure the seed of *any* kind of corn.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT SAVES REPLANTING

New Low Prices

LARGE CAN (1 pint) Enough for 2 bushels of seed $1.00

SMALL CAN (½ pint) Enough for 1 bushel of seed .60

If your hardware, drug or seed store does not have it in stock, order direct. "Money-Back" guarantee.

Manufactured Only By

CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO.
Box 500R New Britain, Conn.

No, I'm not dead, but what is that stuff?

Let's get him out of this quick!

STANDARD GARDEN TRACTOR

Plows Seeds Cultivates Mows Hay and Lawns

A Powerful Gas Tractor for Small Farms, Gardners, Florists, Nurseries, Fruit Growers & Poultrymen

AMPLE POWER

Handles Field & Truck Crop Tools—Lawn and Hay Mowing

EASY TERMS

Runs Belt Machines, pumps, saws. High Clearance—Enclosed Gears.

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BAND WITH TREE TANGLEFOOT

stops destructive climbing insects

Why let insects climb your trees or grapevines and destroy buds, foliage and fruit. Stop them with Tree Tanglefoot. This sticky compound is easy to apply with wooden paddle—outlasts substitutes 10 to 20 times is effective three to four months. Better than wax for grafting operations. Good too for sealing tree cut wounds and cavities. Keep Tree Tanglefoot on hand. Sold at seed, hardware and drug stores. Buy

Send for interesting booklet on insects

THE TANGLEFOOT COMPANY, Grand Rapids,

Shumway's Good Seeds

Sure Producers of Quality Vegetables and Flowers

Tested, new crop seeds, grown from finest selected stocks — sure, vigorous producers. For 62 years Shumway's Seeds have sold at very reasonable prices and have always given the desired results. *Extra package sent free for trial with each seed order.* FREE! Write today for large illustrated catalog of vegetables and flowers.

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Potato Fertilization for 1932

By J. B. R. Dickey

WHAT is in the soil determines what should be put on the soil to make it produce most profitably. In this article Prof. Dickey discusses what should be put on various soils for the potato crop. It will be noted that in every case fertilizer of some kind paid. Growers cannot do without it, and we trust that this article will help them in deciding how much and what kind to use this year.

BUYING fertilizer for the 1932 potato crop presents two new complications. In view of the present low price the grower must consider all his production costs. He must pay particular attention to his cash expenses and decide whether it will be good economics to try to reduce any of them. There should be no skimping which will be likely to materially reduce yields, and thus increase the cost per bushel, but, whereas in the past ten years a bushel increase in the crop would usually pay for a dollar's worth of fertilizer, we should now figure on getting two or three bushels increase for each fertilizer dollar.

Probably the best guide in the way of fertilizer tests in Pennsylvania are the experiments conducted in four different counties in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the past nine years. In drawing conclusions from such tests the safest plan is to take the average yields secured from various treatments for a number of years. This takes care more or less of the seasonal variations which may be expected to influence the returns. These tests give us some interesting and rather consistent figures on the most profitable amount per acre.

How Much per Acre

On shale soil in Lehigh county, where an alfalfa sod was turned down without manure, we can average seven years with a 4-8-5 or 4-8-8 fertilizer.

900 lbs. per acre averaged	332.1 bu.	
1,200 lbs. per acre averaged	340.7 bu.,	8.6 bu. increase
1,500 lbs. per acre averaged	343.9 bu.,	3.2 bu. increase

In four years there was a decided increase in going from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, but in two years there was an even more decided reduction in yield. The increase from 900 pounds to 1,200 pounds averaged only 8.6 bushels so was not very profitable though the increase was consistent six years out of the seven.

On limestone soil in Lehigh county, without manure, we can average four years with a 4-12-4 or 4-8-8, each used two years out of the four.

No fertilizer averaged	198.5 bu.	
600 lbs. per acre averaged	261.0 bu.,	62.5 bu. increase
900 lbs. per acre averaged	265.0 bu.,	4.0 bu. increase
1,200 lbs. per acre averaged	260.0 bu.,	5.0 bu. decrease
1,500 lbs. per acre averaged	248.0 bu.,	12.0 bu. decrease

This test did not give very consistent yields and should not be taken too literally, but the heavier application consistently failed to show a profitable increase.

In Mercer county we have the average of four years on glaciated soil where manure was applied, using a 4-8-8 fertilizer.

No fertilizer averaged	192.0 bu.	
300 lbs. per acre averaged	223.0 bu.,	or 31 bu. increase
600 lbs. per acre averaged	234.0 bu.,	or 11 bu. increase
900 lbs. per acre averaged	246.0 bu.,	or 12 bu. increase
1,200 lbs. per acre averaged	256.0 bu.,	or 10 bu. increase
1,500 lbs. per acre averaged	241.0 bu.,	or 15 bu. decrease

The 1,500-pound application gave a decrease practically every year.

In Cambria county we have the results of three years where manure was applied and a 4-12-4 fertilizer used. This was probably a poorly balanced formula, being too high in phosphoric acid and too low in potash. Making corrections for soil variation we find that:

No fertilizer averaged	181 bu.	
300 lbs. per acre averaged	207 bu.,	or 26 bu. increase
600 lbs. per acre averaged	228 bu.,	or 21 bu. increase
900 lbs. per acre averaged	235 bu.,	or 7 bu. increase
1,200 lbs. per acre averaged	253 bu.,	or 18 bu. increase
1,500 lbs. per acre averaged	260 bu.,	or 7 bu. increase

This test was less reliable due to uneven soil, but shows an average increase from 1,500 over 1,200 pounds, though not a large increase. Two other years' tests in Cambria county, which were not included in the above average due to low yields and inconsistencies, both showed a marked decrease in yield from 1,200 to 1,500 and if included would have reduced the average to a loss in yield. This is the only group of tests which showed a really profitable increase from 900 to 1,200 pounds at present potato prices.

The average applications used by the 400-bushel growers for the past three years have been 950 pounds per acre; the 500 and 600-bushel growers have averaged little if any more per acre. Growers in Maine and New Jersey use much larger amounts and apparently profit thereby, but their soil, rotation, seasonal conditions and varieties all differ from ours. For early potatoes in Pennsylvania, experience indicates somewhat larger amounts of fertilizer to be profitable than for the main crop which is planted later, grows more slowly, and has a much longer season to mature. Unfortunately; we have few tests on early potatoes. The following unofficial yields were reported last season with Irish Cobblers on a good river bottom soil without manure and a 4-8-6 fertilizer:

No fertilizer......	169	bushels U. S. No. 1 Grade
1,000 pounds......	210	bushels U. S. No. 1 Grade
1,500 pounds......	262	bushels U. S. No. 1 Grade
2,000 pounds	262	bushels U. S. No. 1 Grade
2,500 pounds......	240	bushels U. S. No. 1 Grade
3,000 pounds......	219	bushels U. S. No. 1 Grade

Nitrogen vs. Ammonia

The second fertilizer complication this spring is that the law now requires the first figure in the analysis of all fertilizer to stand for the nitrogen content. In the past this has stood for ammonia. These two names stand for the same element but one per cent nitrogen is equal to 1.2 per cent ammonia. Thus, if we buy a 4-8-7 on the nitrogen basis it will be equal to 4.8-8-7 on the old ammonia basis. In other words, the same formulae will carry just 20 per cent more nitrogen than formerly. Whether it will be profitable for the farmer growing late potatoes to pay for a higher percentage of nitrogen and apply it at the old rate per acre is open to question. Let us turn again to the U. S. Department of Agriculture tests in Pennsylvania for information.

On good shale soil in Lehigh county, with an alfalfa sod and no manure, we can average six years with 1,200 pounds of fertilizer per acre.

3-8-8 averaged	382.9 bushels		
5-8-8 averaged	385.5 bushels,	increase	2.6 bushels
6-8-8 averaged	380.0 bushels,	loss	5.5 bushels

The plot receiving 4-8-8 was not adjacent to the others so cannot be included in the averages, but the average increase from three to five per cent ammonia was not large enough to be profitable, while six per cent reduced the yield five years out of six.

On the Lehigh county limestone soil with no manure, we can average four years with a more complete test.

1,200 lbs. 0-8-8 averaged	223 bu			
1,200 lbs. 2-8-8 averaged	250 bu.,	increase	27	bu
1,200 lbs. 3-8-8 averaged	256 bu.,	increase	6	bu
1,200 lbs. 4-8-8 averaged	261 bu.,	increase	5	bu
1,200 lbs. 5-8-8 averaged	243 bu.,	loss	18	bu
1,200 lbs. 6-8-8 averaged	230 bu.,	loss	13	bu

In Mercer county with a legume sod and manure applied, with 800 pounds of fertilizer the average of four years is, as follows:

0-8-8 averaged	269.0 bushels		
2-8-8 averaged	292.5 bushels,	increase	23.5 bushels
3-8-8 averaged	306.0 bushels,	increase	14.0 bushels
4-8-8 averaged	311.0 bushels,	increase	4.5 bushels
5-8-8 averaged	304.0 bushels,	loss	7.0 bushels
6-8-8 averaged	301.0 bushels,	loss	3.0 bushels

There was a loss three years out of the four from the five and six per cent applications.

In Cambria county with manure applied and 800 pounds of fertilizer we get the following as a four-year average:

0-8-8 averaged	180.5 bushels		
2-8-8 averaged	193.7 bushels,	increase	13.2 bushels
3-8-8 averaged	209.2 bushels,	increase	15.5 bushels
4-8-8 not adjacent, so not included.			
5-8-8 averaged	197.2 bushels,	loss	12.0 bushels
6-8-8 averaged	200.8 bushels,	gain	3.6 bushels

These figures certainly indicate that high nitrogen under these conditions was unprofitable. It would even look as if three per cent ammonia would be more profitable than five per cent on the average. Putting it in another way, the evidence is that in the tests without manure, but where a clover or alfalfa sod was used, we are not warranted in going above 40 or 50 pounds of ammonia or 30 to 40 pounds of nitrogen. Some farmers have learned from experience that too much ammonia gave wonderful vine growth, but a disappointing crop of tubers. It is entirely possible that on less fertile soils than those on which these tests were conducted higher percentages of nitrogen might have been profitable.

The old 4-8-7 ratio has been apparently very satisfactory. About two-thirds of our 400-bushel growers have adopted it in recent years. If we are to have the four per cent mean nitrogen instead of ammonia, it would seem as if the phosphoric acid and potash percentages should be correspondingly increased. A 4-10-8 to 4-10-10, on the new nitrogen basis, would give us about the same ratio as the old 4-8-7 and be just about one-fourth stronger, so that only four-fifths as much per acre would be required.

As far as the nitrogen alone is concerned we might simply reduce the amount per acre of the application when changing from ammonia to nitrogen, but it does not seem from the evidence that the amounts of phosphoric acid or potash should be reduced below those finished by eight and seven respectively, without reducing the yield materially. A 3-8-7 might be quite satisfactory, especially on good land with a legume or manure, since this would be a 3.6-8-7 on an ammonia basis. However, all the trend is toward the higher analyses, which mean less freight to pay and less weight to handle for the same amount of plant food. A 4-10-10 could easily be mixed from the ingredients commonly used by manufacturers and would mean only one more brand to register. The new 4-8-7 would probably be quite satisfactory for Cobblers which are planted at a time when less soil nitrogen is generally available and which must be pushed harder to get vine growth and tuber size before maturity.

Double strength goods, such as 8-16-14, have been pretty thoroughly tried out and proved satisfactory. They mean a saving in freight and handling and usually a saving in f.o.b. cost. Whether we can get an 8-20-20 (double a 4-10-10) is a little questionable, but a 6-15-15 should present little difficulty to the manufacturer, and would be one and a half times the 4-10-10.

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MISDIRECTED

THE fight over the sales tax ended in a decisive victory for its opponents. Now we are likely to have something even worse. To the untutored mind of an ordinary hayseed editor it appears that if Congress would work half as hard to reduce the costs of government as it does to increase taxes the country would be better off.

A COMPLIMENT TO ZINN

THE West Virginia State Board of Education has approved Mr. Zinn's book, The Story of Woodbine Farm, as supplementary reading for the high schools of the state. This was done without the request of the author and it is a fine compliment to him. But it is a much better thing for the young people, who ought to know something of agriculture past and present and of a man who has been so successful in it. The book, both as a human document and as a text on agriculture, should be in every library.

THE UNIQUE ONION

THE fragrant onion is a notable exception to the rule of low prices for farm products. Roughly estimating, it takes a carload of potatoes plus a carload of apples plus a carload of oranges to buy a carload of onions now. The onion market is different from most others. No matter how cheap onions are consumption does not greatly increase, and no matter how dear they are the public does not turn to something else—probably because there is nothing else just like an onion.

CHEAP MOHAIR

LAST week the wool trade was disturbed by the announcement that the National Wood Marketing Corporation had sold around 5,000,000 pounds of mohair to carpet mills at a very low figure, estimated at 5¼@6c per pound. It is known that the Corporation advanced to growers 15@35c per pound on mohair at different times and on different grades. The Corporation claims that this sale is a "constructive" movement, inasmuch as the hair was sold on condition that it be used exclusively in floor coverings. Whatever the ultimate effect of this transaction may be its immediate effect was fear of similar action in wool. One question naturally arises: Who loses the difference between the money advanced on this mohair and the money realized on it? Somebody must lose it if those who got it will not or cannot refund it. The same is true of the much greater amount involved in similar over-advances on wools. No information is available on the amount in either case, for the National Wool Marketing Corporation does not make public such facts.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT

AT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Woolen Company, the largest manufacturer of wool in the world, one of them said: "So far as the common stock is concerned it looks to me as though the stockholders should form a group and chant a requiem over that equity which they once held." To which the president of the company replied, "Unfortunately that is the situation which exists in many corporations." The stockholders of hundreds of banks are in even worse position, for in addition to losing all their holdings they are compelled to pay an assessment. The old clay bank still stands as the safest bank. And as an investment it has never completely evaporated as have so many stocks and even bonds.

NEW JERSEY BULLS

A NEW JERSEY reader writes, in regard to a bull case already noted, "This is the third fatality from this cause and in this vicinity I have called to your attention within one year. When will farmers learn?" Since the receipt of his letter another New Jersey correspondent reports that Max Risse, near Sussex, was attacked by a bull which he was trying to drive into its pen. Before his three farm hands could rescue Mr. Risse he suffered several broken ribs and was badly bruised on the face and body. Ed Meek is in the Cedar Valley, Ia., hospital with serious injuries to spine and pelvis. He wanted to unload a bull from a truck and got into the truck to do it.

THAT INVESTIGATION

THE value of the proposed investigation of the Federal Farm Board will depend on how far it goes. It must go the whole distance if it reveals the whole truth. It should include not only the law's and the Board's policies but the actual effects of those policies. It should include not merely the loans made but what was actually done with the money. It should cover all those transactions of the Board and the organizations under its supervision which have been carried out without informing the public, and which have given rise to the charge that the Board and its agencies are operating in secret with public funds. All the methods and practices of the Board and its agencies and the bodies it sponsors should be included. A real investigation or none is what the public wants after its experience with this experiment. But no investigation should have been necessary because the Agricultural Marketing Act should never have been enacted. We who opposed it before enactment have seen all our predictions come true—and more.

AMERICAN IMPLEMENTS ABROAD

FOR years the statement has been made, on the platform and in the press, that American farm implements and machinery are sold in foreign countries at lower prices than in this country. American manufacturers have often protested that such statements are false, but those who care less for facts than for some other things have continued to make them. Recently we asked the United States Department of Commerce for information on this point and received a statement that ought to settle the matter. Probably it won't, for those who repeat such nonsense are likely to esteem it more than they do the truth. The Department's statement, which we publish with its permission, says:

"The Department of Commerce in 1926 made an extensive investigation of the prices at which American made agricultural implements were sold to farmers in the principal foreign countries, and found that these prices were in all cases higher than the prices paid for similar implements by the American farmers. The results of the investigation indicated clearly that American manufacturers were not favoring foreign countries by so-called dumping of goods abroad at lower prices. Detailed prices (which of course would vary greatly in different countries and within the same country due to differences in freight, customs duties, retail selling margins, etc.) have never been tabulated or published as it seemed unnecessary for the purposes of the investigation."

WHEAT POLICY

OF late the wheat market has been disturbed by rumors that the Federal Farm Board would make some change in its policy of selling not over 5,000,000 bushels per month. The Board has issued an official statement which says that "no change is contemplated." Such rumors are to be expected in view of the circumstances. The selling policy adopted by the Board was for the crop year which ends with June next, and the Board is under no obligation to continue it longer. Moreover the Board's past record is not such as to inspire public confidence in either its wisdom or its constancy. We venture to suggest again as the future wheat policy the sale, at the market, of a certain specified quantity each month until all is sold, and no more purchases during that period or afterward. Such a policy would do more than any other to put a firm foundation under the wheat market.

LOWER TAXES

AT a conference on taxation held at Harrisburg, March 16th, there was general agreement on three definite policies. First, greater economy in government is absolutely essential—this applying to all units from the township up to the federal government. Second, a flat state income tax, which can be established without any change in the state constitution. Third, maximum millage on full property valuation for school taxes, the balance needed to bring schools up to state standards to be provided by the state.

Other features of taxation were discussed and committees were provided on the basis of taxation, on school and road taxes and on assessments and collections. Later a platform on which the farmers and other taxpayers of the state can stand will be evolved. It may not be an ideal platform, probably will not be, for it will embrace only things that can be done without the lengthy process of constitutional amendment. But it will be a long step in the right direction, which is toward lower taxes.

SOUND FARM MORTGAGES

A CERTAIN insurance company has mortgages on about 30,000 farms. On none of these loans is the interest more than six months overdue. This company has been compelled to foreclose on only 400 farms, and such of these as have been sold have brought more than the amount of the loan. Probably this fine record is due to the conservative loan policy in effect. Good land, in good farming territory, is the first requisite. The company's own appraisal is the basis of the loan and 40 per cent of that the maximum amount of it. No loans are made on property not operated by the owner or some member of his family. No loans are made to farmers over 60 years of age. In case a borrower needs capital to buy livestock he is helped by a temporary credit, but for no other purpose. If all our banks, loan companies and other credit institutions had followed a similar course there would be fewer financial troubles now.

New Jersey Farm Comment

By G. W. Harris

NEW JERSEY apple growers have only within recent years ventured into the export business, and William C. Lynn of the New Jersey Bureau of Markets has prepared a circular containing a wealth of information of value to any grower who is exporting apples or who may wish to do so in the future. The circular, "The Export Market as an Outlet for New Jersey Apples," will soon be available to any who may wish it.

In discussing the export business, Mr. Lynn stated that only since 1930 have exporters looked to New Jersey for a part of their supply of apples. In that year, nearly 150,000 bushels of quality fruit went to the foreign trade. It is interesting to note that about half of the exports from New Jersey last year were of early variety.

Among the things of value to growers which are given in this circular is a tabulation of transportation costs from various New Jersey points by rail and by truck to Manhattan piers. It gives ocean rates from New York to principal export markets, and also gives selling charges, port charges, hauling, sample selections, duties, insurance, cable and advertising expenses. Duties for import countries are provided and the monetary units and current rates of exchange are listed. The United Kingdom is one of the most recent countries to place a duty on apple imports. A duty of approximately ten per cent, ad valorem, became effective on March 1st. Argentina raised her duty from seven to 32 per cent, ad valorem, last year, and there has been a more or less general increase of duties in other import countries. Partly counterbalancing the increase in duties has been a general cut in ocean freight rates of 12 to 20 per cent.

Argentina is shown to have the most stringent restrictions on apple imports. Argentina's decree has not only limited the season of imports, but dictates methods of packing and wrapping, and prohibits practically all known parasites and most diseases. In most cases restrictions of import countries are of a beneficial nature pertaining to quality.

* * *

PROVIDING low roosts for chickens as early as three to four weeks of age will help prevent coccidiosis, say State College poultry specialists. Furthermore, chicks will feather better and grow more uniformly if forced to roost at an early age.

* * *

THE average yield of oats in New Jersey may be greatly increased without any appreciable cost, by planting improved varieties adapted to local conditions of soil and climate, states Dr. H. B. Sprague, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. "A promising new variety named Keystone has been thoroughly tested at New Brunswick and it has produced more grain to the acre than any other variety. Keystone was developed at State College, Pennsylvania, and is widely raised by farmers in that state, especially in the southeastern portion.

* * *

THE general produce market still shows in late March many effects from the cold weather that prevailed in producing sections earlier in the month. Volume of carlot shipments has recovered fast and the daily total is not far from the usual movement at this time of the year. Supplies in the large markets are less scanty and prices of some lines of produce have been losing part of the sudden rise, but the price range even now is higher than it was before the freeze and some products which are scarce have made further gains in market value.

The price of onions is fully maintained near recent high levels. Cabbage has not declined much, and potatoes still sell at 10@20c per 100 pounds above the early March level. Sweet potatoes hold most of the small gains recorded. Apple markets show some improvement, particularly on the better grades.

* * *

THE annual unload report issued by the Philadelphia offices of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows some very interesting data on truck receipts of fruits and vegetables in Philadelphia. The equivalent of 25,192 carloads of fruits and vegetables was received by motor truck during the year of 1931. Seventy-four commodities were tabulated as arriving by truck. Trucks moved produce to Philadelphia from as far south as Florida and as far west as Indiana. Truck receipts reached their peak in August and September, exceeding rail receipts during both of these months. New Jersey led all other states in shipments of fruits and vegetables to Philadelphia by motor truck and Pennsylvania held second place. Delaware was third, Virginia, fourth, and Maryland, fifth.

The short-haul business to Philadelphia from nearby states has shown a decided change in method of transportation in recent years. In 1931 total rail receipts from the state of Pennsylvania were 658 cars compared with 2,168 in 1929. But during 1931 motor truck receipts from Pennsylvania totaled 6,369 cars. Back in 1923 New Jersey shipped 1,028 carloads to Philadelphia by rail and in 1931 only 377 cars were received by rail. Rail receipts from Virginia, Maryland and Delaware have also shown sharp declines in recent years indicating that the crops are now being moved by motor truck to a far greater extent.

Total rail receipts of fruit and vegetables in New York were lighter during 1931. Total boat and rail receipts of fruits and vegetables during the year totaled 191,241 cars, as compared with 200,967 cars in 1930. Motor truck receipts increased about 4,000 cars and amounted to 44,617 cars. These figures give some idea of the tremendous amount of produce required to feed a city of the size of New York. It is also probable that the decrease in total receipts is a reflection of depressed business conditions.

* * *

A MORE general cultivation of vegetable gardens as a means of reducing family living costs is advocated by C. H. Nissley, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

A garden 50 by 100 feet will produce "amply" for a family of five. Estimated costs, not including labor, vary from $10 to $14, mostly for fertilizer, seeds and a few garden tools. Time should be spent in planning the garden, says Mr. Nissley. Make a drawing of the garden plot and show on it the kind of crops to be planted, and where they will be grown.

In planning an all-year garden, provide for early maturing crops such as spinach, radishes, lettuce and early cabbage that will be harvested before July 1st. Then there will be still time to plant seed of beets, carrots and beans.

* * *

A YOUNG New Jersey poultryman whose Four-H Club projects have enabled him to work his way through two years of college will tell his experiences when the National Four-H Club program is put on the air at 12:30 p.m. April 2nd. Philip Alampi of Williamstown, Gloucester county, is the nineteen-year-old club member whose talk, "Four-H Poultry Pays," will be broadcast over WJZ and a network of 57 other stations.

* * *

NATIONAL Egg Week will be observed during the week of May 1st to 7th inclusive. This is the seventh consecutive year that this wee khas been celebrated. A nation-wide slogan and essay contest is to be held with $200 in national prizes for the best slogan and 200-word essay telling of the food value of eggs and their place in the diet.

* * *

A MEETING was held in Mount Holly, New Jersey, on March 22nd to discuss the present conditions of the milk market. The speakers were Mr. H. D. Allebach, president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, and Mr. C. I. Cohee, secretary of the Inter-State Dairy Council of Philadelphia.

* * *

BY producing as much milk in a year as five average cows, the pure-bred Holstein, Forsgate Ormsby Empress, has made a mark for herself. Empress is owned by Forsgate Farms, Jamesburg, N. J., and produced on four milkings a day 24,176.7 pounds of milk and 740.9 pounds of fat. She was started on test as a senior four-year-old. Her high day she milked 110 pounds and during the year she yielded enough to take care of the milk needs of 66 persons.

THE TWO GUNS WHITE CALF DAHLIA

This new variety of dahlia was originated by Elwood Brackin of New Castle county, Delaware, and named for the Blackfoot Indian chief whose profile adorns the buffalo nickel. Mr. Brackin (on top of ladder) was a member of both Pennsylvania Farmer Pacific Coast tours. He met Chief John Two Guns in Glacier National Park, Montana, in 1930. The specimen of the new variety shown here is 12½ feet high. The flowers are light pink.

Mr. Brakin also named three other new varieties for three members of the Pennsylvania Farmer staff with whom he traveled on his western tours: a yellow dahlia for Miss Watson, a red one for Mr. Harris, and a white one for Mr. White.

THE severe cold wave which swept over the greater part of the eastern sections of the United States caused considerable damage to crops, especially in the southern states. Very low temperatures prevailed, which combined with high winds and snow damaged tender crops.

The amount of damage in the Eastern Shore section is not definitely known, but reports indicate that the damage was severe. The strawberry crop was damaged and the cabbage crop suffered. Quite a few potatoes had been planted and it is believed that much of this acreage will have to be replanted.

Florida suffered from high winds as well as cold. The freeze hurt tender vegetables and potatoes were cut to the ground in all sections but Hastings. Peas were badly damaged in most all sections and watermelons were killed. The damage to the early potato crop is likely to lengthen the season for the old crop and will help old crop growers to some extent.

* * *

THE many friends of H. E. Taylor, Secretary of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, will be pleased to learn that he is getting along in fine shape following an operation for appendicitis at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch. Following a severe cold, he was taken suddenly with an attack of appendicitis and operated upon March 15th. His friends wish him a speedy recovery.

* * *

LAST week Secretary William B. Duryee expressed the opposition of New Jersey's agricultural and horticultural interests to continuation of the federal Japanese beetle, European corn borer, white pine blister rust, and narcissus bulb quarantines. At the hearings before the Federal Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in Washington, Secretary Duryee suggested the alternative procedure of completely abandoning the four quarantines, or of continuing federal quarantines on the basis that their cost be paid entirely by federal funds.

His proposal to abandon the quarantine is based on the thought that the cost of carrying these quarantines appears to be greater than the value of the protection they afford.

* * *

ON March 11th the Campbell Soup Company announced that they would pay a $2.00 per ton fertilizer bonus for all tomatoes delivered and graded U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 2 under their 1932 Canhouse Tomato contracts. Previously they had announced that they would buy under U. S. grades from August 3rd to October 5th, paying $18 per ton for U. S. No. 1 grade, $10 per ton for U. S. No. 2 grade, and nothing for culls. The bonus now makes the contract price equal to $20 and $12 per ton.

Realizing that credit for the purchase of fertilizer would be difficult for their contract growers to obtain this spring, the canning company had first considered establishing the needed credit for fertilizer purchases. As this credit system would involve a great deal of detail work and expense, it was finally decided to offer a $2 per ton bonus to all growers, this bonus making possible the use of more fertilizer for the growing of tomatoes.

In explaining the bonus, officials of the company stated, "We believe the buying of tomatoes for canning on the basis of government grades will be satisfactory to our growers, provided the crop is well fertilized and cared for, as the percentage of No. 1 tomatoes will depend largely on the plant food provided."

* * *

SEVEN counties in southern New Jersey will celebrate the blossoming of 2,000,000 peach and apple trees in a gala blossom-time festival at Bridgeton, N. J., on April 16th.

Andros Island

By C. A. Stephens

(Originally published in Youths Companion)
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POTE went to see him and after trying to converse with him attempted to dress the cutlass wound, which was in bad condition. While so occupied, however, he saw the outlaw's hand steal slowly toward the hilt of a knife in his belt, and he jumped back out of his reach. "I believe the old rattlesnake meant to knife me," Pote affirmed. After that both boys kept away from him. He lay there in the cabin and was cared for by one of the colored women for three weeks or more, but at last died from the bad turn his wounds had taken.

Ceches' reappearance at the retreat frightened the still helpless Irishwoman so much that she begged the boys to load two muskets and fetch them to her at her cabin. "More av the rascals may yit coom a-crawlin' back here," she said. "They niver trusted me an' will be shure to owe me a groodge an' say Oi had summat to do wid bringin' the sogers on them—which Oi did not."

After this episode they kept a number of muskets loaded and placed handy, both by night and day. The rum and the molasses that the outlaws had salvaged and stored in their fort were lost in the fire, except a small quantity that had been taken to the cabin where the cooking was done.

After a time the boys began to make trips to the long cove or inlet which extends for many miles up from the sea on the east coast of the island, one of the colored women usually accompanying them to bring back fish. They had also begun to shoot ducks and flamingoes, which were plenty there, and a large harmless snake, very common, which the women called a maha and considered very fine eating, though Covel could never bring himself to taste it. They were constantly begging Pote to shoot a maha for them. Pote was induced to try it and declared it was as good as chicken.

These reptiles attained a length of ten, twelve and sometimes fourteen feet. They were very nimble, gliding through the jungles at great speed, and were at times espied climbing trees for birds' nests. Covel said that some of these reptiles weighed as much as a hundred pounds, and that one which they shot was so heavy they gave up the effort to drag it home. They were quite harmless, he said, and never showed fight. Anybody could kill one with a stick.

The big, hulking manatees, too, which were occasionally seen along the inlet, were quite inoffensive and could easily be shot, but were so heavy their carcasses could not easily be secured.

The distance to the cove was as much as six miles, but they kept a path thither open through the forest. The pirates had come and gone there for years and had three or four boats hauled up on the shore, one of them nearly twenty feet in length, being what men-of-war's men call a cutter, capable of carrying a landing party of twenty men. It was now an old craft, however, and rather rotten, as were all the boats; but Pote thought the cutter might be re-calked and put in condition to use, if they should try to escape from the island to Nassau by sea. Pote had promised the Irishwoman not to leave her and the white boy there, but to wait until her ankle was sufficiently healed to admit of her walking. They had kept it bandaged and it bade fair to get well, though from lack of surgical skill the bones as they knit appeared to be a little out of place.

On their trips to the inlet they had several times tried to have Dennis, the deaf-mute, accompany them in order to assist in fetching back fish and game; but the lad could never be induced to leave his mother even for an hour. He was a strong boy, healthy and tall for his age, weighing nearly or quite as much as Covel, but was queer in his mind and owing to his infirmities was prone when excited to give vent to incoherent outcries. Even his mother had difficulty in controlling him.

Little Geeta, however, was in all ways bright and intelligent. When her mother accompanied them to the inlet, Geeta always went along, nor did she in the least object to dragging a maha. In fact none of these children had the prejudices against snakes which stirred in Covel at sight of one. Geeta's mother was called Sabrina; another of the colored women was named Bonita; the third appeared to have no other name than La Mujer, which in Spanish merely means the woman. It was La Mujer who did most of the cooking; three of the smaller children belonged to her.

Besides the Irishwoman, five women had been brought into Andros; but two of these had died from the privations and other hardships of the life there.

The boys had told Courra McCarty about the old chest they had found in the ruins of the fortalice, and of the half-fused mass of silver at the bottom of it. Their idea was that it properly belonged to her—as the widow of the Old One. But the good-hearted woman at once declared that, if any profit could be gotten from it, they would all share alike. Her recollection of what she had heard the ex-pirate say of his treasure was in effect that he had captured silver money to the amount of eighty thousand Spanish pesos—the peso being about equal to the Mexican silver dollar of that date. But a little calculation on the part of Pote and Covel convinced them that no such amount of silver was contained in the lump they had discovered, though there might possibly be ten thousand dollars' worth.

Finding it next to impossible to handle it, they conceived the notion of cutting it up into three or four parts with an axe and worked for an hour or so with this end in view, but had to give it up. Silver does not cut easily; the axe went to pieces before even one small slab was hewn away. The mass was therefore left awhile where they had found it, the Irishwoman assuring them that when the time came to make their escape to Nassau they could build a great fire about the mass and so soften it that it could be cut or perhaps run into iron pots.

Full of superstition, the colored women began to report the appearance of espectros (spectres) around the camp. Twice Pote mounted guard, at different hours in the night, and each time he saw shadowy forms of men lurking in the trees or running from one covert to another. The colored women were sure that these were not men, but the ghosts of dead pirates. They said that the Old One himself had come back.

"We put him three feet underground," said Pote, "and that was the end of him. I think we are in danger of living men, not from ghosts."

"Probably," said Covel, shrewdly, "the men who attacked our camp have done some talking about it. These are thieves, who know about the booty there is here."

The Cheerful Plowman

BARNEY'S MISTAKE

YES, prices are low for the turnips that grow, for peaches that bud on the tree, while the quaint little geese are worth nothing apiece, and barley two nickels or three. There's little, of course, to be got for a horse and prices are floocy on cows, while wheat in the bin is as helpless as sin and oats have a case of the wows. I know it is true that a fellow grown blue may not be a coward or dub, that it takes a strong soul to be down in a hole and not feel the hurt and the rub.

But, alas, I must say that poor Barney O'Day who ended it all in the lake took a course never right, however the plight, as every one said at the wake. He forgot, I suspect, though his fortunes were wrecked, that there still was a star in the sky, that the time has to come with a price for the plum, with a margin for barley and rye. He forgot—what is more! —as he stood on the shore with a look of abandoned despair, that his wife and his lad would have need of the dad though his earnings were meagre and rare.

From his burdens he's clear—though I doubt that, I fear!—his family still have them, alas! Ah, twenty times more than they had them before, great burdens that never can pass. He's free, so they say, from the heat of the day, from labor, and worry, and woe,—ah, from poverty's pinch that an inch after inch was crushing his soul here below,—but his widow's not free, nor his laddie, I see. They still have the rocks on the road; on their shoulders in fact, by his terrible act he has loaded another big load. 'Tis a load they can't shake, for the waves of the lake still mock them while beating the shore, and they shout, "Ha! Alack; The flush times will come back, but Barney, he'll come nevermore!" J. E. T.

Pote nodded. He slept, always, with a gun close to his hand. One night La Mujer came in great distress to awaken him, whispering that the espectros had appeared and were moving round inside the fortalice. Covel was alarmed, but Pote bade him get up and follow.

They cautiously approached the log fort, hearing noises all the while as of a heavy body being rolled ponderously by the use of levers. They saw in the obscurity two dark forms in the gateway, toiling laboriously to roll over and over an object which the two boys knew at once must be the mass of half-fused silver pesos.

"Trying to steal it," Pote whispered. "But it is so heavy they can only roll it!"

"Shoot 'em!" Covel muttered under his breath; but, feeling sure the would-be thieves could not transport so heavy a burden very far, Pote judged it better to wait and see what they would do.

The boys had some time to wait. Finally the rogues reached the border of the banana plantation and, entering it, out of sight among the tall green stalks, busied themselves there for a time. From what could be heard at a distance, they seemed to be digging a pit, and presently the boys concluded they were burying the mass in the soft black earth there—with a view no doubt of returning later with sufficient help to secure the prize. After every few minutes one or the other emerged in sight to look around, watch, and listen. There were only two of them. Evidently they were operating by stealth. The boys kept quiet and after a while heard them moving away through the banana garden, in the direction of the trail leading to the west coast where the Yankee had been wrecked.

Next day the boys made search, found where the bulky lump of silver had been buried, and uncovered it. Since it was too heavy for them to remove it from the hole unaided, they summoned the three colored women to help and at last called also the deaf-mute lad. Little Geeta, too, was bent on assisting. By using a crow bar, they pulled it out and at last hauled it over to the Irishwoman's cabin and rolled it indoors there. "Sorry will be the spalpeens ef hey coom here afther it!" Courra exclaimed, for she kept a loaded musket within easy reach.

Pote expected the would-be looters would return the following night, and he and Covel planned an even hotter reception for them. They carefully filled in the hole among the bananas, reloaded the cannon, and trained it in that direction—their purpose being to watch in the fortalice and at the first sounds of digging in the banana patch to touch the piece off!

The robbers failed to return, either on that night or the following one; but during the afternoon of the second day another visitant, even more unwelcome, appeared at the retreat. Old Pepe came back, having somehow escaped from his captors and from the gallows at Nassau; and his return was signalized by a disagreeable tragedy. Neither Pote nor Covel was at all responsible for it, but tragedy and violence seemed to be in the air of that lawless place.

It was afterward clear that Pepe had nothing whatever to do with the scamps who were attempting to steal the silver. He had made his way back there to escape justice. Whether he was actuated by revengeful motives toward the Irishwoman is uncertain, but her cabin was the first place where he showed himself.

Courra McCarty was sitting up at the time, supporting her injured ankle on a chair, and Dennis was eating a banana, when the cabin door was flung open, and there stood Pepe! "Aha-a!" he growled and added an uncomplimentary Spanish epithet.

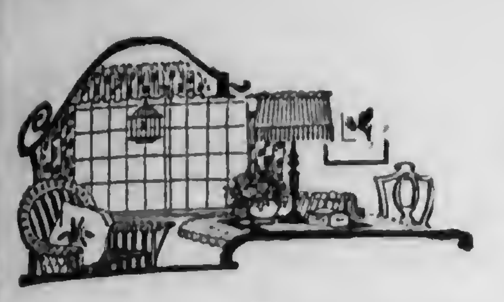
Courra sprang up, or tried to do so. "Pepe, ye villain, where did ye coom from?" she cried in terror.

But the deaf-mute boy had also jumped to his feet with a wild dismal howl, and, catching up the musket, he discharged it in the negro's face. The piece was loaded with two balls, and these pased completely through the upper part of his body just below the left collar bone. He fell backward, partly out at the door, and expired there in a few minutes.

Pote and Covel, who had been at one of the nearby hummocks, looking over the stores of piratical booty, heard the report of the gun at the Irishwoman's cabin and ran there as fast as they could. What they saw as they came near was Pepe's dead body partly filling the doorway and Courra's terrified face peering out at the little side window. Dennis was inside, contentedly finishing his banana.

The McCarty woman said to the boys later that Dennis had fired the shot quite of his own accord. "Indade, Oi didn't tell the b'y to do it!" she exclaimed. "Beloike there was no toime to tell 'im. He oops an' lets drive at Pepe, quick's a cat—an' a good job, too! Me only sorrow is that the auld villain has chated the gallus!"

(To be continued.)



The Farm Home

These Recipes Are Prize Winners

OVER 900 recipes were submitted in our recent recipe contest. It has been an almost impossible task to sift them down to the point where we can say "these are the winners." In fact, we have found so many that are splendid that in each issue we shall try to print a few. In placing the "prize-winner" label on these recipes, we have tried to choose those which included, for the most part, products to be found on the farm. In the first we find our old standby:

Baked Pork and Potatoes

Three or four large sweet potatoes, one and one-half pounds pork chops, three cooking apples, one-half cup brown sugar, salt and pepper to taste.

Boil and peel the sweet potatoes and cut them in halves lengthwise; place in buttered baking dish, and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Then put a layer of the pork chops over them (have the chops fried until just about done), sprinkle with salt and pepper. Top with a layer of sliced apples. Add a little hot water to the grease in the pan left after frying the chops, and pour over the mixture until just enough to partly cover the chops. Add a half cup of brown sugar to cover the apples. Bake in a moderate oven until the apples are done.

This is a very good main dish for dinner and has the added advantage of making fewer dishes to wash afterward. Mrs. V. D. Smiley.

New Jersey.

Stuffed Biscuits

"I SERVE these biscuits," writes Mrs. May Snyder of West Virginia, "for my threshing dinners. The men tell their wives about them and many have asked for the recipe. Here it is:

"What one needs is either chicken or beef broth. Make a plain pastry as for pie, roll out, cut in circles with a biscuit cutter. Now make a dressing of three or four cups of bread cut as for stuffing, add celery or celery seed and an onion cut fine. Use some of the broth to moisten the bread; season with salt and pepper. Melt some butter in a frying pan, add dressing and mix well. Fill the pastry circle with dressing, cover with another circle and press the edges firmly together. Place in a pan and bake until a light brown. When the biscuits are baked, place in a dish, make a thin gravy with the broth and pour over them. These are delicious."

Blushing Pear Salad

REMEMBER when you wanted something simple, inexpensive, yet a little different for the Club luncheon? Mrs. Eric A. Thiele of Maryland solves the problem with this recipe:

The pears can be arranged several hours in advance of the dinner hour and then placed on their beds of crisp lettuce leaves shortly before dinner is served.

Drain a can of choice pears. Thoroughly dry and chill. A can usually contains eight or ten halves, which will make four or five salads, allowing two halves to a serving.

For six servings you will need one package of Philadelphia cream cheese, one-fourth cup chopped English walnuts or pecans, six whole cloves, red and green vegetable coloring, one head lettuce, one cup stiff mayonnaise and sprigs of green, of which I shall speak later on.

Fill the cavities of six halves with a small ball of cheese rolled in chopped nuts. Place other halves on these. Dry again so there is no moisture on outside. Tint the lower part of pear red and stem part a delicate green. It is not necessary to tint the part of pear resting on the lettuce.

At the blossom end insert a whole clove. Slip the pears onto a tray or platter covered with waxed paper. Place in ice box. When ready to transfer pears to the table, slip each one carefully onto a nest of lettuce on a glass salad plate.

Then from my "grapefruit fernery," which I always have for this particular salad, I cut sprigs of green, which I place on each pear, so that it looks as if just plucked from the tree.

Other twigs of green may be used just as successfully. Stems with rose leaves, twigs of lilac or smilax are suggested as substitutes.

Serve the dressing, which may be a stiff mayonnaise or a fruit dressing, separately as it partially mars the appearance of the salad.

This may all sound difficult but it is quite simple.

You will feel repaid by the exclamations of "Oh's," and "Ah's," and "How do you do it?" that always greet its appearance.

Glorified Rice

AFTER you have tried this recipe, you will find even a lowly product is unique when it is made as follows:

Boil one-half cup of rice in three quarts of boiling water with one-half teaspoon of salt for thirty minutes. Drain, rinse in cold water and put in a cool place until ready to use. Add two cups crushed pineapple, ten marshmallows cut in quarters, two-thirds cup chopped nuts, one-half cup powdered sugar, small pinch of salt. Fold in one-half pint of whipped cream.

This is a very delicious dessert to serve after a heavy meal or to serve for lunch with wafers and cocoa. If desired it can be served in cherbet glasses with a red cherry on top. Mrs. J. W. Gaugh.

Pennsylvania.

The Next Issue

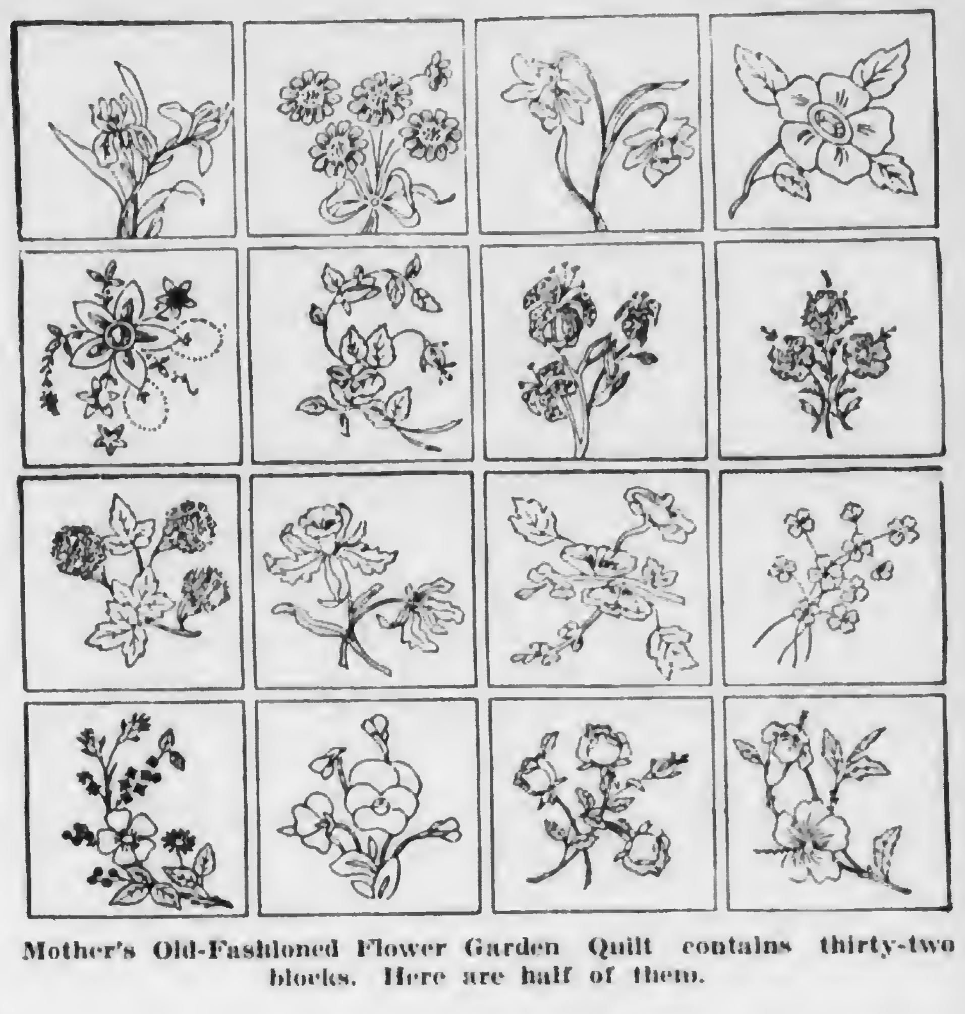
Two other prize recipes and the best Sunday menus will appear in our next issue.

◆

TO have the best results with cakes, puddings, biscuits, cookies and bread, beat the ingredients to blend them, instead of stirring them, as this process enables the air to mix freely, thus making the pastry light.

* * *

When out of beeswax, to clean and polish the bottom of a flatiron, run it back and forth over a little salt sprinkled on a piece of paper. A. P.



Mother's Old-Fashioned Flower Garden Quilt contains thirty-two blocks. Here are half of them.

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There has been a great revival in quilt-making recently, especially quilts in gay, cheerful color schemes. The most popular quilt right now is the Old-Fashioned Flower Garden design. This consists of thirty-two blocks, 9x9 inches, clearly stamped on excellent quality material, free from dressing. These quilt sets are wrapped in cellophane with a picket fence border, a quilting design for the plain blocks and a perfume sachet for giving the quilt the original odor of the flowers.

After the blocks are embroidered, set them together with thirty-one plain blocks, the same size, alternating plain and embroidered blocks. This makes a quilt seven blocks wide and nine blocks long. Use a nine-inch border and you have the most beautiful quilt you have ever seen.

The flowers are embroidered in natural colors. A chart giving colors to be used in embroidering each, with the stitches and how to make them is enclosed with each order.

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Our new quilt pattern book, which is only 25c, will give you complete instructions for making the Flower Garden quilt, as well as many others.

Address Quilt Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

◆

A RADIATOR gives better heat when painted than when finished with aluminum finish or with bronze. These finishes do not have to be removed, however, before the radiator may be painted. But the radiator should be thoroughly cleaned before painting, and should be let dry thoroughly before heat is turned on.

* * *

When making jam or jelly, grease the bottom of the kettle with a little lard to prevent it sticking or burning. Arlene Putnam.

The Household Round Table

By OUR READERS

Lard Troubles

Can you tell me what was the matter with my lard? Last year it got very strong. How should it be when it is ready to take from the fire? What can be done when it gets strong? M. C.

WE quote the following by Professor P. T. Ziegler of State College.

"Lard that has been stored at too high a temperature or that has been kept too long is likely to become rancid.

"It should be kept in a temperature under 50 degrees F. and old lard pails should be thoroughly scoured and scalded before new lard is placed therein.

"When only slightly rancid, it is possible to improve the condition by cooking sliced raw potatoes in it until the potatoes are browned. The potatoes absorb the objectionable odor from the lard. After the potatoes are removed, the lard should again be put in a sterilized, closed vessel.

"In rendering lard, cook until cracklings become brown and float on top; then draw off the lard in clean pail and set in a cold place with lids covering it lightly. After it has hardened, place lids on tight."

* * *

ONE of my neighbors has a lard press and the lard is rendered out of doors, thus doing away with the fuss and work which it makes if it has to be done in the house, but as all of us are not so fortunate I would like to tell my method of trying out the lard.

I put the gut lard in a pan of cold water with a handful of salt and let it soak for several hours. Then drain. Keep this separate from the leaf fat or other fat meat which I wish to try out. Run all through the meat grinder, using a coarse knife and put it in the oven in a suitable dish to try out. Use a large dripping pan.

With an occasional stirring it is quickly rendered and there are so few cracklings. It is all lard. Strain through a thin cloth into crocks which are stored in a cool place after the crocks have been covered well with clean paper. This method does not, of course, do away with the smell but there is little smoke and less chance of burning the lard.

I render beef and mutton tallow in the same manner. I sell the best of the mutton tallow to the druggist, and make a good laundry soap from the other. Mrs. E. M. W.

Erie county, Pa.

Note:—If we can help you with your problems, write us in care of Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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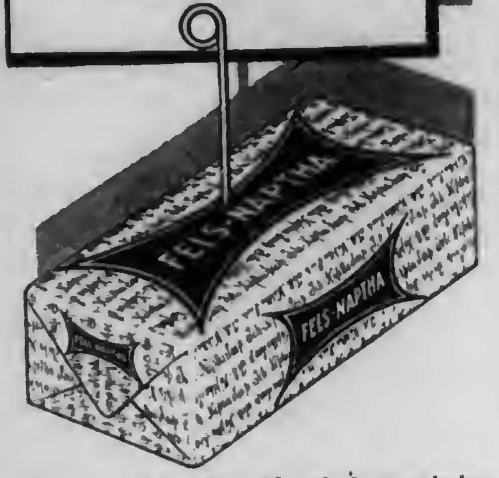

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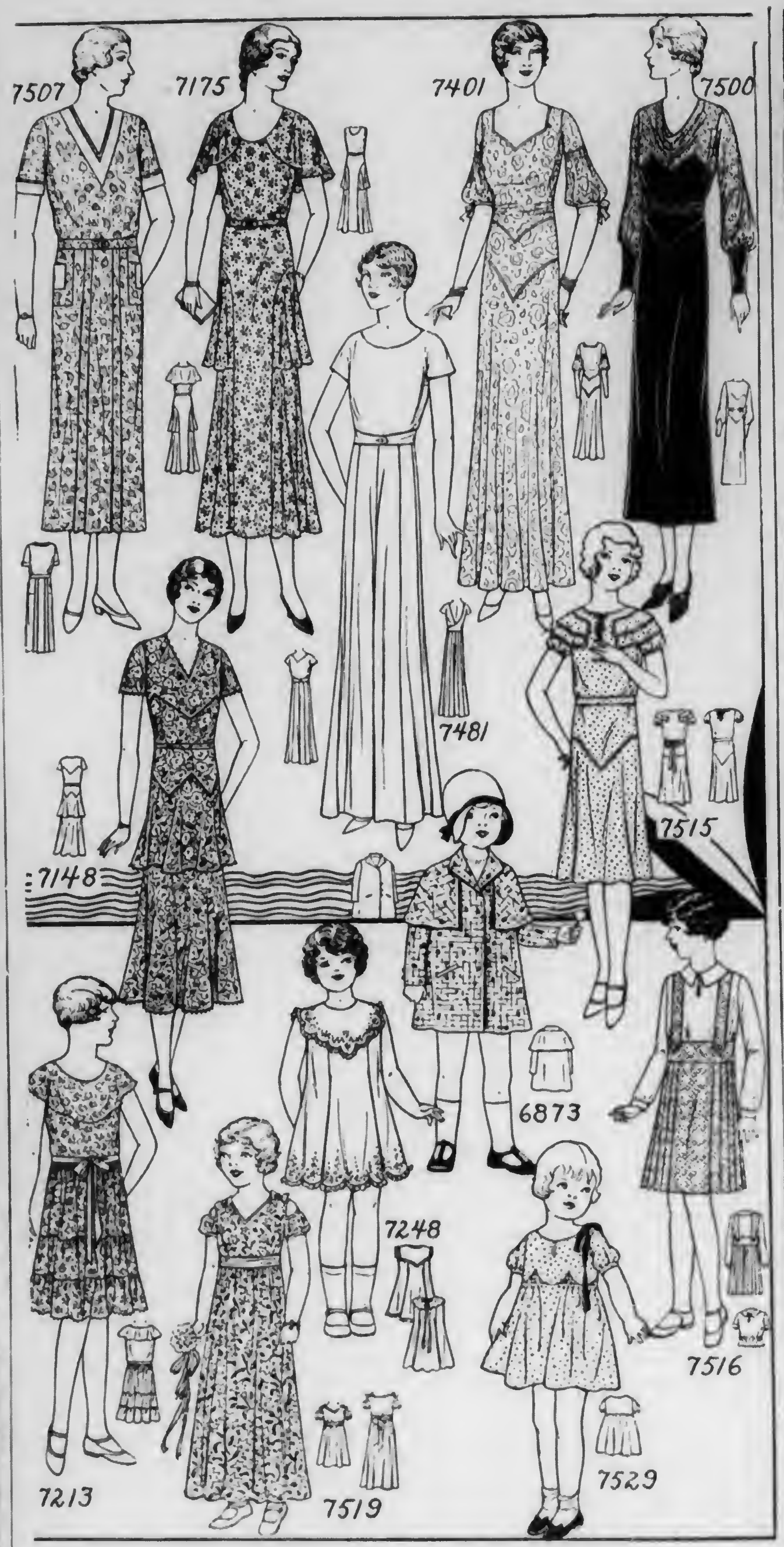

Springtime Needs

No. 7507.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 4⅞ yards of 35-inch material. For contrasting material ⅝ yard will be required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7175.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 6¼ yards of 36-inch material if made with the collar. Without the collar 5¾ yards. Price 15c of two for 25c.

No. 7481.—Ladies' pajamas. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5¼ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7401.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 5 yards in 39-inch width if made with long sleeves. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7500.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch material if made of one material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7148.—Misses' dress. Designed in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch material. To edge neck line, points and bottom of flounces requires 9 yards of lace or braid ¾ of an inch wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7248.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4-year size requires 1¾ yards of 29-inch material. To trim with lace edging on the scalloped outline requires 6 yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6873.—Girls' coat. Cut in four sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. To make coat with cape for a 4-year size requires 2⅝ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7515.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 1-3 yards of 29-inch material if made with capelets. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7213.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 12-year size requires 2⅞ yards of 39-inch material. A ribbon sash requires 2¼ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7519.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1⅞ yards of 35-inch material if dress is made in ankle length. In shorter length, it requires 1½ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7529.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅞ yards of material 35 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7516.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 1 1-3 yards of 35-inch material for the guimpe, and 1¼ yards for the skirt if made with long sleeves. Price 15c or two for 25c.

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"Write for booklet"

BOOKLETS that are offered through advertisements, usually without cost to you, stand the advertiser anywhere from ten cents to a dollar apiece. He is willing to send them to you free because he believes that you are really interested in the goods or the service he has to sell.

Read the advertisements in this paper. When booklets are offered on subjects in which you are interested, write for them, mentioning this publication. Advertised goods of known quality are safer to buy than unadvertised goods of unknown or doubtful quality. Read the advertisements.

Young People's Forum

The Strange Bundle

Prize Story Written by Mabel Parker.

IT was in a big mansion on Fifth Avenue where Marie was trimming the tall tree the night before Christmas. She thought herself very lucky to have obtained the position as maid in this rich home. Here she was near her tiny orphan niece and nephew and now she was wishing they could be there and see the lovely tree.

Mr. and Mrs. Crummett, on their way upstairs, looked in for a second and Mrs. Crummett, sinking into an easy chair, said with a sigh: "Aren't you almost finished? My, but I'm tired! I suppose we must have that dinner party although I wish we could call it off. I must get to hed for I've so much to do tomorrow. How I hate Christmas!"

Looking at the sparkling tree, Mr. Crummett was thinking of his boyhood days and the many happy days he had spent in the little country home. He, too, hated Christmas and the thought crossed his mind that perhaps he and his wife would be happier if there were some children to see that tree. Some poor child, but he dared not mention it to his wife.

As she was putting the last ball on the tree, Marie just couldn't resist the temptation to have wee Bobby and Mary enjoy it too. She would go down the hall, cross the street and get her brother's babies. Mrs. Crummett would never know the difference if she warned them to be quiet.

The children's eyes shone with excitement and it was all they could do to keep from screaming with delight. Little Mary looked at the tree for a leng time ond then asked if she might just touch it with her hand. Mary gave permission and Mary walked over and put her little hands up to the tree.

Marie never knew quite how it happened, but all of a sudden the tree had fallen with Mary under it. Marie's screams brought Mr. and Mrs. Crummett stumbling down the stairs. It took but a minute to move the tree, but it seemed ages. There lay a bunble, for Mary looked like one, doubled up in a heap on the floor.

"What is this strange bundle?" asked Mr. Crummett.

Trembling, Marie explained, and while she was talking Mrs. Crummett cuddled Bobby in her arms. When it was found that Mary's arm was broken, a doctor was called and, of course, there was no talk of them going home that night.

The next day they spent the most wonderful Christmas of their lives. Mrs. Crummett called off the dinner party. Mr. Crummett went with her to town early the next morning and they bought oceans of toys.

"Isn't Christmas wonderful!" said Mrs. Crummett. Mr. Crummett heartily agreed, while the thought in their minds was that they would never part with Bobby, Marie and Mary.

◆

My Idea of Art

By Ruth Ann Minner

(Prize Awarded)

MY idea of art is not just a meaningless jumble of intersecting lines and colors called "Modernistic Art," but a blend of simplicity and color vibrating with life and winsome appeal.

There are two pictures that impressed themselves on my mind. One is Whistler's "My Mother" and the other is "After the Storm" by a French artist named Westchiloff.

The very simplicity of the first picture is its appeal. It is the embodiment of every one's dream of his own mother.

As you enter the art gallery of Wanamaker's Paris Salon your eyes go directly to a small picture on the opposite wall. It is nothing but a mass of rolling waters over which the sun is breaking through a troubled black sky yet in the luminous lights and opaque darkness blended sparklingly to almost life, the artist has caught the very spirit of "After the Storm."

Art is the personality of the artist translating the spirit of what seems to him beautiful to the minds of ordinary people, touching some chord in them that makes their every-day life respond to beauty and happiness and joy.

A PROMISE AND AN ANNOUNCEMENT

LAST week fifty prizes were sent to our contest winners. We hope they received their packages and that they were just as happy to have them as we were to send them.

The contributions were so good we just couldn't resist printing a few of them for all of you to read. They should have been printed long ago but, as we told you in the last issue, we've been too busy to read our mail.

We're going to reform, however, and prize winners will be announced in every issue. Now that we're on this every-other-week program it will give you time to send in your contribution and we'll have an opportunity here to keep up-to-date with our announcements.

Now for something to do this week. Here is showery April waiting for a welcome from you. After March's snow and ice we're all anxious to get outside and look for the first spring flowers and listen for a bluebird.

"WHAT I FIND OUTDOORS" is a big subject about which to write but isn't it interesting? Our artists will have a glorious time drawing; the poets will be inspired to lengthy verses and the rest of you may say it any way you please. Be sure to write plainly and if you send a drawing use plain paper and black or India ink. Address your letter to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Remember! Have your letter in this office before April 9th. There will be ten fine surprise prizes. We'll expect to hear from all of you and if we don't, we'll think you have spring-fever. Get out your pencil—let's go!

◆

GIRLS of today usually have a far easier life than a boy. All that is required of them is to start in about seven a. m. on Monday morning with washing, ironing, baking, cleaning, besides a few extra jobs on the farm like milking, separating, churning butter and perhaps cleaning casings a number of times during the winter. Then by Saturday evening at the same hour you'll quite likely be through to read the Pennsylvania Farmer. Mrs. Chas. Zechman.

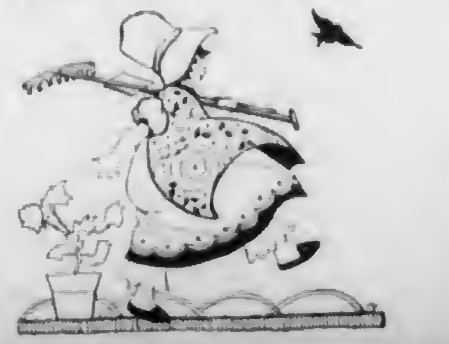
◆

Little Folks

Leims a Tillte
Haugl a Letitl
Gins a Tiltle, oto,
Echer a Elitlt
Leph a Leittl
Hist neams uoy!

DON'T blame it on the printer! We told him to set the type this way so you'd have something to do. See if you can put the letters together properly and then rewrite the poem with a four-line one written entirely by yourself on the subject "What I Find Outdoors." Mail your letter immediately to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Here's a secret! There will be ten fine prizes for the best poems.



"YOU AND I..."

WE'VE GOT A JOB TO DO"

● "You've known about this 'job' for a long time—and so have I.

"But—somehow or other—we've kept putting it off—not realizing how important it was.

"However, the time has come, when—if we want to get out of this slump and see prosperous days ahead—we've got to get busy with a vengeance.

"I'm talking about our farms—yours and mine. Both of us know that profitable agriculture depends on productive acres—on increased soil fertility, the 'hogging down' of corn and surplus grain crops—and the laying out of fields and pastures for more efficient operation.

"And—both of us know—that these things cannot be brought about without the aid of good and well planned fencing.

"Yes—we've known about these things for a long time—but just knowing about them won't solve the problem we're both up against—the problem of added income. We've got a job to do—you and I—and the beginning of it is to get our fence lines in order.

"What kind of fence? Well—that's the easiest problem of all to solve. Time and the past experience of thousands of farmers have made that decision for us. Our fathers—and our grandfathers before them—knew the wonderful quality of American Steel & Wire Company fences—and the passing years have proved them right. What! Was that the brand you had in mind? Good—then we're all set.

"Ready—? So am I—let's get started now. Tomorrow we'll enjoy the fruits of our labor."

For 30 years, Zinc Insulated Fences—American, Anthony, Monitor, National, Prairie, Royal, and U. S. brands—have made good with farmers the country over—providing a standard of service that has made farming easier and more profitable. Your American Steel & Wire Company dealer is fence headquarters—and also handles Banner or Ideal U-Shape Steel Posts—the best foundation for your fence lines.

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New dip treatment

BETTER for seed potatoes

In a test, Improved Semesan Bel increased the yield 19 sacks or 31 bushels per acre.

Old, mussy "two-hour" soak treatments have had their day. Now there's a brand-new way to treat seed potatoes! Proved effective by 62 miles of tests in 18 different states. Costs as little as 1½c per bushel of seed. And so quickly applied that one man alone can treat 300 to 400 bushels of seed per day!

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With Improved Semesan Bel, all you do is dip your seed and plant. Yet this quick treatment controls seed-borne scab and Rhizoctonia fully as well as time-wasting corrosive sublimate or formaldehyde soak treatments. In addition, it prevents seed rotting; produces stronger and more uniform field stands, and gives you a bigger, better and more profitable yield per acre.

Bigger Potato Yields

In tests during the past year, many practical growers obtained yield increases ranging from 13% to 20% by treating their seed with Improved Semesan Bel.

Makes Good Seed Better

Even certified seed often carries some disease. So use Improved Semesan Bel on all seed. A pound treats 70 to 80 bushels!

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You'll want this free chart. Gives quick information for all crops! Just ask your dealer, or write Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Dept. 14-A, 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.

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YOU NEED SEED TREATMENT—THIS YEAR MORE THAN EVER!

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Cover 4 and 6 Rows—Give Complete Coverage of Plants

The IRON AGE Four-Row, Drop-Nozzle Traction Sprayer delivers spray from three angles, pressure up to 300 lbs. IRON AGE Underslung Engine Sprayers cover up to six rows at pressures as high as 450 lbs. Widest Spray Boom is made rigid by exclusive Locking device.

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$3.50 per 1,000; Dunlap $3 per 1,000; 5,000-$13.75; 10,000, $25; Washington $7 per 1,000

CHIEF RED RASPBERRY

$5 per 100; Cumberland Black Raspberry $10 per 1,000. *Free list. Write, let's get acquainted.*

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SAVE MONEY ON BERRY BASKETS

BUY at Factory Prices and WINTER DISCOUNTS. Write for FREE CATALOG—*NOW.*

THE BERLIN FRUIT BOX CO., Berlin Heights, Ohio

How to Avoid a Fruit Crop

By S. W. FLETCHER

A LARGE commercial apple grower of Pennsylvania inquires if there is "a spray that can be applied to the trees which will kill the blossoms but not injure the growth of the trees." In common with many other apple growers, he had a tough year in 1931; the more apples he had, the more money he lost on the season's operations. Not wishing to repeat this experience in 1932, and being pessimistic about the market outlook, he conceives the idea that the unescapable loss for the current season will be minimized by having no crop at all.

What a man! Is he a prophet, that he can foretell the price of apples next fall? Has he inside information about the duration of the depression? Is it known to him, and to no others, what will be the outcome of the weather hazards that the coming apple crop will have to face? Is he willing to throw up the sponge and admit defeat before the battle has even started? This man deserves our sympathy, not so much for his losses in 1931 as for his reaction to them in 1932.

Can Kill Two Crops

It is possible, of course, to kill the blossoms by spraying them while in full bloom. A strong solution of copper sulphate will do the trick, or even of common salt. Since apple blossoms usually open in succession, not all at one time, it would be necessary to wait until the late ones are fully expanded. But the spray that kills the crop of this year will also kill the crop of next year. Even as early as blossoming time, the fruit buds for the next year's crop are being formed in the axils of the leaves. The spray would kill the leaves as well as the blossoms, and the young buds would perish. New leaves and shoots would develop later but the chances of securing a good set of fruit buds would be very slim indeed. This would not be so true of the peach, which sets fruit buds on new growth later in the season.

But why waste time discussing this absurd proposition? Many other apple growers, perhaps just as experienced as this man, feel that there is a reasonably good chance to secure fair prices for apples this year. Their judgment is based on the probability that the crop will be smaller than that of last season and on the expectation that business conditions will be no worse, and possibly somewhat better, than in 1931. There is a chance, at least, to recoup their fortunes and these growers are determined to take advantage of the opportunity, if it occurs.

Under Present Conditions

This does not mean that it is not good judgment, under present conditions, to cut operating costs to the bone. In this case, the bone means the absolute minimum of care necessary for the production of good fruit. All over the state fruit growers are spending less for pruning this year, perhaps only cutting out water sprouts, broken limbs and a few limbs in the thickest parts of the tree. Many will omit the delayed dormant spray, especially when there is no San Jose scale in the orchard. A smaller proportion will buy no fertilizer, or will materially reduce the amount applied per tree. Cultivation expense will be reduced. But I know of no grower who is in his right mind who will abbreviate the spray schedule save, perhaps, the delayed dormant application. This phase of orchard management cannot be slighted, whether the market is high or low, if the grower expects to derive an income from his orchard other than from the sale of firewood.

This man should be watched closely by his friends; he is on the verge of a nervous breakdown and is not responsible for his acts. The only way to make money in fruit growing is to produce fruit to sell.

Garden Gossip

By GILBERT S. WATTS

ON the third day of March our first outdoor plantings of the season were made. They consisted of onion sets, peas and lettuce. Of course the seed may rot or severe weather after early germination may damage or delay the stands of plants. But previous experiences with very early planting indicate that the chances of success far outnumber the chances of failure. The risk need be taken with only a part of one's usual early area in order to make sure of having some things for the table or market at the earliest possible date.

At the same time additional land was prepared which will be planted to spinach, onions, carrots and beets the next time the soil is in condition to work. Or if that time is long delayed spinach and radish seed may be broadcast some frosty morning.

In the pressure to make early plantings it has been found quite an advantage to have several plots of ground that have been plowed at different times. Thus the plot we planted March third had been plowed only a week previously and because it was in heavy vetch sod little settling had taken place. A balmy day with a brisk breeze soon put the soil in perfect condition for working where land that had been plowed two months ago had settled to such an extent that an additional day would have been required to dry it enough for harrowing. If some land is plowed in late fall, other areas at odd times during the winter as conditions permit, and more is turned over close to planting time the gardener is pretty sure of being able to go ahead as soon as he wishes to plant.

* * *

THE other day I drove past a farm that boasts several acres of fine peach orchard. At the roadside a neat, eye-arresting sign read, "Fancy Elberta Peaches—Ripe Now." That's an extreme case of a tendency to which all who operate roadside signs are open. It is so easy to forget the sign after the crop is over or after one has sold all the eggs. If that peach sign stays there until next summer folks will be so used to it that most will never see it. The most effective roadside signs are those that are easily changed and which the owners rewrite often enough to keep passersby on the look-out.

* * *

HOW are the plants under glass coming along? If backward or yellow it might pay to water about every ten days with a solution of an ounce of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia to the gallon of water. That is three pounds to 50 gallons of water. This practice is likely to prove especially beneficial to plants in peat pots, paper pots or veneer bands when growth is not as vigorous as it should be.

* * *

IF seedlings advance so rapidly that there is not time or space to transplant them before they become very spindly they may be checked without injury by running a sharp knife very close on both sides of the rows.

★ IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT ★

NEW LOW-COST GERM DESTROYER KEEPS BACTERIA COUNTS DOWN...PROTECTS POULTRY HEALTH!

KILLS GERMS THAT STEAL PROFITS

● Here's an improved low-cost germicide that puts money in your pocket every time you use it. Here's a new, convenient sterilizer and disinfectant that keeps bacteria counts down...protects poultry health.

It's HTH-15...containing the same powerful chlorine sterilizing agent that won fame in the World War...that saved millions of lives by destroying contagious disease germs. HTH-15 is a stable concentrated hypochlorite in powder form. To make the kind of chlorine sterilizing solutions recommended by board of health officials, state agricultural colleges and leading authorities on farm sanitation, you just add HTH-15 to water. A 3-lb. can of HTH-15 makes *five gallons* of *concentrated* sodium hypochlorite solution. Four ounces of this concentrated solution in a pail of water (or 1 teaspoonful of dry HTH-15 in a pail of water) makes an effective germicidal rinse solution. HTH-15 is low in cost...a little goes a long way.

Helps prevent contagion

HTH-15 sterilizing solutions destroy disease germs that prey on cattle, hogs and poultry. To help prevent contagion, spray HTH-15 sterilizing solutions liberally around barns, watering troughs, pens, feed bins, poultry houses, incubators and brooders. HTH-15 solutions disinfect, deodorize...are valuable insurance against profit-stealing bacteria.

In the farm dairy, keep down bacteria counts in milk by rinsing all utensils and equipment with HTH-15 solutions. Use these economical solutions as a germicidal rinse for milk cans, strainers, milking machines, coolers and other dairy equipment.

Send for test can

Don't miss an opportunity to learn about this modern, improved, money-saving sterilizer. If your local dealer cannot supply you, fill out and mail the coupon below, enclosing money order for $1.25. We will send you postpaid a 3-lb. can of HTH-15 ...sufficient powder to make *five gallons* of 1% sodium hypochlorite solution. Mail the coupon now!

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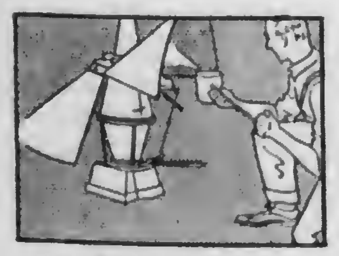
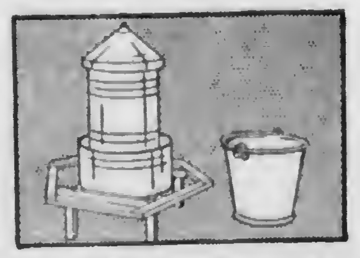


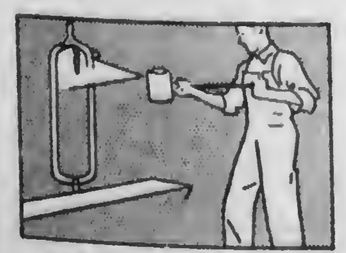
Use HTH-15 solutions for disinfecting brooders.



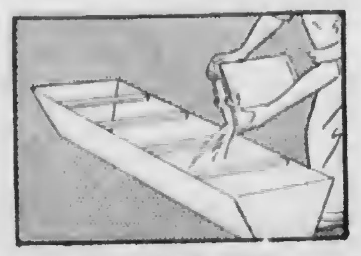
Add HTH-15 direct to drinking water to help prevent contagion.

HTH-15 kills bacteria in milking machine parts.

Keeps pails and cans sweet and safe.



Use it for spraying dairy barns, milk-houses.



Helps prevent disease from spreading.

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Manufactured by The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.) 250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. U. S. A.

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Enclosed find (money order) (check) for $1.25 for which please send me, parcel post prepaid, one 3-lb. can of HTH-15.

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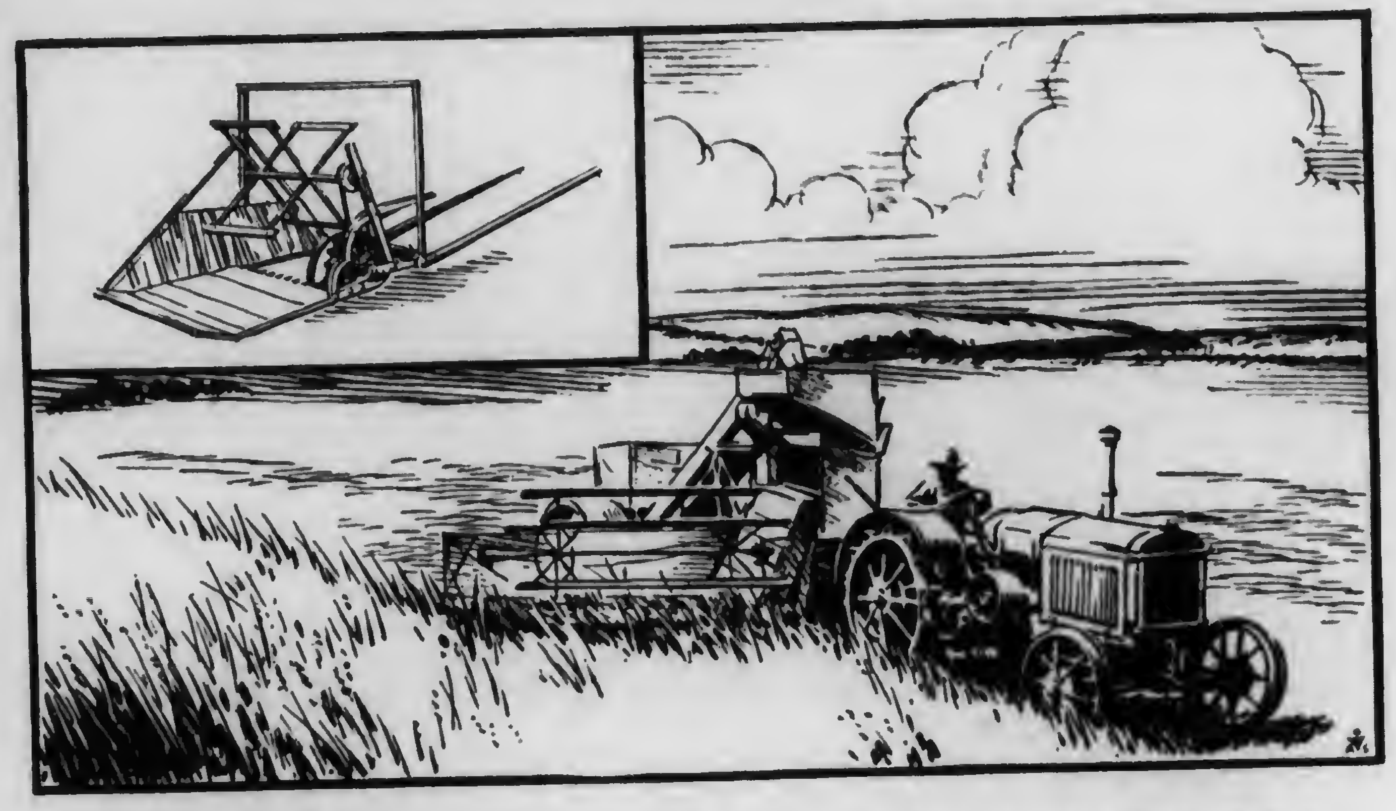

THE farm equipment of today represents quite an advance over the first reaper invented one hundred years ago by Cyrus Hall McCormick. And only modern up-to-date products will give the best results from modern equipment.

In Orange American Gas and Amoco Motor Oils you will find the finest products available. They are truly modern products —made by the latest refining methods to give you maximum performance and protection.

Best of all, they'll save you real money on the operation of your equipment.

AMERICAN GAS
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The AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
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Producers of Amoco-Gas

The pedigree of quality goods

Every stockman knows the value of pedigrees. A cow whose dam and sire have a good record is more likely to become a high producer than one of unknown lineage. Likewise the merchandise you buy to fill the weekly needs of your home and farm, should have a pedigree, a name that stands for established worth. In a true sense, the advertising pages in this farm paper are a record book in which you can find a list of the most reliable goods on the market.

These advertisements are inserted by reputable firms who offer you the products you need on the single basis of giving you a dollar's worth of quality for every dollar spent. They are honest statements, for the advertiser knows that he could not remain an advertiser were he to misuse the printed page.

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PIGS FOR SALE
Sire — Quality — Breeding
Choice Chester & Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire & O.I.C. barrows, sows, boars
6—7 wks. old $2.75 each 8—9 wks. old $3.00 each
F.O.B. Lexington, Mass. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. *For good pigs and prompt shipment give us a trial.*
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Big Type Pedigreed Durocs. Pigs, bred gilts, sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

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LARGE BERKSHIRES all ages of both sex usually for sale. Dilts & German, Roseville, Ohio

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Reg. Spotted Poland Chinas all ages. Guaranteed. Reasonable Price. WILLIAM JACKSON, Darlington, Pa.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS 6 to 8 weeks old, service boars. J. J. RAILING, R. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

BERKSHIRES Large, Thrifty, big litters. R. F. BOWER, R. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

REGISTERED BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, good ones, Boars, Sows and Young Pigs for sale. Write for my prices. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, O.

Large BERKSHIRES Extra fine lot, 12 weeks old. Both sexes. J. LEE VONADA, Center Hall, Pa.

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

Registered Hereford Cattle Breeding stock for sale at all times, at reasonable prices. Geo. O. Cochran, Dawson, Fayette County, Pa.

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Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland-China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS, 3 to 6 mos. old. 2 Polled. R. of M. Dams. Lee R. Scott & Sons, Burgettstown, Pa.

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Reg. Percheron Stallion, 7 years old, Beautiful Iron Grey. Will sell cheap. Farm near Dublin, Harford Co., Md. G. M. Knight, Street, Md.

For Sale A two-year-old roan Belgian stallion. A good one. See him. Priced right. HYLLMEDE FARM, Beaver, Pa.

GOOD SOUND DRAFT HORSES J. BENFER, R. 1, Dover, Ohio

NINE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS, from one to six years. Hesitation Blood. B. O. DOTTERER, Mill Hall, Pa.

Rural Tax Reform in Pennsylvania

By F. P. WEAVER

WHEN all the economies which are possible in county, township and borough government have been accomplished, there still will remain on local real estate a tax burden which is larger in proportion to the income which real estate earns than is carried by other incomes in Pennsylvania.

This undue burden shows itself in all enterprises like farming and mining which require a large amount of real estate for their successful conduct. These two enterprises paid, in 1925, 38 per cent of their net income in taxes. Manufacturing, laundrying, newspaper and publishing corporations paid taxes amounting to from 13 to 15 per cent of their net income. The taxes on steam railroads consumed about 22 per cent of net income in the same year. The latter are exempt from the general property tax and pay in lieu of this a capital stock tax and a tax on gross receipts. Thus, while railroads use a large amount of real estate, they do not pay taxes on that basis and their total tax is lower than for mining and agriculture.

Manufacturing pays the general property tax on the assessed value of the land and buildings in which the business is conducted, but this enterprise requires only a small amount of real estate in proportion to its volume of business and the taxes on manufacturing are only about 40 per cent as high in proportion to incomes as on mining and farming.

The construction business, which uses very little real estate and as a rule is not incorporated, paid in 1925 only eight per cent of its net income in federal, state and local taxes. The case is quite clear that the excessive taxes are inherent in the ownership of real estate.

Causes for High Property Taxes

The main items in the tax bill of local property are the school tax, road tax and the county tax. In some cases there is also a poor tax, while in many others a considerable portion of the county tax goes for the maintenance of the poor, the insane and the criminals within the county.

Inasmuch as property taxes take so much larger a share of the incomes which are taxed mainly for local purposes than is taken from incomes taxed for state purposes, it is evident that some relief to local tax payers should come from the state assuming a somewhat larger share of these local expenses.

Road Tax Burden

Under present conditions the farmers of the county where dirt roads are located furnish only about 17 per cent of the traffic on these roads. The farmers, however, paid in 1925 about 36 per cent of all money spent on township roads. Not only was the total road tax burden carried by farmers in excess of their share of the use of the roads but the distribution of the 36 per cent among the farmers of the state was far from equitable. The state-wide interest in the use of roads today and the mutual dependence of the towns and the rural sections on the highways for their business and their welfare suggests that the local township responsibility for road maintenance should be wiped out and the burden equalized over a wider area.

Costs of Maintaining Law and Order

There are many phases of law enforcement and the apprehension and punishment of criminals for the care of which the local community is poorly adapted. Means of travel are so good today that local officials whose jurisdiction is confined to a borough or township, or even a small city, are in no position to apprehend criminals. The policing and protecting of local property seem to be distinctly local functions, but many of the broader aspects of law enforcement are so clearly state-wide in character that the state should take them over entirely. Many counties with scant population and low taxable wealth may be plunged into debt by a single murder trial so that years are required to pay all the costs. While, happily, these trials are few and at long time intervals, the costs are so enormous when they occur that they should be distributed over a wider base like the state.

School Maintenance

It is in the field of education where the heaviest tax burden on real estate results. No doubt some relief may be expected from greater economies, as suggested before, but the cost which is inevitable should be distributed more evenly.

Much of the trouble results from the old-time conception of education as a local responsibility. However, the setting of minimum standards by the state is a departure from this conception and it should be accompanied by action on the part of the state which recognizes the state-wide interest in the character of public school work and distributes the burden equally among all citizens on the basis of their incomes.

Education Not Local in Character

That education is state wide in its scope and importance is indicated by the fact that of over 1,000 members of service clubs in Pennsylvania cities of medium size about 40 per cent received their common school education in rural schools. A survey in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, indicates that 64 per cent of the children educated in that county had left and are engaged in urban occupations. The character of the training in the rural schools has a far-reaching influence on the citizenry of the towns and cities. This justifies a state-wide interest in the standards for rural schools, but it also places a responsibility on the state for seeing that the burden of school support rests equitably on all citizens.

At present the state pays 31 per cent of the cost of operating rural schools, but none of the building cost. The local people, therefore, pay approximately 80 per cent of the total cost. It is not essential from the standpoint of justice that all school costs be equally apportioned, inasmuch as some other taxpayers pay an undue share of state or federal government costs. The school revenues should, however, be so derived that the total tax burden for all government is distributed on the basis of income. Not only should farm property as a whole carry less of the total burden but the distribution of its share among farmers is very unequal today. School tax rates of 35 mills are found in some rural sections, and rates of 24 to 30 mills are common, while some sections can support their schools on six to eight mills.

Better Assessments Fundamental to Better Distribution of Taxes

The present system for the distribution of state aid for schools under the Edmunds Act aims to give more aid to the poorer districts than is received by the richer school districts, but as it works in practice it is far from bringing about equalization of burdens. Furthermore, it puts a premium on dishonesty on the part of school boards, and the State Department of Public Instruction does not have the means at present to offset such falsification of reports as may occur.

An equitable basis for supporting schools would be for the local district to levy a uniform millage on the basis of the full volume of all taxable property in its district, such millage to be uniform throughout the state, and the state then to extend as aid the difference between the amount thus raised and a sum of about $1,500 per teacher, the amount necessary to support a school of the standard set by the state. This cannot be done, however, without a system for making assessments which will give a great-

(Continued on page 18.)

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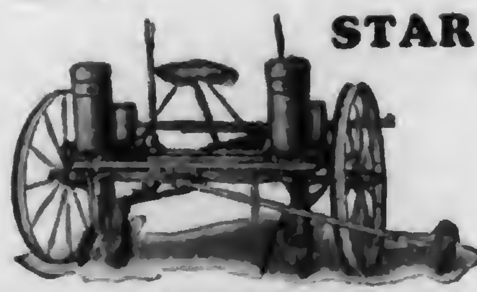

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IF YOUR DEALER DOES NOT SUPPLY
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Pratts ROOST PAINT KILLS LICE

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

As I write these notes, there has just been a drop in egg prices which has created a good deal of uncertainty in the minds of some poultrymen as to what the future has in store. Just at the time when they would otherwise be ordering and starting their chicks, they are doubtful as to what to do.

* * *

No one knows what is ahead of us in the near future, but the poultry business has been relatively good compared to most farm lines during the past winter, and the probabilities are that it will be as good as any branch of farming during 1932, and better than many. Probably the best thing to do will be to buy about as many chicks as usual, and raise them as carefully as possible.

* * *

Money is scarce on many farms, and there is a tendency to look for cheap chicks and to expect price reductions on the grades. While it is true that hatching eggs are cheaper, it is also true that the cost of the eggs is only one item which goes to make up the cost of the chicks, and hatcherymen find that fuel, electric power, supplies and other items which all go to determine the price of chicks have in many cases not been reduced. Chick prices in general are lower than they were last year, and if breeders and hatchers are compelled to make further cuts it will probably mean that the quality will be cut at the same time, in such ways as setting smaller eggs, etc., which will have a very unfavorable reaction on the poultry business in the future. The best course seems to be to purchase chicks of good quality, not looking too much for "bargains," and buying no more than can be raised properly with the buildings and equipment at hand.

* * *

Lots of good chicks are spoiled each year because they are crowded in the brooder houses and not given sufficient hopper space to feed from. About 300 chicks to a 10x12 colony house seems to be right, and one inch of hopper space per chick is the common rule. Don't expect a large flock of chicks to eat out of one dinky little hopper any more than you would expect a table full of folks to eat off one plate at the same time.

* * *

If the temperature under the hover is right, it is better for the room temperature to be slightly cool rather than too warm. The chicks will feather out better. There will also be less tendency toward picking. The combination of dry fountains, empty hoppers, and too high a temperature is largely responsible for picking, and once the habit starts, it may continue right through the life of the bird.

* * *

It is a very good idea to dump the ashes from the brooder stove on the ground in front of the entrance door. It makes a clean place to step before going into the house, so that worm eggs and disease organisms will be less liable to be tracked in.

* * *

Before starting the brooder stoves for the season, be sure that the wafer thermostats are in good shape. They should rattle when shaken. If they do not, it is a sign that the ether has evaporated and it will be necessary to replace them.

* * *

When taking care of the stove, be careful not to leave any coal on the top, as a piece may get caught in the top damper and prevent it from closing, so that the fire will not draw properly. These top dampers also get stuck once in a while, so it is advisable to see that they work freely each time the stove is looked after.

The Market Place

The low price of eggs combined with the heavier production has caused many people to look for new and more profitable markets. Several people have written asking whether they can make contact with restaurants or hotels in the city to supply them with a good grade of fresh eggs.

I have talked with a number of buyers for restaurants and in general they prefer to buy their eggs locally on the wholesale market. There are some cases where the buyer gets his supply of eggs direct from the producer and is pleased with the quality. The restaurant and hotel are good outlets and the better ones are willing to pay a top price to obtain good stock.

Buyers' Needs

Many of these buyers have tried buying eggs direct from the farm but have run up against so many difficulties that they have discontinued the practice. The producer does not as a rule have a constant supply and while he can ship enough eggs during the season of peak production he cannot supply the required amount of desirable stock throughout the entire year. This means that the buyer must look elsewhere during part of the year. If he finds a reliable source of eggs he is most likely to continue to buy at that place the year round.

Some poutrymen, when they do not have enough eggs of their own to fill orders will buy from others and as a result the quality is irregular. Restaurants and hotels need candled eggs and there are but few poultrymen who will go to this trouble. The customer at a hotel or restaurant pays a big price for his eggs and he will not be satisfied if he finds a blood spot on his soft-boiled egg. A strictly fresh egg with a blood spot may be just as wholesome as one without such a spot but it would be hard to convince the average consumer. It is possible to sell the hotel and restaurant trade but it is hard work to sell them and hard work to keep them satisfied. In most cases it requires that you see the buyers personally and tell them just how many eggs you can supply and show them the quality of the stock you have to offer. Most such arrangements are made on the basis of New York quotations. Such as a cent above the top price in New York or some such arrangement.

Wholesale Dealers

Another outlet for eggs for the producer who can ship in half-case or case lots is the wholesale dealer in Philadelphia, New York, or other large cities. The chief factors that will affect the sales price are: the size and weight of the eggs, the appearance of the eggs and fillers, the amount of breakage and the quality of the eggs as shown by the candler. Mixed colors do not as a rule sell as high as a straight pack of whites or browns. When practical, it is best to keep the small or pullet eggs separate from the full-sized stock.

Good fillers and a sound crate are necessary if the eggs are to arrive in good condition. A few broken eggs will mess up an entire crate, since the moisture softens the fillers and tends to increase breakage. Ship only to a reliable dealer and write to him first to learn just how he wants the eggs shipped and on what basis he will handle your business. W. R. W.

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Brd. & Wh. Rocks; R.C. & S.C. Reds; Wh. Wyand.; Buff Orpingtons; R. I. Whites	10.00	48.00	95.00
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The lowest prices ever quoted on "Wolf-Certified" Chicks. All pure bred flocks, finest blood strains, big egg producers and fast growers. Lots of vigor and guaranteed to live 14 days on our Utility and Quality grades only. Replace in 7 days at one-half the regular price, next 7 days at three-fourths the regular price. Order from this Ad and $1.00 books your order. We ship C. O. D. for the balance.

	Wolf's "A" Standard Utility Grade 50	100	500	1000	Wolf's "AA" Certified Utility Grade 50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.75	$33.50	$65.00	$4.50	$8.00	$39.00	$77.00
Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks S.C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	38.50	75.00	5.50	10.00	49.00	97.00
Jersey Black Giants	6.25	12.00	58.00	114.00	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00

For less than 50 add one cent. Wolf's "A" Standard Utility grade assorted heavy breeds $7.00 per 100, assorted light breeds $6.00 per 100.

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS Box GIBSONBURG, OHIO

"Peerless" Accredited Chicks C·O·D·

Send $1 per 100 down with order. Pay balance when chicks arrive. Let us supply you with big, strong, Peerless Chicks from flocks that have been carefully bred and culled and contain the blood of such leading strains as TANCRED, BARRON, MAHOOD, THOMPSON, FISHEL, etc. They are real money-makers. 100% live arrival guaranteed. Postpaid.

	50	100	500	1,000
White, Buff & Brown Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed	$4.10	$7.90	$38.00	$75.00
Barred, White Rocks, S.C. & R.C. Reds	4.60	8.90	43.00	85.00
White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Buff Rocks	5.10	9.90	48.00	95.00

Light Mixed $6.90 per 100. PEERLESS HATCHERY, Box 197, LEIPSIC, OHIO

AMERICAN CHICKERIES
Attention Chick Buyers
FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS

are BIG CHICKS—HEAVY CHICKS—HARDY CHICKS—Dependable Chicks. They Live—Every Breeder Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea—They Lay—Breeders rigidly culled and mated to Superlative Males.

At Ulster County Fair—New York State—they won two firsts and a second. At the New York State Fair they won one first and one second, writes one customer from Accord, N.Y. Write today for our catalog and low price list. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

AMERICAN CHICKERIES, BOX 718, GRAMPIAN, PA.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS
BIG HATCHES MARCH 8-15-22-29 APRIL 5-12-19-26. EXTRA FULL COUNT. Can ship C. O. D
Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

Per	50	100	500	1,000
Large Barron Eng. S.C.Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each)	$4.00	$7.70	$38.00	$75
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Extra choice for broilers	5.00	9.50	45.00	88
Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	6.50	12.00	57.00	110

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F. SHERIDAN, PA.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Legh.	$6.00	$27.00	$50.00
Barron Str. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	6.50	30.00	55.00
Barred Rox or R. I. Reds	7.00	32.00	60.00

Light Mixed, $4.50—100; Heavy Mixed, $6.00—100. 100% live delivery. P.P. Write for new circular giving full details on all breeds. Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. LEISTER, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

Hollywood Strain	100	500	1,000
S.C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$25.00	$48.00
Tom. Str. S.C. Wh. Leghorns	5.50	25.00	48.00
S.C. Barred Rocks	6.75	31.25	57.50

Heavy Mix $5.50. Light Mix $4.25. 100% live delivery guaranteed P.P. Write for free circular
H. C. SHIRK, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

BIG LEGHORN CHICKS
"Kerlin-Quality"—World's Great Money Makers—Trapnested breeders. Contest winners. Healthy—Mountain bred. Low 1932 Prices. Big discount on early orders. Free feed with chick order. Valuable 40 page Poultry Book free.
Kerlin's Poultry Farm, 219 Walnut Road, Centre Hall, Pa.

CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS

Post paid in lots of —	50	100	500	1,000
S.C. Barron Wh. Leghorns	$4.00	$7	$32.50	$60.00
S.C. Rd. Rocks & Reds	4.50	8	37.50	70.00

Light Mixed $6 per 100; Heavy Mixed $7.00 per 100.
Fair View Poultry Farm, R.D.3, Millerstown, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS from free range, heavy laying breeders. Barred Rocks, 100-$7; S. C. W. Leghorns, 100-$6; Heavy Mixed, 100-$6; Mixed, 100-$5. Special prices on larger lots. Free Circular. 100% delivery guar. LINCOLN HATCHERY, B. N. Lauver, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS
Bar.S.C.Wh. Leg. 4.50 per 100
S.C. Barred Rocks 6.00 per 100
S. C. Reds 6.00 per 100
Mixed $4.00 per 100. All good chicks.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop., Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHIX $8 per 100, Delivered Any Number
Twenty-one years breeder and hatcher.
White Leghorns — Barred Rox — Reds
White Wyandottes
BRAMBLE POULTRY FARM, Chestertown, Md.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHICKS
Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest Layers and Payers. Circular free.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box F, Pittstown, N. J.

CHICKS From Free Range Breeding Stock
Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, 8c each; 1,000, $75.00 prepaid
Scarborough Hatchery, Milford, Delaware

Best Quality CHICKS

From 2 & 3-yr.-old Breeders.	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$6.00	$27.00	$50
S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns	6.50	30.00	55
S.C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60
Light Mixed	4.50	22.50	45
Heavy Mixed	6.00	27.50	50

100% live delivery postpaid. Order direct from adv. or write for free circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa

Richfield Hatchery's Quality Chicks 100% Del. Guar. Free Literature.

	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Leghorns Barron & Tancred Str.	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37.50	$70
B. Rocks & Reds	2.50	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
Light Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00	27.50	55

We specialize on Rocks, Reds and White Leghorns. Bred for egg production. Hatched from large healthy stock. Richfield Hatchery, Box 35, Richfield, Pa.

STRICKLER'S LARGE ENGLISH S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Money-making prolific layers at money-saving prices. Pedigreed quality matings. Electric-hatched. Extra Quality Baby Chicks. Free Catalog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box 55, Sheridan, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA SUPERVISED Blood-Tested CHICKS & PULLETS
Single Comb White Leghorns, Barred & White Rocks, Reds. From large type Barron & Tancred Breeds. Write for price list.
LEFFARD POULTRY FARM, R. D. 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks
Barred or White Rocks, $8.00-100; White Wyandottes, $9.00-100; White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, $7.00-100. We ship every Tuesday. 100% live arrival guaranteed
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds .... $8.00 per 100
Heavy mixed .... 7.00 per 100
Low prices on started chicks. Cash or C. O. D. Prepaid 100% live arrival.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 1, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS
Large type Hollywood Strain S.C.W. Leghorns. Layers of large chalk white eggs. Free catalog.
$8 per 100, $37.50 per 500, $70 per 1,000
C. M. Shollenberger Poul. Farm, Box 5, Richfield, Pa.

HUSKY CHICKS 100% del. guar. Circular free.
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns $6-100
Barred & White Rocks and Reds $7-100
Special price on larger orders. L. Mix $5-100, Heavy $6
Jacob Niemond's Sons, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

ROCKS and REDS
Every bird individually inspected, banded, and blood tested by Dept. of Agriculture. Chicks guaranteed. Catalog free. L. L. LOGAN, London Grove, Pa.

LINESVILLE CHICKS
From Choice Flocks of worthy breeders, blood tested, rigidly culled, housed and fed so as to produce strong vitality chicks, 19 years experience. Started chicks if desired. LINESVILLE CHICKS are hatched under strictly sanitary conditions. Thousands of satisfied customers. S.C.W Leghorns, B. & W. Rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds, W. Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Get FREE CATALOG and price list.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY
Box 45. Linesville, Pa.
BLOOD TESTED

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$60
S. C. Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Assorted Light Breeds	3.00	5.00	25.00	45
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.00	7.00	35.00	65

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$7.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	7.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	8.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.00

½c per chick less in 500 lots. 1c less per chick in 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Circular FREE.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop., Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

Save 1¢ Per Chick
WATCH ME GROW
Buy Bucyrus Chicks EARLY
Start early and profit more with Bucyrus Chicks at 1c per chick saving. White Leghorns our specialty; also Brown, Buff Leghorns; Barred, White Rocks; Buff Orpingtons, Wh. Wyandottes, S.C. and R.C. Reds; backed by 14 years' reliable service and skilled breeding. Free 1932 catalog.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO., Box 415, Bucyrus, Ohio

KEYSTONE VITALITY CHICKS Leaders Since 1910 Healthy, Strong and Vigorous
from culled flocks. Cash or C.O.D. Tancred, Barron Strain S.C. White Leghorns, 8c each; $70.00 per 1,000. S.C. Brown Leghorns, Everlay Strains, 8c each. Barred Rocks, Holterman Strain, 10c each; $90.00 per 1,000; S.C. Reds, 11c; S.C. Black Minorcas, 12c. Mixed Chicks, 7c each; $60.00 per 1,000. Prepaid by Parcel Post. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY,
(The old reliable plant.) Richfield, Pa.

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS
Our 12th year. Buy the best at the lowest prices.

	50	100
Barred Rocks	$4.50	$8.00
R. I. Reds	4.50	8.00
S. C. White Leghorns	3.50	6.50
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50
Mixed Broilers	3.50	6.50

Also started chicks.
Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Box P, LIVERPOOL, PA.

Maple Lawn Chicks – For Quality & Profit

100% live delivery.	100	500	1,000
White Leghorns	$6.00	$27.50	$50.00
White Plymouth Rocks	7.50	35.00	65.00
White Wyandottes	7.50	35.00	65.00
Owens Str. R.I. Reds	7.50	35.00	65.00
Park's Bar. Rocks (Per.2D32)	7.50	35.00	65.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	7.50	35.00	65.00
Heavy Mixed Chicks	6.00	27.50	50.00
Light Mixed Chicks	5.00	24.00	48.00

Write for special prices on 5 and 10 thousand lots.
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D	25	50	100	500	1,000
S.C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$3.75	$7.00	$33.50	$65
Anconas & Bl. Leghorns	2.00	4.00	7.50	36.00	70
Brd. & Wh. Ply. Rocks	2.25	4.25	8.00	38.50	75
Bf. Rocks & R.I. Reds	2.25	4.50	8.50	41.25	80
R.C. Wh. Wyandottes	2.25	4.50	8.50	41.25	80
Black Giants Jerseys	3.25	6.25	12.00	.....	..
Heavy mixed broilers	2.00	3.75	7.00	33.50	65
Light mixed broilers	1.75	3.25	6.00	28.75	55

Satisfaction and full count guaranteed
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box P, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BABY This is My 14th Year Exp. CHIX

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
Barred Rox	$2.50	$4.75	$8.00
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	2.00	3.25	6.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	3.75	7.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.25	6.00

In 500 lots ½c less. Guaranteed full count. These chicks are from free range flocks. Postage paid.
FRANK NACE, Box P, COCOLAMUS, PA.

SEND FOR PRICES "TREXLAYERS" PAY!
Big Leghorns—big eggs—big profits. Order Trexler chicks. Produced under Penna. State Sup.
TREXLER FARM, Box 16, ALLENTOWN, PA.

40,000 CHICKS WEEKLY
Hatched from high quality breeders at prices that will surprise you. Free catalog.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES,
DEPT. F. GREENCASTLE, PA.

CHICKS S. C. Large Eng. White Leghorns, $8.00 100; $37.50-500; $70.00-1,000. Barred Rocks $9.00 100; $37.50-500; $75.00-1,000. Mixed, $6.00 100. Heavy, $7.00-100. Order Direct from Adv. or Catalog Free. 100% Guaranteed.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box 4, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

	100	500	1,000
Tancred Str. S.C.W. Leghorns	$6	$27.50	$50
S. C. B. Rocks & R. I. Reds	7	32.50	60

L. Mix, $5.00-100; H. Mix, $6.00-100. 100% live del.
D. A. STIMELING, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS
Now 7c each; Heavy Mixed 6c each. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING, R. 2, McCLURE, PA.

LOOK WHAT HAPPENS WHEN FEED IS *NOT* MINERAL BALANCED!

Here are birds that had plenty of Vitamin D (no rickets) but show deformity of bone, due to lack of Mineral Balance in feed. (Photo by F. E. Booth Co., Research Laboratory, Berkeley, California)

5000 Chicks From America's Greatest Production Contest Hens FREE to Users of Pratts, the Vitamin-Complete Mineral-Balanced Food

One big difference between ordinary starters and Pratts is in the *balancing* of the minerals.

Thus Pratt adds still another vitally important improvement to the baby chick food that the majority of poultrymen has always considered best. Not only the growth and health vitamins A and B—the natural sunshine vitamin D—but the proper calcium phosphorus "mineral balance" that insures better digestion, less leg weakness, slipped tendon and other troubles. It has the right selection of digestible proteins and every nourishing food element needed to develop strong, thriving chicks. Start using it now at lowest price in history.

We want users of Pratt Feeds to have the finest birds in the country. Therefore, 5000 Pratt Experiment Farm Barred Rock and S. C. White Leghorn Chicks are offered FREE in a contest here described. Every chick is a direct descendant of Contest Hens with Official Records of 225 to over 300 eggs. Of course you would like to introduce these high-producing blood lines into your flock. Read how simple it is:

Insist on a Mineral-Balanced Growing Mash

The starting food's job is soon over. Then rapid, healthy growth depends on the growing mash. Feed Pratts Buttermilk Growing Mash. It too is not only vitamin complete but mineral-balanced as well

185 PRIZES

1 Prize of 100 chicks.
3 Prizes of 75 chicks.
6 Prizes of 50 chicks.
175 Prizes of 25 chicks.

Duplicate prizes to be awarded in case of a tie.

Contest Rules

1. Contest is open to any old or new user of Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food, except employees of the Pratt Food Company and their relatives.
2. Send us a simple statement telling why you use Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food. Use no more than 50 words. The shorter the better. The thought counts, not the grammar.
3. Include with statement the white "Guaranteed Analysis" square (or facsimile of it) from a 50 lb. or 100 lb. bag of Pratts Buttermilk Baby Chick Food.
4. Contest closes April 30th.
5. Free chicks will be shipped to the winners not later than May 15th. The names of winners will be posted in the stores of all Pratt Dealers.

Judges

Mr. F. L. Platt, Editor, American Poultry Journal; Mr. James T. Huston, Editor, Everybody's Poultry Magazine; Mr. O. A. Hanke, Editor, Poultry Tribune; Mr. A. G. Studier, Editor, Waverly Poultry Trio; Mr. M. J. Sue, Poultry Writer, Philadelphia.

PRATTS
BUTTERMILK BABY CHICK FOOD

PRATT FOOD COMPANY PHILADELPHIA

Pratts also offer a Buttermilk ALL-MASH STARTER AND GROWER for those who prefer this method of feeding

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS TO KNOW WHAT IS BEST AND WHERE TO BUY

$65,000,000 A YEAR

Pennsylvania's Poultry Income

POULTRY is one of America's great industries. It ranks second in value only to dairying among all agricultural enterprises, and would take first rank if the millions of backyard flocks were taken into consideration.

Pennsylvania ranks seventh in total number of chickens but surpasses all of the six states which rank ahead of it in the value of chickens per head.

Pennsylvania has gone far in developing scientific methods of poultry breeding. Chicks are brooded by the use of electricity, oil, gas and coal. Incubators have a capacity as high as 40,000 eggs each. Chickens are grown to broiler size in large buildings where they are "stocked" in batteries several tiers high.

From one Pennsylvania farm alone more than 100,000 broilers are sold in a single year. Probably not one of these chickens ever places its feet upon Mother Earth.

Pennsylvania poultry is at a premium throughout a wide area. The Pennsylvania Railroad is proud to transport the products of such progressive farming to the profitable markets served by its lines.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Agricultural Department

Farm Facts and Fancies

(Continued from page 2.)

oats. The field is inclined to wash, and would a harrow make a good seed bed? I wrote him that I did not know how pasturing the oats would work out, but I should prefer to seed lightly to grain and to make the crop into hay. That probably would give the grass a better chance to make a sod. A thorough harrowing, not very deep, makes a better seed bed than spring plowing.

Understanding One Another

Now and then I write something about corporations that does not please some readers. It always seems a little tough to have one's motive misunderstood, and always one can gather a few boquets by some fancy lampooning of the government, and all and sundry that are in sight, but I should not be worthy of the space I take if my concern was not that I see clearly as possible and think as fairly as possible. We are in a mess, and only what is fair to all of us will most quickly put us on the road to better times. Whatever is fair is in the interest of all of us.

Take the criticism that when the government proposed to make two billions of dollars available largely to corporations such loans were commended while the wisdom of attempted stabilization of farm products prices through government financing was doubted. If one words that carefully, he can make it sound mighty unfair to the farmer. What are the facts? Thousands of banks have been closing their doors, partly because of "frozen loans" and more largely because a great fear caused the public to draw a huge sum out of them and lock the money up.

If it became known that the banks could borrow cash on their securities and meet every demand of depositors, this ruinous fear would fade away, money would come back into circulation, forced selling of bonds, mortgages, etc., at any possible price would cease, and a headlong rush to worse things would be stopped. Industrial conditions, out of which must come purchasing power for all products, must grow worse till this fear and hoarding ceased. The government was trying to save all the people and not alone some banks and their depositors. It is succeeding, and the prospect of a return to better times for every one is being made much brighter.

Now, I grant that any one may be badly mistaken, but each one of us can be painstakingly honest in his effort to appraise every movement fairly and to make no appeal to prejudice.

Rural Tax Reform in Penn'a.

(Continued from page 15.)

er degree of uniformity than now exists and at the same time provides machinery for the state to determine the average ratio of assessment to full value of property in the different districts.

All efforts made thus far by the Department of Public Instruction to devise a better method for the distribution of state aid have met their Waterloo when confronted with the assessment problem.

Taxing authorities throughout the nation recommend full time assessors, trained for their work, serving over an area large enough to keep them busy throughout the year. Full publicity of all assessments would no doubt also be of great help in exposing glaring inequalities. The power of local school boards and road supervisors to revise assessments before they are accepted by the county commissioners has been helpful in some counties in the state. So long as the fear of extinguishing one local political job carries more weight with the farmers of the state than the unequal distribution of the tax burden, there is little hope that much can be accomplished in the way of a better distribution of state aid to equalize the total tax load.

Redbird Farm **Baby Chicks**
..GUARANTEED TO LIVE..

100% FREE from B.W.D.

98% Livability Guaranteed on Chicks up to 3 weeks

Backed by 21 years of continuous trapnesting and pedigree-breeding.

This is a rare opportunity to secure the highest quality of specially-bred chicks at amazingly low prices. Learn more about this 200-egg strain.

Write for FREE Catalog and Price List.

REDBIRD FARM, Route 15, Wrentham, Mass.

LOWEST PRICES EVER
RUSK'S CHICKS
Guaranteed to live 4 weeks, as per guarantee in our catalog.
DAY-OLD AND STARTED.
75,000 weekly. Prompt delivery, Blood-Tested, Brooder-Tested, State-Accredited. Order direct from this ad.

Grade A Prices	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
Wh., brn., bf. Leg., Anconas, Hy. Asst.	$5.75	$28.50	$55.00
Barred, white, buff rocks, White or S. L. Wyn. Buff or White Orp. S.C.R.I. Reds	6.75	33.50	65.00
S. C. White Min., J.B. Giants, Blk. Aust.	7.75	38.50	75.00
Rusk's J.W. Giants, Golden Bf. Minorcas	10.75	53.50	105.00
Assorted (Odds and Ends)	4.75	23.50	45.00

FOR PRICES on Rusk's Grade AA chicks add 2c per chick to Grade A prices--For Grade AAA add 5c per chick. For 2 weeks old chicks add 6c per chick to day old prices. For 3 weeks old add 10c per chick to day old prices. When less than 100 chicks are ordered add 1c per chick. TERMS--Cash in full with order, we prepay charges. $1.00 down, balance C.O.D. charges added. All Started-Chicks MUST be shipped by express. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Extra chicks included. Our 4 weeks guarantee to live applies to all except assorted and odds. ALL customers entered FREE in $3,000 prize contest. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 218 Windsor, Mo.

20TH CENTURY CHICKS
6c PER CHICK AND UP.—Pure bred chicks from leading strains. Light mixed $6.50 per 100. Leghorns, Anconas $7.00 per 100. Extra Quality Barron Leghorns $8.00 per 100. Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds $9.00 per 100. White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $10.00 per 100. S.C. Buff Minorcas $11.00 per 100. White Pekin Ducklings $18.00 per 100. Our "Marvel" AA Quality chicks of better quality are 2c higher. We ship C.O.D. Guaranteed live delivery. Get our Catalog.
BIG TYPE IMPORTED BARRON (English) S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS.
They lay big eggs. Our customers get premium prices for the big eggs laid by "Marvel" pullets. 70% fall and winter production not unusual.
20th CENTURY HATCHERY, Box Y, New Washington, Ohio

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
From Selected and Blood-Tested Flocks

Prices on—	25	50	100
S.C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$6.50
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes	2.25	4.00	7.50
Mixed Chicks	1.75	3.00	5.50

Write for prices if interested in 3-week-old chicks.
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 606, Bellefonte, Pa.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
Sired by Pedigreed Cockerels from Bloodtested R.O.P. Hens with official records up to 315 eggs, $7.75 per 100; $37.50 per 500; $70.00 per 1,000. 10% books order. Catalogue free. Prices on Rocks and Reds on request.
CRESTWOOD POULTRY FARMS, Schaefferstown, Penna.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Stock.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
English Barron Str. S.C.W. Leg.	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00

Light Mixed .. $5.00-100. Heavy Mixed .. $6.00-100. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns	$6	$27.50	$50
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	6	27.50	50
Barred Rocks	7	32.50	60

Light Mixed, $5.00-100; Heavy Mixed, $6.00-100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bred for size and egg production. Free catalog.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box P, Cocolamus, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns	$6.00	$27.00	$50
Barred Rocks	7.00	32.00	60
S. C. Reds	7.00	32.00	60
Heavy Mixed	6.00	27.50	50
Light Mixed	4.50	22.50	45

Cash or C. O. D. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAlisterville, Penna.

CHIX JUNIATA QUALITY CHICKS
FROM LARGE TYPE HOLLYWOOD STRAIN BREEDERS. DEPRESSION PRICES, LOWEST EVER QUOTED, $70 - 1,000
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 6, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS AT LOW PRICES

Postpaid in lots of	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$27.50	$50.00
Special Leghorns Wyckoff	7.00	32.50	60.00
Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60.00

Light Mixed, $5-100; Heavy Mixed, $6-100.
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OHIO ACCREDTITED CHICKS at surprisingly low prices. Write today. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons. Every bird inspected and banded. Trial quality males heading flocks. Circular free.
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ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
White Wyandottes, $9-100; White Rocks, Bar Rocks & Buff Orp., $8-100; Heavy Mixed, $7-100. Discount on 500 & 1,000 lots. Prepaid 100% live delivery guarant'd.
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WENE CHICKS
Over 40,000 State BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS
Select Matings, Blood-Tested Wh. Leghorns (24 oz. eggs), Barred Rocks and R.I. Reds, Wyan-Rock Cross. 100 for $11.50; 400 for $44.00; 1,000 for $105. Special Matings, Blood-Tested, 25 oz. eggs, Certified Class Hens mated to 200-220 egg R.O.P. cockerels, 2c per chick higher than above. Super Matings, Blood-Tested, 25 oz. eggs, Certified Class Hens mated to 220-300 egg R.O.P. cockerels, 6c higher than above Select Matings. Send check or money order; we'll ship prepaid, safe arrival guaranteed.
Write for complete Price List and FREE Illustrated Catalog.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box B, Vineland, N.J.

Blood Tested Chicks

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barred Rocks (Aristocrats)	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57	$110
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens)	3.50	6.50	12.00	57	110
S.C.W. Leghorns (T.Bar.)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90

Above chicks are tested 5 years from flocks that average 200 eggs per bird annually. Best money can buy.

—HIGH GRADE UTILITY MATINGS BELOW—

	25	50	100	500	1,000
Tancred or Wyckoff Str. S.C.W. Leghorns	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37	$70
Bar. Rocks (Thompson)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90
Heavy Mixed Breeds	2.50	4.50	8.00	37	70
Light Mixed Breeds	2.25	4.00	7.00	32	60

From 2 & 3 year old breeders. 100% arrival postpaid. Coal Brooder stoves cheap. Cata. FREE. Write at once.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-F, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS
Prices on Quality 'A' Grade

	50	100	400
Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anc.	$5.50	$10.00	$39.00
Brd., White & Buff Rocks	6.50	12.00	47.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Bf. Orpingtons	6.50	12.00	47.00
R.I. Reds, Blk., Wh. & Bf. Min.	7.00	13.00	51.00
Jersey Blk. Giants, Light Brahmas	9.00	17.00	67.00

All Heavy Mixed, $10.00 per 100; Mixed, $7.00 per 100; Pekin Ducklings, $20.00 per 100. We ship C.O.D. Blood Tested. Satisfaction Guaranteed. All Chicks highest quality. Order from this ad. Four color catalog free. Golden Rule Hatchery, Box 221, Bucyrus, Ohio

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AT SAVINGS Strong, Healthy Chicks from money-making breeders. BARRON S. C. W., BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES and S. C. R. I. REDS. 16 years' experience breeding Leghorns. Special prices on early orders.
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BEES MAKE MONEY
Send for our free 16-page booklet "Bees for Pleasure and Profit." It gives full information on how to start keeping bees in your own back yard. Beekeeping is a profitable side line. Produce honey easily for table use and also to sell.

Name ....

Town .... State ....

Mail to THE A. I. ROOT CO., Box 211, Medina, Ohio

CHIX QUALITY UNSURPASSED **T.B. and Blood-Tested**
Illinois State Egg Laying Contest Winners
We guarantee our chicks to live past the danger point, 7 days, or we replace them at half price. We ship C.O.D., $1.00 per 100 books your order. 100% live delivery guar.

	Quality A	AA	AAA
Leghorns & Heavy Assorted	$5.90	$7.90	$9.90
Reds, Bl., Bar. Rox, Wh. Wyan.	6.90	8.90	10.90
Wh. Rox, S.L. Wy., Orps, R.I. Wh.	7.90	9.90	11.90

J.W. Giants, Aust., $17; Bl. Giants, L. Brahmas, $11.90; Min., $8.90; Assorted all breeds, $4.90. Catalog.
AJAX HATCHERIES, Box 22, QUINCY, ILLINOIS

"ONE DROP STOPS GAPES" says NEW JERSEY POULTRY JUDGE. "Seldom lose a chick."
Thousands of poultry men are thankful for
BOURBON Poultry Medicine
Few drops in water daily builds healthy chicks. Small size 60c. Half pint $1. Pint $1.50. At druggists or by mail prepaid.
Bourbon Remedy Co. Box 8, Lexington Ky.

Quality Chicks
35,000 WEEKLY ELECTRICALLY HATCHED.

	100	500	1,000
White Leghorns	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
Buff, White or Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	37.50	70.00
Rhode Island Reds	8.00	37.50	70.00
White Wyandottes	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	60.00

PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

OSSEGE CHICKS • GUARANTEED LIVABILITY
Get the money-making facts on the world's finest egg-bred baby chicks with 14-day guaranteed livability. Also get full details of $500.00 cash prize contest. Free to anyone. SEND TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG IN COLORS
J W OSSEGE HATCHERY Box M, OTTAWA OHIO

SATISFACTORY CHICKS
NEW PRICES—Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes $8.00 per 100. Leghorns and Anconas $8.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed $7.00. Light Mixed $6.00. Free Catalog in colors. The New Washington Hatchery Co., Box H, New Washington, Ohio

LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
LONG'S 2 & 3 year old breeders used to produce our big healthy full of vitality chicks. Write for information desired & low price for chicks. TURKEY RIDGE POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Millerstown, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS

Barred Rocks	$7-100
R. I. Reds	$7-100
Mixed	$6-100

Wh. Legh. $8.00. 100% live del. guar. Cash or C.O.D.
Hertzler's Poultry Farm, Box P, McClure, Pa.

. . . IT PAYS TO READ . . .
The Advertisements

Advertised products offer you known, proved quality. Answer them and say you saw the advertisement in the

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

G. W. S. writes: "I can buy hydrated lime at $13 per ton and ground limestone at $6. Which should I buy?"

The value of lime depends largely on two things; namely, the fineness and the percentage of calcium carbonate it contains. Suppose that each form was made from the same stone, a ton of the former would be equal to 1,513 pounds of unslaked lime. The remaining 487 pounds would be water put in the lime at the time it was slaked. Two thousand pounds of the ground limestone would be equal to 1,120 pounds of the unslaked lime. In other words, the hydrated lime would contain 393 pounds more real lime than a ton of ground limestone, but for this difference the purchaser would pay $7. It should be stated, however, that the hydrated lime is finer and for that reason is a little more valuable, but not to the extent of $7.

The same correspondent asks whether this lime should be applied to the sod or to the top of the ground after the ground has been plowed. Both the Pennsylvania and the Ohio Stations carried on experiments to determine this thing. The Pennsylvania Station got better results by applying the lime on the plowed ground. The Ohio Station found little difference, but that difference was in favor of putting the lime on the plowed ground.

How soon after I apply ground limestone will I get results? is often asked. That again depends on the fineness. Hydrated lime will give results as soon as it is mixed in the soil and if the ground limestone is as fine it will give immediate results.

Oat Hay

More oat hay is being fed this winter in West Virginia than was ever fed before, and those to whom I have talked about it are very loud in its praise. If oats is cut at the right time it makes very fine feed. We are feeding our cow oat hay and she relishes it almost like alfalfa hay. Many have made the mistake of cutting oats when too ripe. They had trouble with the rats and mice in their barns and the oats shattered very bad. At that stage oats is not as digestible as at an earlier stage. Neither is it as palatable.

Oats and Soy Beans

A correspondent asks what I think of a mixture of oats and soy beans for hay. I do not think much of the mixture. They are not companionable. The oats are cool weather plants while soy beans are warm weather plants. It will take one 100 days to be ready to cut for hay, while the other will be ready to harvest from 60 to 70 days after seeding. They do not mix any better than oil and water. If our correspondent wants a very good mixture let him sow ten pounds Sudan grass and two bushels of soy beans. He will have two warm weather plants growing together and they will be ready to harvest at the same time.

Hog Pasture

A subscriber asks for information about growing something for hog pasture. There is nothing better than Dwarf Essex rape, but be sure to get that variety instead of Bird Seed rape. Hogs will not eat the latter variety. Sow about five pounds per acre. To do its best rape requires a rich soil. If the land is not naturally fertile better apply fertilizer.

Some farmers sow four pounds of rape and one bushel of oats and produce a great amount of pasture. The Ohio Station found that they could graze ten shotes on an acre of that mixture all summer. These plants can be sown any time in March or the first of April. A succession of these crops may be sown up to July with splendid results.

Mr. Potato Grower--
this is
Your Most Vital Operation

If your planter misses just one hill in ten, you face a certain 10% loss in yield; in a short time, your losses would pay for a John Deere-Hoover—the potato planter of proved accuracy.

Here's the reason for proved accuracy: John Deere-Hoover Planters are equipped with two trip arms—one on each side of the picking chamber. This double-trip regulates the amount of seed in the picking chamber, thus insuring efficient operation of picker points and concaves. Accurate planting is assured regardless of surface irregularities.

Read the additional features printed at right; inspect the John Deere-Hoover at your John Deere dealer's. Write to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for free booklet EH-36.

Look at These Worthwhile Features:

Fertilizer attachment, with improved leak-proof hoppers, distributes from 100 to 3,400 lbs. per acre.

Quick-turn Hitch for closer planting at row-ends. Available for tractor planter.

Practically all-steel construction means great strength and light weight.

Simple lever control provides easy adjustment for various field conditions.

One and two-row horse-drawn, and two-row tractor-drawn styles.

JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Advertised goods have the public's approval. Accepted as standard, they remain on the market. Advertisers know that their products must be worth the money asked, or otherwise the public won't buy them.

Read the advertisements in the Pennsylvania Farmer, because it will save time and get you greater value per dollar.

Economy Demands
that you use LIME *for conditioning acid soil*

Lime

is the most economical soil conditioner — it makes fertilizers more efficient — it makes tillage easier — it helps soil to retain moisture—it overcomes acidity and aids maximum crop yields.

"Bald Eagle" *Hydrated Lime*
Becomes quickly available in the soil. Packed in 50-lb. paper bags. Also used for white-wash, sanitation and in vegetable dusting mixtures.

"Alsco" *Pulverized Limestone*
Continues to neutralize acid in the soil through the crop rotation; low in price; packed in 80-lb. paper bags.

"Bell-Mine" *Rotary Kiln Lime*
Furnished in pebble or pulverized form. Packed in 180-lb. steel barrels. Highly efficient for fruit tree and vegetable spraying mixtures.

HELPFUL BOOKLET
will be sent FREE on request.

AMERICAN LIME & STONE COMPANY
Bellefonte, Pennsylvania

Ask your dealer for
Bell Mine
Agricultural Lime Products

AN EMERGENCY FEEDING PROGRAM

Your dealer has an EMERGENCY RATION card hanging up in his store. This card shows the 4 dairy rations listed below—the lowest priced *good* rations you can feed right now. Pick out the one that best suits *your* requirements and get your dealer to put a price on it and mix it for you.

1
500 lbs. Your Homegrown Corn
600 lbs. Your Homegrown Oats, Barley or Wheat
900 lbs. Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed
2000 lbs.
16½% Protein, 3½% Fat, 7½% Fibre

2
1000 lbs. Your Homegrown Oats
1000 lbs. Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed
2000 lbs.
17% Protein, 3% Fat, 10% Fibre

3
1000 lbs. Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed
1000 lbs. Bran
2000 lbs.
19% Protein, 3% Fat, 9% Fibre

4
900 lbs. Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed
600 lbs. Bran
500 lbs. Ground Oats
2000 lbs.
18% Protein, 3½% Fat, 9% Fibre

Under present conditions this is the way to feed if you want to keep your milk checks above your feed bills

Corn Products Refining Company, 17 Battery Place, New York City

BUFFALO CORN GLUTEN FEED

PROTECTION
that is Dependable

Cambria Fence is ideal for turning stock and guarding poultry and crops, as well as for the many other uses of field fence about the farm. Erected on Bethlehem Steel Fence Posts, Cambria Fence forms a stout, durable barrier that insures years of dependable protection for crops and livestock.

Cambria Fence is a quality product, carefully made of full-gauge wire. The wire is protected by a heavy zinc coating which does not crack, flake or peel. The fence can be tightly stretched and still retain its shape because the Flexo Joint and Tension Curve give it strength, resilience and flexibility. These qualities make Cambria Fence the good fence that it is, and account for the dependable service it always gives, and its long life.

BETHLEHEM

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, *General Offices:* Bethlehem, Pa.

STOP Coughs & Colds among horses this inexpensive way before serious trouble develops. Use **SPOHN'S** COMPOUND. Acts on mucous membrane. Gives quick relief. Used 40 years. 60c and $1.20 at drug stores or direct. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind.

Free Catalog BARGAINS in Army and Outdoor Supplies: Clothing, Shoes, Boots, Blankets, Guns, Tents, Harness, Tools, Etc., for Hunters, Trappers, Farmers, Mechanics, Tourist. *Write for copy.* ARMY and NAVY SUPPLY CO. ESTABLISHED 1866 4750 Lester St., Richmond, Va.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

"MY first filled silo came out fine," writes a subscriber, "but when I opened the second I found a lot of mouldy silage around the sides and through the body of the silo. Is this mouldy silage harmful to the cattle? I need the feed and want to use it if it is safe."

Every one who uses silos for some time is likely to find such conditions occasionally. I suspect the last filled silo has the mould because the corn was too dry when it was put in.

When I had mouldy silage I would not feed it to the milk cows for fear it might contaminate the butter. I think now my fears were groundless. The mouldy silage was eaten by the other cattle and never were there any ill effects and trials at experiment stations indicate that mouldy silage is not injurious to cattle. If the mould progressed to the point of decay then I would advise against feeding it.

The Cover to Seal the Silo

"For several years I used the method you recommend to cover the silage by snapping the ears off for feed and running the corn over the top well wetted down and tramped. My neighbor assured me I was losing too much feed, as he used roofing paper and straw and chaff and had almost no loss. This year I filled and sealed one silo the old way and on the other I used roofing paper and chaff and swale grass for the cover.

"I made a careful comparison of the loss from each silo and the cost of the roofing paper and extra work of putting it on. While I lost only a fifth as much feed from the silo covered with roofing paper the cost of that way of sealing the silo was so much greater that I was out of pocket a full dollar above the one I sealed in the old way."

A Bit of Experience

In the autumn wheat was quoted at our mills and warehouses at 40c a bushel. I took two bushels to the mill and ordered them to grind it fine into whole wheat flour. It did not increase in weight, but in bulk, as it made almost three bushels of flour.

My wife will take a pound of that flour and stir it in water smoothly and boil it slowly for four or five hours. It makes a most delicious mush. For supper we eat this mush with milk and it makes a complete meal. For breakfast we cut it in little blocks. It cuts nicely when cold. That is our whole wheat breakfast food with milk. For the midday meal it is sliced out and fried and by spreading a little butter and molasses it is surely fine eating.

We eat this because we like it. We have plenty of the things we grew last summer and the meat we grew on the farm, but I was curious and we both had three full meals on whole wheat and the additions above mentioned and we could not eat the whole pound of flour. We tried this a number of times and from every viewpoint it worked ideally. My wife will testify it is a sure cure for grouchiness. I will testify it makes a fellow feel like jumping a five-rail fence.

Misleading Propaganda

Several city papers coming to my desk are daily urging the unemployed to go to the country. These city editors do not know a thing about country conditions and should know they do not know, but that is the trouble with so many of us. The man who has no capital cannot live in the country. There are no soup houses; there are no charity organizations. There are a lot more people here now than we can employ and it keeps many of us very busy to feed and clothe ourselves after paying the high taxes.

Exclusive features plus *lowest prices* in years

With a Unadilla you get exclusive patented advantages designed for endurance of silo, safety and convenience to yourself. Here are but a few:

1 A door front ladder, safe and easy to use that comes without extra cost.
2 A continuous opening of doors at silage level. Doors that shut tight as a drum yet open and slide up easily.
3 The facility to tighten or loosen hoops in one place—at the door front—at your ready built ladder.
4 Easy and lower cost of erection.
5 Staves of rigidly inspected, seasoned spruce or Oregon fir and 25% more hoops than in the average silo.

Write today for catalog, *prices and our extra discount offer for early orders.* Unadilla Silo Co., Box P, Unadilla, N.Y.

Agents wanted in open territory

UNADILLA SILOS

ECONOMY SILOS

Lower Prices!

BUY your Economy Silo now. Prices are lower than ever! Now you can have the kind of silo you've always wanted. Send for free catalog and new low prices.

Patented storm-proof anchor equipment. Continuous self-adjusting door or swinging hinge doors. Economy Silos are made of best grade **Oregon Fir, Spruce or Yellow Pine.** Also Glazed Tile and Cement Silos. The Economy Silo & Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Frederick, Md.

—SINCE 1884—

use ... **BICKMORE GALL SALVE** *on cows* **HEALING!**

Sore teats mean less milk. Rub ointment into the teat and wipe away all excess with a cloth. Teats healed and softened overnight. Excellent for caked udder, wire cuts, cracked hoof, etc. If you prefer a Powder, use Bickmorine Healing Powder.

FOR SALE BY YOUR DEALER

FREE *Samples* Write the **BICKMORE COMPANY** Dept. F Old Town, Maine

Fords *Milkers*

New Sales Plan Cuts Prices Almost . . 1/2

As Low as $59.00 COMPLETE No Extras

Quality unchanged — Single and Double unit models complete at lowest prices ever quoted.

20 DAY TRIAL OFFER

Our New Sales Plan makes it possible for every farmer to have one of these splendid milkers. Write for Catalog - Folder and full particulars. An opportunity of a lifetime for those who want a milking machine.

MEYERS-SHERMAN CO.
Dept. 326 2230 S. Union Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Walsh Garden Tractor and Power Mower
For Gardeners, Florists, Fruitmen, Suburbanites
Plows, Seeds, Cultivates, Mows Lawns & Hay
Single & Twin Engine-Belt Jobs-Walk & Ride
SPECIAL OFFER - PAYMENT PLAN
New Improved Models—*Catalog Free*
WALSH TRACTOR CO. Minneapolis, Minn. 3361 Talmage Av. SE

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

16 Leading Varieties. Priced to suit the times. Plants guaranteed to be 100% satisfactory to you. Boy, it will pay you to have our free catalogue.
H. D. RICHARDSON & SONS, Willards, Md.

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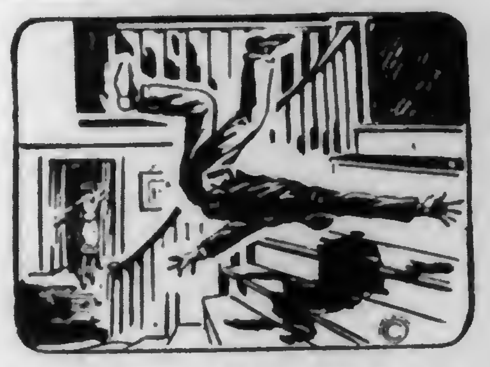
A Low Cost Accident Insurance Policy

that covers

Any Accident - Any Time - Any Place

Covers all these accidents AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF ACCIDENT as specified in the policy, no matter when or where (in U.S.A.) it occurs.



Over $60,000.00 has been paid to subscribers and their surviving relatives under the low cost insurance policies issued through Pennsylvania Farmer's Insurance Service.

Now we have a New ALL COVERAGE POLICY. It affords greater protection than any we have been able to secure for subscribers heretofore. IT PAYS FOR ALL ACCIDENTS resulting in total disability or death—not certain kinds of accidents only.

Here Is the Proof

Already subscribers of Pennsylvania Farmer who have this new All Coverage Policy have received payment for all of the following accidents:

BRADFORD COUNTY
Thrown off horse—sprained wrist.
Auto wreck, bruised shoulder, muscles and neck.
Fell from scaffold, fractured hand.
Mowing hay, injured side.
Sawing wood, fractured rib, torn ligaments.

CHESTER COUNTY
Stepped on nail, punctured foot.
Cranking car, fractured bones in leg right fibula.

CLARION COUNTY
Struck head, fractured head.
Fell, bruised right side.

GREENE COUNTY
Fell on stone, injured knee cap.
Cranking car, sprained wrist.

LYCOMING COUNTY
Stepped on nail—infection.
Auto wreck, lacerated scalp and face.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY
Stepped on something, sprained ankle.
Struck hand against bin, bruised hand.
Motorcycle wreck, lacerated thigh.

TIOGA COUNTY
Cutting wood, piece struck wrist.
Injured forearm.
Trip rope broke, fell, fracture of arm.
Fell from roof, sprained knee.

WASHINGTON COUNTY
Gored by cow—injured knee.
Closing door, dislocated shoulder.
Heifer hooked arm, lacerated arm.

WAYNE COUNTY
Trip rope broke—fell, fractured fibula.
Cut finger cutting corn.
Cranking tractor, fractured wrist.
Cranking gas engine, foot and ankle bruised.
Ladder slipped, lacerated leg, sprained ankle.

This is only a partial list. SEND COUPON BELOW FOR LIST OF ALL CLAIMS PAID to date with names, addresses and amounts.

Costs Much Less Than One Cent a Day

This new All Coverage Policy pays from a few dollars for minor mishaps to **$10,000.00** for death from certain accidents. Yet the premium is much less than one cent a day.

No waiting period as in most policies, even those selling for much higher premiums. Total disability benefits start the FIRST DAY.

NO PHYSICAL EXAMINATION—NO RED TAPE. Men, Women and children are eligible—anyone from 10 to 69 years having no physical impairment.

The $60,000.00 already paid to the holders of our policies was received when it was needed most—after costly accidents. Much of it went to widows and orphans who had no other resources in their time of sorrow. They know that *when times are hard and money is scarce, then accident insurance is needed most.*

Send coupon for further information and list of claims already paid under the new All Coverage Policy.

No physical examination. No red tape.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER INSURANCE SERVICE,
7301 Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please send me further information about the All Coverage Policy, and list of policy holders in my section who have already received claim payments. This places me under no obligation of any kind.

Name ....
Postoffice .... R.D. ....
County .... State ....
4-2-32

Does YOUR farm produce A YEAR-ROUND income?

"What will we use for money" is no longer a joke among thousands of farmers in every section of the country. Progressive farmers have found the answer in more scientific farming. They are raising dairy cattle, hogs, chickens, sheep and vegetables—products that are good for cash and marketable the year 'round. They have substituted profitable diversification, rotation of crops and live-stock raising for the risky single crop.

One of the first requisities of diversified farming is well-fenced fields—first for cleaning up waste grain by grazing live stock in harvested fields; second for harvesting standing crops with live-stock, and third for maintaining fertility. Crops "on the hoof" are not only more profitable, but available as food for the farm home.

Pittsburgh Fences, Hinge-Joint and Stiff-Stay, are the only fences with genuine "Super-Zinced" protection against rust. All Pittsburgh Fences are made of *copper-bearing* steel, the rust-resisting metal. Ask your nearest dealer to show you Pittsburgh Fences.

Pittsburgh Fence

• For best quality . . . look for the "Pittsburgh" brand on farm, poultry and lawn fence, barbed wire, posts, nails, etc. • Send for free Farm Engineering Chart to help you lay out your fields for profitable crop and stock rotation.

Pittsburgh Steel Co.
718 Union Trust Building
Pittsburgh • Pennsylvania

Why do experts recommend home-mixing of Bordeaux Mixture?

All leading authorities, who have made extensive experiments and investigations agree that Bordeaux Mixture, should be freshly mixed as needed from Copper Sulphate and Slaked Lime.

The reason is three-fold:

First—Rightly mixed and freshly made Bordeaux is remarkably adhesive, and does not yield readily to the action of rains.

Second—Fresh, home mixed Bordeaux is just heavy enough to form the necessary protective coat, without which it is only partially effective.

Third—The all important factor, copper content, can be best safeguarded by home mixing.

To safeguard the purity and strength of your Bordeaux Mixture use only

Nichols Triangle Brand Copper Sulphate
The Standard of Quality—99½% Pure

Our new booklet "Bordeaux Mixture, its Preparation and Use" will be sent *Free* on request. Your name and address on a postal card brings it promptly.

Nichols Copper Co.
40 Wall St.
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230 N. Michigan Ave.
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TRIANGLE BRAND

Riding and Walking WEEDERS
Kill Weeds-Conserve Moisture-Stimulate Plant Growth

Riding Type 12-foot, with or without grass seed attachment.

Walking Type built in three sizes; 7½-foot, 9-foot and 11-foot.

This is a most profitable implement on the farm.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, Box 1546, York, Pa.

Readers' Views

A Hard Job

I HAVE been reading every item on taxation in your paper for over a year and find them interesting. I agree with those who say our taxes are too high, but also note that the majority are out to choke the rural school teacher.

I wonder if any of these people have ever tried to put themselves in the teacher's place. How many good teachers have been criticized and reprimanded unmercifully, all because of some misunderstanding and lack of knowledge on the part of the parents as to the conduct of their children? How many times have we failed to appreciate a good teacher until we found we were greatly disappointed after the school opened with a new one?

It is my belief that a rural teacher has a much harder lot than those in a town school, where there are several teachers. And who receives the most money?

A rural teacher who is capable and efficient, who is paid $800 for an eight-months term, has not an overpaid position. As to lowering wages and taxes, I would like to suggest that we look a little higher and cut the rural teachers last.

Now, I am not a teacher, but a farmer and taxpayer. S. M. C.

Huntingdon county, Pa.

Other Salaries

TALKING about cutting salaries for the teacher, I think they had better cut salaries for officials. One person formerly did the work where it takes a dozen now. Go to the Capitol today at noon or night and watch the people rushing out, and compare this mob with twenty years ago. And I think things were better managed then.

As for teaching school, I don't see how a woman can do two things. I am sure one will be left. Education is all right, but there is too much foolishness in the school room, especially in the country. They would better send the girls and boys to take exercise in their mothers' kitchens or on their fathers' farms.

We got more education in five months than they do today in eight.

York county, Pa. W. E.

To Tell Lawmakers

LET citizens in every township come together and form a "Civic League" to discuss public problems. It is being done at many places now. People are ready for it. They have started in Penn township, Berks county, Bethel township, Lebanon county, and many other places. It is the only way we farmers can accomplish anything. Quite a few farmers have made pleas for relief of some sort, but because it was done individually not much has been accomplished. By uniting a whole township the same plea would have some effect. We forget politics. We work for the common good. Our township is ready to organize. Everybody everywhere seems to be enthusiastic about it.

As it is, many of our representatives in Congress or the Legislature never know just what the people want. That is because the politician or the so-called farm leader assumes to speak for the country people and does not represent them fairly. The plain people must find some way of expressing their desires if they expect any true help. C. R. Bashore.

Berks county, Pa.

Has Tried Both

I'VE been watching the discussions in Pennsylvania Farmer for some time concerning the hardships of the school teacher in comparison with the farmer. Now I've tried my hand at both these jobs and I feel sure that any one who has tried both can truthfully say that both have bitter as well as sweet.

J. E. N. states that a farmer can buy a farm and sell for cash but not so with education. Now that is just where the education is superior. You can use and re-use it for money and still have it. You need not pay tax on it, fire insurance, or worry about thieves. Even the sheriff can't sell it, and with moderate usage for upkeep, the shingles won't leak or the paint scale off.

I found teaching to be a very certain source of income, for after the first year's teaching, and it has been worthwhile, at that school, that particular teacher has a job for life, for even in these drastic times a good teacher is wanted.

Teachers lose out nowadays for a number of reasons, too much vacation, too much time spent sitting before a mirror. Why, a young lady's boudoir table now holds cosmetics and beauty paraphernalia such as files, razor and blades, creams, skin lotions, things to rub on and others to rub off—well, enough to consume one-half of my $28 per month salary, and the other half would go each month for silk stockings, silk undies, lots and lots of dresses and a pair of shoes to match every dress. Then it's beads, bracelets, rings, what-nots and do-daddles enough to fill mother's largest soup tureen.

Too many folks now, both old and young, look like fortune-tellers. They wear too many novelties and too little clothes. I venture to say that if folks now had just half the saving principles, such as canning our own foods, making our own clothes, doing our own work as far as it's possible, like our forefathers, money could be saved and more real honest-to-goodness pleasure snapped out of life. Seldom did our grandparents say "hard times," and they little dreamed of the luxuries their progeny in a few short years would be hugging to their breasts and moaning incessantly for more, starving as it were with their mouths full.

One of the cheap $28-per-month variety. M. C. H.

Length of Term

AS a farmer and tax payer I would like a word about salaries, not only school salaries, but salaries from the bottom to the top, many of which are from 100 to 300 per cent higher than they were forty to fifty years ago.

School teachers then received from $28 to $35 per month for teaching country school. Now here in Somerset county, Maryland, they get around $100 per month for nine months school; one month in fall and one month in the spring during which the children are much more needed at home than they are at school, and many of them are kept at home, too, to pick strawberries. We have two months more school than we should have. Eliminating this alone would cut ten to fifteen per cent off our school tax. Many of us fellows never got to go more than three months out of a five-month term.

Can they blame farmers for kicking about taxes when all of our county officials (and state as well) just a little while after they have taken office, never keep the auto they had, but always get a better one? Who pays for this? You and I. And I think it's time we wake up and find out where our money goes, for all these fellows are handling not their money but ours, and that's our trouble. Taxes are 100 to 200 per cent higher than they were forty years ago and farm prices just the same except maybe cattle and hogs a little higher. I say let us farmers do more studying of the tax question (as we seem to be the goat) and quit raising so much of the thing we can't get anything for. Jno. E. Hartman.

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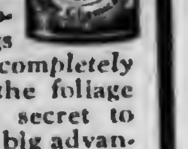

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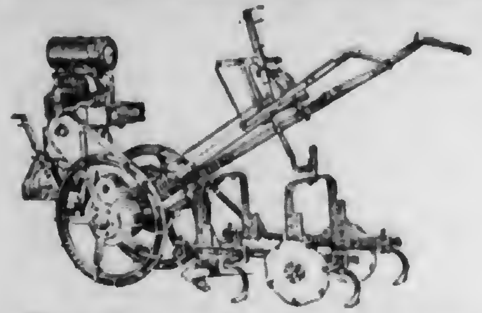

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The unprecedented drought of 1930 caused economic distress and physical suffering to the farmers of the Central West. In this emergency, the New York Central Lines joined hands with other railroads to bring relief to this stricken territory by reducing transportation charges on feed fifty per cent. We also hauled water free of charge.

The railroads of this territory moved over 60,000 carloads of material under this reduced rate, representing a loss to them of several millions of dollars. This action came at a time when the railroads were finding it very difficult to meet expenses.

The New York Central Lines by this act proved itself to be the true friend of the farmers located in our territory. Did you receive similar consideration from transportation agencies other than railroads? You should have no trouble recognizing your real friends and deciding which ones deserve your continued support.

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Farmer's Business Letter

WITH tax-paying time at hand, or approaching, the money stringency is brought to the fore, and resentment against high taxes and the indifference of Congress toward material reductions in spending mounts high. Washington is hearing from the country in unprecedented volume. One Senator said the other day that his first morning's mail totaled 475 letters, most of them protests against tax increases or demand for expense reduction. In the meantime, conditions continue to show some slight evidence of being on the upgrade, though some say that a bit of imagination is required to see it.

Large Carryover of Wheat

The world wheat situation is in a bad state. The uncertainty and weakness that prevails everywhere was revealed by Mr. Milnor's trip abroad. He is head of the Farm Board's wheat corporation. Rumors promptly spread that he was going to Europe to sell wheat, and in spite of some guarded denials this was believed, because there was no other apparent reason for his going. And dispatches from France soon confirmed that was in conference with French millers. This upset the applecart, and wheat prices slumped severely. The May futures are now around seven cents below two weeks ago, and trade from day to day is on the weak side. Obviously, the board cannot hold its wheat forever, as the storage costs never cease mounting higher.

The greatest holdover of wheat this continent ever saw is a bear influence on the market from which there is no present relief. The figures for recent years, with an estimate for this year, are as follows:

July 1st Carryover	United States	Canada
1926	99,000,000	39,000,000
1927	123,000,000	58,000,000
1928	128,000,000	94,000,000
1929	227,000,000	130,000,000
1930	290,000,000	131,000,000
1931	334,000,000	140,000,000
1932 (Est.)	390,000,000	100,000,000

The first of the new crop is now less than two months away. Condition of the crop is not as good as it was a year ago. In some southern sections the recent cold injured the plant where it was jointed, and in some northern sections there was damage from freezing and thawing. A reliable estimate, for instance, is that the state of Kansas will produce no more than half of its last season's record crop.

Use Soy-Bean Oil Meal

In the Corn-Belt states there is great interest in the new protein feed, soybean oil meal. It is a little higher in protein than other products with which it must compete, and at the present time a little lower in price. And farmers who grow soys naturally are interested in the meal, because they feel that its use promotes the demand for their own crop.

Government report indicates a large increase in spring wheat acreage, 7,000,000 acres over last year's small harvest. Also it is found that an increase of 2.2 per cent in corn acreage is indicated from reports made by farmers, an increase of 8.4 per cent in oats, grain sorghums 5.4 per cent, and potatoes 1.7 per cent.

Downward Trend in Hogs

While hogs are still selling higher than at the beginning of the month, the trend of the past two weeks has been downward. The average price of hogs sold here this week was $4.30, this comparing with $4.45 a week ago, $4.50 two weeks ago, and $4.15 at the opening of trade this month. Receipts have been relatively light, and there is a good deal of bullish news, but the general weakness of business has its reflection in hog trade, as elsewhere. The great weakness in wheat, for instance, has its effect on hog buying.

The accumulation of storage stocks during February was light in spite of heavier than average slaughter, showing that the product is being moved into consumption. So far this spring pig losses have been large, due mainly to unfavorable weather during the first half of this month. And current receipts are on the light side. Thus this week eleven markets had 397,000 hogs, this number comparing with 407,000 a week ago, 474,000 the same week last year, and 518,000 the same week two years ago. Chicago this week had only 114,000 hogs, the lightest run since last September.

But demand slows up just as soon as there is any advance in pork prices, and this is what hurts the market. Thus loins at the top are now selling in the wholesale market here at 12 cents, where two weeks ago they were quoted at 15 cents. That advance could not be held, and of course live hog prices had to come down. Supply to come apparently is moderate, but conditions are against any material advance in the market.

Lambs Up and Down

In lambs it has been an up and down affair. Last week's gain was lost, and quotations are now about in line with two weeks ago. Best lambs last week sold up to $8.35, but the top quotation this week was $7.35. Average this week was $6.90, a nickle higher than two weeks ago, and 30 cents under last week. But there is still a good gain over the first of the month when the lamb average was $6.15. Receipts have been moderate to light for the time of year.

Colorado and Nebraska still have a god many lambs to come, and outside those states there are not many old lambs available. But it is the season when the first of the spring crop puts in an appearance, and some California as well as native spring lambs have already been in this market, selling this week up to $12, at around 50 pounds weight. The western spring supply is supposed to be smaller than a year ago. This coupled with the fact that demand for lamb has been very much broadened gives producers some encouragement that present price levels, well above beef or pork, relatively, can hold. Lambs have been the one thing that has shown a profit this season. Some feeders have done very well, indeed, considering how rare profits generally have been and are.

Cattle Change Little

The cattle market moves along on a pretty even keel, so far as the average price being paid for beef steers is concerned. Recently, however, the price spread has narrowed, and the choice kinds no longer sell at such a substantial premium over the commoner kinds. The average price of steers here this week was $6.35, this being exactly five cents above last week, and ten cents above the first week of the month. Supplies have been moderate, and demand for beef meager. No matter what the supply of cattle offered in future weeks, prices can't possibly show any material gain unless there is a stronger demand from consumers for beef. At that packers are supposed to be doing well on beef, because so much of it is bought at a very low price level.

All accounts from the country indicate fewer cattle being fed than last year, or in recent years. The reason for this in the main is lack of credit. So far this year twenty markets have had 1,997,000 cattle, this number comparing with 2,222,000 a year ago, and 2,436,000 two years ago. Undoubtedly a better beef trade will come promptly with improved employment conditions, but just when that will be is anybody's guess. Watson.

Chicago, March 26, 1932.

Philadelphia Produce Review

THE egg market improved with the increased demand for the Easter holiday. Prices advanced one-half to one cent on most all grades. Supplies were fairly liberal during the early part of the week but were closely cleared at the close. A good many cars recently placed in storage were drawn out to fill the requirements so that stocks on hand are probably lower than for many months.

Chain stores dropped prices from 19c per dozen for loose eggs and 25c for carton eggs to 15c and 19c on Thursday. Reports indicate that the consumers have been liberal buyers at these levels and the volume moved is expected to be surprising, since dealers generally had looked for an unsatisfactory Easter trade.

Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 19@22½c, nearby white extras 17@18½c, brown extras 16½@18c and nearby mixed colors 13½@16½c.

The egg market in New York improved under a more active demand. Prices of nearby white eggs ranged from 17@23½c, brown eggs 15@19c and mixed colors 10½@17¼c.

Butter and Poultry

The butter markets were firm during the early part of the week with advancing prices. As the week progressed supplies increased and the demand slowed down. Buyers were conservative and purchased only for immediate needs. Prices declined sharply late in the week in practically all markets. Receipts showed a considerable increase and it is believed that this was due partly to some shipments of cream being delayed by the storm.

The live poultry market in New York was fairly active and prices were well maintained. Broilers were firm with a fair demand. Fowls were weak and sold very slowly. Nearby colored fowl were quoted at 16@18c, Leghorn fowl 12@15c, broilers 22@27c and pullets at 21@25c.

Live rabbits were slow and sold at 8c to 17c per pound. There was a limited outlet for baby rabbits for the Easter trade at 25c to 50c a pair.

Potatoes Up

The cold wave and storms held up shipments of potatoes and as a result prices advanced 10c to 25c per 100-pound sack. Milder weather late in the month brought increased shipments and some price declines have been registered. The demand is less active but prices are higher than they were before the cold wave. The chief strength comes from the fact that the southern crop has been damaged. Shipments will be delayed and in some sections replanting will be necessary. Even if a large part of the southern crop proves to be lost there are still large quantities of northern crop potatoes available. It is estimated that about one-third of the late crop is still unmarketed.

Pennsylvania potatoes continue to arrive freely in Philadelphia and while the improved market helped the movement to some extent there was not much chang in the general price level. Prices of Pennsylvania potatoes range from 65c to 90c per 100-pound sack with occasional lots of well graded stock bringing $1. There are a very few lots of Pennsylvania stock free of disease and of good quality that sell somewhat higher.

The sweet potato market has shown a slight improvement during the past few weeks but there is no shortage and every advance brings larger receipts. Delaware and Maryland sweets sold at 50@75c per bushel in eastern markets while New Jersey stock brought 75c@$1.15.

Carrots Scarce

Carrots are scarce and the market continues to advance. There appears to be very few Pennsylvania and New Jersey carrots available. In New York state dealers were asking as high as $5 per 100-pound sack, but most sales were around $4.50. A few Pennsylvania carrots sold at $1.50 per ⅝ basket in Philadelphia.

The apple market also has shown some improvement. The damage to the strawberry crop in the South and to the grapefruit crop in Florida was probably some aid to the apple situation. The demand in Philadelphia appears to be somewhat better and dealers are able to move larger quantities. Prices of average stock are unchanged but fancy apples are higher. Staymans brought $1 to $1.50 per bushel in Philadelphia on medium sizes while large sizes sold at $1.60@1.75 and some very large fancy stock reached $2. Delicious brought $1 to $1.75 and most other varieties sold at 75c to $1.25 per bushel. There was poorer and small stock of all varieties as low as 60c. W. R. W.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Receipts continue light but demand is limited. Many eastern slaughterers have been buying cheap cattle at western points, getting all they need under current light beef consumption. The cattle market has improved slightly since our latest report. The 20 carloads on sale on Monday found buyers at steady to stronger prices. Best steers, a carload averaging 1,075 pounds and well finished, brought $7.25. No others were good enough to sell up to $7, but one carload a little heavier but not so good brought $6.60. Very few weighty steers are coming, hardly enough on which to base quotations, which are largely estimates. A few choice light steers went at $6.50@6.65, not many good enough to bring over $6.10. Fair light steers went at $5.40@5.65 and common kind around $5, with a few inferior less. Good handyweight butcher steers sold at $6@6.50 as to quality. Heifers were rather dull, few selling at $5.50 or over. A few young cows brought $4.50, but $4 was the outside figure for aged cows and few went above $3.50, fair kind going at $3@3.50. Canners brought $1.50@2.50. Bulls ranged downward from $4, best heavy selling at $3.85. There was nothing doing in stockers or feeders, though a few buyers appeared. No cattle suitable for this purpose were here.

Choice weighty steers	$7 00@ 7 25
Good to choice, do.	6 60@ 7 00
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair	5 50@ 6 00
Plain heavy steers	5 00@ 5 50
Good to choice yearlings	6 50@ 7 25
Good butcher steers, 1,000 @ 1,150 lbs.	6 10@ 6 50
Fair to good, do.	5 75@ 6 10
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 25@ 5 75
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	5 75@ 6 10
Fair to good light steers	5 25@ 5 75
Common to medium, do.	4 75@ 5 25
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 25@ 5 50
Good to choice heifers	4 75@ 5 25
Fair to good heifers	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Choice fat cows	3 75@ 4 00
Good to choice fat cows	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 50@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 60@ 3 85
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 85@ 4 00
Fair to good handy bulls	3 50@ 3 85
Common to fair bulls	3 00@ 3 50
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

Monday's supply was light at most markets, only 20 carloads being reported here. Prices were around 15c above last week's close, good handy and light hogs going largely at $5. Heavy hogs brought $4.75 generally but extreme weights would not command so much. Heavy mixed lots sold at $4.80@4.90, largely $4.90. Good light weights brought $5, pigs going at $4.50@4.75, with few here. Sows were quotable at $3.75 and downward.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 60@ 4 75
Heavy mixed	4 80@ 4 90
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 95@ 5 00
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 95@ 5 00
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 85@ 5 00
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	4 50@ 4 75
Roughs	3 50@ 3 75
Stags	2 00@ 2 50

Sheep and Lambs

Most of the stock is now clipped and practically all of it will be soon. In Monday's receipts were some clipped wethers, which met a very limited inquiry. Probably not over $4 per cwt. could be realized for good clipped wethers. A few wooled sheep were held at $4.75. Clipped lambs of good quality went at $6.40@6.50, with medium kind around $5 and culls $3@4.50. Very few wooled lambs were here, selling about $1 above clipped, good ones $7.25@7.50. Only a few early lambs were on sale, not enough to afford a basis for quotations. They sold at $10@11 per cwt.

Good to best wethers	$3 75@ 4 00
Good mixed	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good, do.	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair	1 50@ 2 50
Good to best lambs	6 25@ 6 50
Medium lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Culls and common	3 00@ 4 50
Wooled sheep	2 00@ 4 75
Wooled lambs	5 00@ 7 50
Spring lambs	8 00@11 00

Calves

Monday's supply was about 800 head. The market was lower at $7.50 for top sort and $4@6 for most of the others.

◆

LANCASTER

Lancaster, March 28.—Two hundred head of cattle were on sale here today. The market was about steady. Beef steers and yearlings were rather slow sale. None quotable above $6.50.

With 100 calves on sale the market was about steady with last week's close. Top vealers brought $8.50 per cwt.

Hog receipts totaled 1,075 head. The market was steady to weak. Best 180 to 230-lb. hogs sold at $5.75.

◆

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, March 28.—Today's supply was 14,000 head. The market generally steady; butcher stock weak. Top steers brought $8.25, while the bulk sold at $5@7.50.

Hogs

Receipts ran around 27,000 hogs, including 7,000 "directs." Light weights were 10@20c higher; others steady to a dime higher. Top of the market was $4.60; bulk went at $4.05@4.50.

Sheep

Ten thousand head were offered. The market was 25@50c higher with top lambs selling at $7.25 and bulk of supply at $6@7. Spring lambs were a dollar lower at $8.50 for best kinds.

MANY TIMES WINNER

Racine Ollie Homestead Piebe 1181367, senior and grand champion Holstein cow at the Pennsylvania Farm Show, is owned by Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, Pennsylvania. She was born October 11th, 1926, and was sired by Maple Row Ollie Homestead, a bull which has 26 A. R. daughters, two A. R. sons, and out of Racine Lessie Colantha Queen 2nd, a daughter of a bull with 14 A. R. daughters and two A. R. sons.

This cow also won 2nd prize at the Timonium Fair, 6th at Reading, 2nd at Allentown, 3rd at Bloomsburg, and 2nd at York. During the five months on this lactation period she has milked 11,057 pounds of milk and produced 372.1 pounds butterfat in cow-testing association work. Practically half of this time she was on the show circuit. She is still milking around 60 pounds of milk daily and testing 3.4.

Mr. Matt C. Abts, general manager, Lauxmont Farms, considers that he has a still better individual in the Lauxmont herd than this grand champin, but a year younger. It will be interesting to see how those two excellent individuals will rank on the show circuit next year. A. A. B.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 40@75c.

Vegetables.—BEETS, Pa., cut ⅝ bskts., 40@50c. CARROTS, Pa., cut, ⅝ bskts., fair, $1.50. LEEKS, Pa. & N. J., 2@3c bnch. MUSHROOMS, Pa., Md. & Dela., 3-lb. bskts., white, 60@75c. TURNIPS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., white, 15@40c. DANDELION, Pa., ⅝ bskts., $1.15@1.50. PARSNIPS, Pa., ⅝ bskts., 50c. SCALLIONS, N. J., $1 per 100 bnchs. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., 30@40c. POTATOES, Pa. & N. J., 100-lb. sacks, U. S. No. 1's, various varieties, 70@90c.

Butter.—Higher than extras, 25¼@28¼c; 92 score, 24¼c; 90 score, 23½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 22½@24½c; nearby white, extras, 16½@17½c; nearby brown extras, 16@17c; nearby mixed colors, 15½@16c; nearby current receipts, 13@15c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 14@21c; spring chickens, 15@24c; old roosters, 12@15c; pigeons, pr., 30@40c; turkeys, 18@30c; ducks, 18@20c.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 30@36c; creamery, 29@34c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 17@18c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 16@18c; dressed, 85c@$1.25; Rocks & Reds, 20@22c; dressed, $1.25@1.75; broilers, 45@75c each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 15@35c ½ pk.; 50@75c bus.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 10@15c ½ pk. 75@90c bus. CABBAGE, 6@10c head. LETTUCE, 10@13c head. SPINACH, 10@13c ¼ pk. TURNIPS, 10c ¼ pk. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CARROTS, 10c bunch. SAUER KRAUT, 15c qt. ENDIVE, 8@10c head. ONIONS, 8@10c qt.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 28@33c; creamery butter, 27@32c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 15@19c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@1.75 each; springers, 60@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2; squabs, 25@50c each; rabbits, 75c@$1.25 each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 12@20c ¼ peck. PEARS, 20@25c qt. CRANBERRIES, 15@20c per lb.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, 15@25c bnch. BEANS, (string), 25@30c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 35@40c pint box. BEETS, 8@10c bunch. CABBAGE, 8@15c head. CARROTS, 8@10c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 20@35c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 10@15c each. EGGPLANTS, 20@25c each. ENDIVE, 8@15c head. LETTUCE, 10@15c head. MUSHROOMS, 20@25c pt. box. ONIONS, 15@20c ¼ pk. POTATOES, 5@8c ¼ pk.; 50@60c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 15@20c ¼ pk. PEAS, 20@25c ¼ pk. PEPPERS, 5@8c each. PARSLEY, 2@5c bunch. RADISHES, 5@8c bunch. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 20@25c pt. box. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 22¼@23c, extras, 21¾@22c; firsts, 21½@21¾c; 87 to 89 score, 20½@21c.

Eggs.—White Atlantic Coast, closely selected, 22½@23½c; Atlantic Coast & Mid-Western, hennery, 19½@21½c; undergrades, 16½@17c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, western, 20@28c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 15@22c; old cocks, 12 to box, 10@14c; pigeons, prime, doz., 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, and standards, 23½c; 89 score, 23c; 88 score, 22¼c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 13@13½c; fresh, extra firsts, 14@14½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 15@16c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 16@19c; Leghorns, 15@16c; springers, 15@16c; colored springers, 18@20c; stags, 14@15c; old roosters, 11@12c; ducks, 18@20c; geese, 12@15c.

Fresh killed f" dressed hens, 32c; hog dressed, 27c.

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CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, March 28.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 hard wheat, 49¾@50¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½@34c; No. 3 yellow corn, 31½@33½c; No. 2 white oats, 23@24c; No. 3 white oats, 23@23½c.

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PITTSBURKH MILK PRICES

The Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company announces the following basic prices for buying milk in March: Country plants, Class 1, $1.10; Class 2, $1.05. Direct shipped, Class 1, $1.70; Class 2, $1.44. Class 3 is based on 92-score butter at Chicago, Class 4 on prices on the Plymouth, Wis., Cheese Exchange and Class 5 on the price as applying to Midwest condensaries.

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WOOL MARKET

Boston, March 26.—Reluctance of manufacturers to purchase wool in sizable quantities until business on goods has been booked, or is in sight, has dominated the raw wool situation during the past week, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. Scattered bids have indicated some willingness to buy wool, but most of these offers have been unacceptable to holders.

Scattered inquiries were received on several grades of fleeces and small quantities occasionally were sold. Sales were closed on strictly combing wools of 58s, 60s to 48s, 50s qualities at prices that represented a further decline in the ideas of values. Attempts were made to buy strictly combing 64s and finer Ohio wools at around 20c in the grease, which would mean a scoured basis value of about 49@50c. This level, however, was generally unacceptable to holders, but the persistent refusal of manufacturers to raise their limits in order to secure wool had a depressing effect on quotations.

Fine strictly combing is quoted at 20@21½c, half-blood 21@22c, three-eighths 20@21c and quarter-blood 19@20c. Fine clothing is listed at 17@17½c, half-blood 17@18c, three-eighths and quarter-blood 18c.

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Farm Conditions

Westmoreland Co., S. W. Pa.

March 18: Have had a remarkable winter, spring weather until March 6th. Mean temperature for January 38.5 degrees, February 36 degrees, while March to the 16th was only 26.8 degrees accompanied by several blizzards, drifting the roads badly. From the 6th to the 16th the thermometer did not rise above 32 degrees. Had a lot of rain in January, but only two inches since February 1st. Clovers, grass, wheat and rye are all in fine condition. Public expenditures are on the increase. Milk 12@17c per gallon, butter retail 28@35c, eggs 17@25c, live hogs on the farm $5@6. Few dairy cows sell for more than $75. F. J. Wagner.

Erie County, N. W. Pa.

March 17: An open winter up to March 6th, when it began to snow. Have had real winter ever since. Freeze and thaw every few days. Some tapped sugar bushes in January and made a quantity of syrup. Not so good quality this year so far. Selling from $1.25 to $1.75.

Veal calves $6@7, eggs 13@16c. Milk down. Those who have a good test have a fair price for milk, good as anything the farmer has to sell. M. M.

Wirt County, N. W. W. Va.

March 11: Weather cold and snowy. We had a warm winter till March 6th, then it rained, turned to snow and very cold. Down to nine degrees above zero. There is snow to protect fall grain. Taking lots of feed and fodder now.

Cream 21c, butter 15c, veal $6.50, eggs 10c. Very few spring sales so far. E.N.B.

York County, S. E. Pa.

March 9: Severe snow storm Sunday, worst of winter, causing disrupted telephone service and several accidents on highway. Communities without electric power.

Farmers were busy plowing, some planting, before arrival of storm. Several chicken farmers purchasing baby chicks this month. Eggs 11c. Markets slow. Country doctors busy. Minnie B. Yost

Lancaster County, S. E. Pa.

March 9th: We are passing through the most severe weather we have had this winter. Cold, snow and ice. Great damage was done to trees, telephone and telegraph poles.

Wheat has been looking fine, is now covered with snow. Eggs have come down in price, have been as low as 12c. Tobacco is practically all sold and delivered. The acreage planted this year will be normal. R. C. R.

Union County, Central Pa.

March 21: Winter was unusually mild up to March 6th. Much plowing and manure hauling had been done. On above date we had the most severe snow storm of the season, blocking roads with drifts and doing damage to electric and telephone lines. From that date the weather has been unusually cold, thus bringing most farm operations to a standstill.

Farm sales are few—the depression is causing people to stick to the farm. Implements and stock are selling fairly well, considering the general business situation. Farm land values are low and not many real estate transactions are being made.

Much wild game stocking has been done by the Game Commission, while the Fisheries Department has released, just recently, in our streams many thousands of fish of fair size. Many farmers are interested in these projects and are aiding by personal effort and active organization of clubs. One such club, under the leadership of Mr. F. M. Hause, boasts a membership of several hundred active sportsmen.

Wheat 60c, butter 25c, eggs 12c, bacon 12c, potatoes 50c, dressed hogs 6c, apples 50c@$1.50. C. W. Huff.

STRAWBERRY & VEGETABLE PLANTS

Strawberry Varieties—Premier, Success, Wm. Belt, Blakemore, Howard 17, Big Joe, Aroma, Lupton, Gandy, Chesapeake, also Mastodon and Progressive everbearing.

100 Prepaid, larger lots collect	100	500	1,000	5,000
The Summer varieties	$.85	$2.25	$4.00	$18.75
Mastodon & Progressive E.B.	1.35	4.50	8.00	38.75
Cabbage plants	.50	1.25	2.00	9.00
Beets, Lettuce & B. Sprouts	.60	1.50	2.50	11.25
Cauliflower	.75	2.50	4.50	20.00
Tomato & Pepper	.85	1.75	3.00	13.75
Sweet Potato & Celery	.60	1.50	2.50	11.25

Plant list on request. C. E. FIELD, SEWELL, N. J.

Use Our Classified Department

If you have anything you wish to buy, sell or exchange. Advertisements in these columns cover farms for sale or wanted, help or situations wanted, poultry, pets, hay, seeds, honey, used implements and machinery. The rate is 12c per word and the minimum charge $1.20. When four or more consecutive insertions are made of the same copy the rate is 10c per word per insertion. Copy for April 16th issue must reach us by April 7th.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Kindly start my advertisement containing .... words in your next available issue and run it.......times. I enclose remittance for $........ to cover cost.

Name.............................. Address ....

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FOR HOT LUKEWARM OR COOL WATER

FELS-NAPTHA

Nothing "picky" about Fels-Naptha—it works willingly in water of any temperature. Fine for soaking or boiling. Great for tub or machine. Send two cents for a handy soap chipper and a sample bar. Write Fels & Co., Dept. 7-4-2, Phila., Pa.

TREAT GALLS While Horse Works

Cuts, galls, boils, open sores—get after them with good old Absorbine's wonderful healing help. It brings quick relief from lameness caused by strain or sprain. Never blisters, never removes hair—horse can work during treatment. Economical. Little goes far. Large bottle, $2.50. Any druggist. W. F. Young, Inc. 351 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

use ABSORBINE

HEAVES Money Back If It Fails

A horse with heaves can't do its full share of work. Get rid of the heaves and you have a horse worth its full value in work or in money. Send today for FLEMING'S No. 6 POWDERS ($1.00 per package postpaid). Also there's sure-fire tonic for rundown horses. OUR BIG FREE Veterinary Adviser tells about new treatments for many diseases.

FLEMING BROS., O 43, Stock Yards, Chicago

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.00 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 10 C, Renton, Washington.

MAIL US YOUR OLD GOLD TEETH, Bridges, Crowns, and Receive Check by return mail. Highest Prices. Information given free. Standard Gold Refining Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates, Collect at home Bank. Alexander Securities Co., Alexander, N. Y.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

HIGHEST QUALITY Northern grown Surplus Plants. 150 Genuine, selected Mastodon Everbearing Strawberry plants $1.25; 200, $1.60; 500, $3.50; 1,000, $6.75. 200 Dunlap or Gibson $1.00. 1,000 Dunlap $2.50; Gibson $2.00; 5,000, $14.00; Premier $3.25; 10,000, $30.00; 150 Big Joe, Cooper, Red Gold or Pearl $1.00; 1,000, $4.50; 200 Blakemore or Washington $1.50; 1,000, $5.00; 25 Latham Red Raspberries 75c; 100, $2.25; 200, $4.00; 1,000, $15.00; 25 bearing age $1.50; 25 new Chief $1.25; 100, $4.00; 200, $7.50; 50 Cumberland Black Raspberries $1.00; 100, $1.60; 200, $3.00; 1,000, $9.00; 50 Dewberries $1.35; 100, $2.25; 25 heavy rooted Eldorado Blackberries $1.00; 100, $2.50; 200, $4.00; 1,000, $12.00. 100 Asparagus or flowering size Gladioli, $1.00. If preferred postpaid add 15%. Westhauser Nurseries, (R 11), Sawyer, Michigan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS at New Lower Prices. Townsends 20th Century Money saving Catalogue mailed on request. It will pay you to get this free book before placing any orders for plants. Special Offer—Send the names of six friends who grow strawberries and we will mail coupon entitling you to $1.00 worth of plants with your order. Townsend Nurseries, Box 75, Salisbury, Maryland.

HYBRID INBRED SWEET CORNS.—Recently developed and tested by State Experiment Stations yield 25% to 100% more, are wonderfully uniform and have highest quality. Every sweet corn grower should know about them. Write today for full details and prices on this hybrid seed. Quaker Hill Farm, Box P, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

NEW LOGAN, best early black cap. Black Beauty, a better variety of the Cumberland season. Both are very resistant to mosaic. Chief—Latham, most profitable reds; Alfred Blackberry, Blakemore Strawberry. Prices lowest in years. Catalog free. W. N. Scarff's Sons, Box 22, New Carlisle, Ohio.

SEED OATS & BARLEY.—Quaker Hill Farm Certified Cornellian Oats and Alpha Barley rank high in Pennsylvania tests. Our Upright Oat outstands all others on rich ground. Comfort Barley is probably best of the new smooth bearded strains. Tip-top seed at reasonable prices. K. C. Livermore, Box P, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

TOMATO PLANTS.—Tough, hardy, field-grown, eight-inch plants, well rooted, hand selected and carefully packed in damp moss. Greater Baltimore, Marglobe and Bonnie Best. By express $1.50 per 1,000, any quantity. Prompt shipments and first-class plants guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Dunlap, $2.50 for 1,000; Latham Raspberry medium, $1.50 per 100; larger Bearing Size, $2.50. Concord grapes, $2.50 per 100. Peach, $4.00. Apple, $6.00 per 100. L-B-50, Leo. H. Graves, Farina, Ill.

PLANTS.—Early varieties cabbage, onion. Frostproof Field Grown, 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. Express $1.00, 1,000. Wholesale price lists ready—spring plants. Maple Grove Farms, Franklin, Va.

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS, good as money can buy. Premier, Blakemore, Gandy, Big Joe, $2.50 per 1,000; Chesapeake, Lupton, $3.00; Missionary, $2.00. C. C. Mumford, Showell, Md.

PEACH TREES 9-16 inch and up, $10.00 per hundred; 7-16 to 9-16 inch, $8.00 per hundred; 5-16 to 7-16 inch (Orchard Grade), $7.00 per hundred. Assorted—Commercial Sorts. W. T. Hood & Co., Richmond, Va.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $5.00, Grimm Alfalfa $7.00, White Sweet Clover $2.70, Red Clover $8.50, Alsike $8.50. All 60-lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, very hardy, state inspected, Premier, Dunlap, Gibson and Pearl, $3.50 to $4.50 per thousand. C. A. Feicht, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

GRADED LANCASTER COUNTY SURE-CROP, Seed Corn, test 98, $2.25 bushel Fob. Gap. Sorted by a state expert. S. J. Stoltzfus, R. 1, Gap, Pa.

C.O.D. SEND NO MONEY.—Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants. All varieties. Prompt shipment. 500-60c; 1,000-95c; 5,000-$3.75. Georgia Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS.—Make bigger and sweeter Onions. Postpaid: 200, 50c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.50. Catalog free. Port Mellinger, North Lima, Ohio.

SEED CORN.—Selected Lancaster County Sure Crop, germination 99%. Direct from grower, $2.25 bushel, bags free. D. C. Yost, R. 1, Reinholds, Lancaster County, Pa.

INSPECTED PURE WILLIAM BELT and New York Strawberry plants, $5.00-1,000. Berries big and sweet. Allen Sechrist, Port Trevorton, Pa.

RASPBERRY PLANTS.—New Logan. Early, disease-free. Choice Premier Strawberry Plants. Quality guaranteed. Fry & Blaney, Old Fort, Ohio.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, 60c, 1,000; Copenhagen and 11 best varieties. Tomato $1.00, 1,000. Wholesale Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES.—College inspected. No stem-end discoloration. H. L. Haslett & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

COOK'S CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Irish Cobblers, Russet Rurals. We pay freight. Safe arrival guaranteed. Irving E. Cook, Munnsville, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—$1.95-1,000 and up. Plant, Tree, Shrub, Bulb, Seed Catalog Free. Zilke Brothers Nursery, Baroda, Michigan.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI, 24 inches high, 12, $1.00; other shrubs 15c. Elberta trees, 10c. Catalog free. Malta Nursery, Malta, Ohio.

BIN REJECTED DISEASE-FREE Russet Rural seed potatoes. Table stock price. Allan Kelsey, Lakeview, Mich.

SEED CORN.—Lancaster County Sure Crop, germination 94%, $2.00 bushel F.O.B. John H. Denlinger & Sons, Leaman Place, Pa.

Sell MELLINGER'S Tested Garden Seeds. Liberal commissions. Port Mellinger, North Lima, Ohio.

FIELD SELECTED early evergreen sweet corn, 50 pounds, $6.00. Five pounds postpaid, $1.00. Charles Rowe, Yardley, Pa.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Smooth rural type, high yielding strains. Appleton Bros., Canandaigua, N. Y.

MANCHU SOYBEANS, recleaned, sacked, 60c bushel. Sudan Grass seed, 4c pound. John Goetz, Fowler, Ind.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—Mary Washington Strong one-year roots, 100, $1.00 postpaid. John B. Miller, Route 5, Lancaster, Pa.

ONION PLANTS.—500, 75c; 1,000, $1.35. Buckeye Farms, Box 541B, Youngstown, Ohio.

15 BEAUTIFUL DAHLIAS, extra large, labeled, $1.25 prepaid. Peter Lasco, Forest City, Penna.

ORCHARD GRASS. Buy from Grower. $1.50 per bushel. J. G. Lesher, Greencastle, Pa.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

APRIL SPECIALS.—ORDER DIRECT from old established concern. Save Money. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 150 genuine Mastodon everbearing strawberry plants, $1.25; 250, $1.75; 400, $2.80; 1,000, $6.75. None better no matter what you pay. 1,000 Dunlap, $2.50. 10,000, $23.00. 1,000 Premier, $3.25; Cooper, Beauty, Beaver, $4.00. Washington and Blakemore, 200 for $1.50; 1,000, $5.00; 5,000, $22.50. Latham Red Raspberry, 25, 75c; 100, $2.25; 200, $4.00; 1,000, $15.00. Cumberland, 50, $1.00; 100, $1.60; 200, $3.00. 25 New Chief Red Raspberry, $1.25. 100 Alfred Blackberry, $2.50. If wanted Prepaid, simply add 15% to above prices, and clip this advertisement. South Michigan Nursery, (R 7), New Buffalo, Michigan.

C. O. D. RELIABLE GEORGIA GROWN Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants. Our hardy, field grown plants will stand the cold and mature three weeks before home grown plants. Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Golden Acre. Bermuda Onions, 500-65c; 1,000-$1.00; 5,000-$4.50; 10,000-$7.50. Catalog of other plants free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

SELECT SEED CORN.—17 of Ohio's leading varieties, Sweet Corn, Pop Corn, Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy, Rape, Sudan, Millet, Soy Beans, Potatoes, Cane, Buckwheat, Pumpkins. Write for our new 48-page free Catalog. W. N. Scarff's Sons, Box 23, New Carlisle, Ohio.

MILLIONS SPRING GROWN CABBAGE Plants, Charleston, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen Market, All Season & Golden Acre; Bermuda Onions, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid, 5,000, $7.50 express collect. Satisfaction and prompt shipments. Four Brothers Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

SEED POTATOES.—Certified Prince Edward Island Cobblers and Mountains, New York Russets and Rurals, bred well, grown well, stored well, graded well and bound to yield well. Bag lots or car lots. Prices reasonable. Quaker Hill Farm, Box P, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

PURE STRAIN BRAND CERTIFIED and Near-certified Seed Potatoes. Best proven varieties, Northern grown. Free price list. Established 1889. A. G. Aldridge Sons, Fishers, Ontario Co., N. Y.

SEED CORN.—Lancaster Co., Sure Crop, Germination 99%, $2.00 bu. shelled and graded. Bags free. Freight paid on 5 bu. Bon Ble Farm, (Home of Sure Crop). Isaac Hershey, Jr., Gordonville, 1, Lanc. Co., Pa.

SEED POTATOES, Russets, Grown from New York Certified seed, Holenbeck strain. Tested by Experiment Station to be free from wilt diseases. Thirds and large seconds. For details write R. B. Crane, Pittstown, N. J.

1,000 STRAWBERRIES $2.50; 500-$1.50; 300-$1.00, Mastodon $7.00, 100-$1.00. Cumberlands, Kings, blackberries $1.50. Latham $2.00. Investigate. Cloverleaf Nurseries, Three Oaks, Mich.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Irish Cobblers, Green Mountains, Carman No. 3. Write today for reasonable prices. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

SEND NO MONEY.—C. O. D. Frostproof Cabbage and Onion plants. All varieties shipped promptly. 500-65c; 1,000-98c; 3,000-$2.85. Standard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

C.O.D. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and Onion plants. All varieties shipped promptly. 500-65c; 1,000-98c; 3,000-$2.85. Farmers Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

250 MASTODON EVERBEARING, $2.40. Washington, Mastodon, $1.00-100. Plant, Seed Catalog Free. Oakhill Nursery, New Buffalo, Michigan.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, RUSSETS, COBBLERS. Catalogue. Roy Hastings, Malone, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs. Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 360, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

NEW FREE CATALOG FARMS.—Handsome farm buildings, and 113 acres, raised 700 bu. wheat on 21 acres, 60 bu. oats and 110 bu. corn per acre; on state-maintained road, half hour to York; 80 acres fields, valuable wood, 225 apple trees, other fruits; good 8-room home, cemented cellar, furnace, lights and running water; fine big barn, hog and hen houses. It's a beauty at $8,500 with horse, 3 mules, 8 cattle, hogs, 1,150 poultry, tractor, full line machinery, crops; part cash. Picture pg. 79 Strout's catalog, describes 1,000 bargains, 1,000 pictures. Great savings at today's winter prices. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMESTEADS.—Irrigated lands on the Willwood Division of Shoshone Federal Irrigation project open to homestead entry. For information write Val Kuska, Colonization Agent, Burlington Route, Room D-1510, Omaha, Neb.

TEXAS GRAPEFRUIT GROVE for sale at a bargain. Three-year-old trees. Easy terms. Write M. D. L. Starkey, 1525 Westmoreland St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

FINE HOME AND FARM, $500 Down. 121 Acres on Reading way, only mile RR village; good 8-room stone house recently remodeled; dandy 40x75 basement barn, house for 1,500 hens. Southern exposure, 100 acres tillage, excellent for truck, poultry and general crops; offered $500 for walnut timber; acre berries, 65 fruit trees, $5,000 value at $3,000 by widow; $500 down. J. L. Hummer, Bonded Strout Agent, 635 Walnut St., Reading, Pa.

FOR SALE.—142-Acre farm, good buildings, good water. Write Geo. D. Purinton, Lashley, Pa.

WANTED

WANTED—Home for boy 8, and girl 10. Mother dead. Willing to place them in responsible home where they will be raised as own. Box 501, Irwin, Pa.

WOOL WANTED—Sheep owners, write S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

HELP

MARRIED MAN for general farm work. Modern house, garden, milk, potatoes, wood for cooking and fifty per month. References required. C. O. Judd, Andover, N. J.

PHOTO FINISHING

KODAK FILMS—Special Trial Offer. Developing any size roll 5c, prints 3c each. Beautiful 8x10 mounted enlargement 40c. Send us your films. Young Photo Service, 136 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

Protective Service

[For the information, assistance and protection of Pennsylvania Farmer subscribers. Always give full information and complete name and address which will not be used if so requested. We will not attempt to settle disputes between neighbors, or collect out-lawed debts, or engage in law-suits, or legal processes.]

"What Ye Sow"

THE luxurious crop of weeds that will adorn many unlucky farmers' oat fields this summer could be avoided if weedless seed had been sown. There is a law in this state making it illegal to sell feed oats for seed oats, but there is no law restraining a man from sowing any kind of oats he chooses.

Dr. E. M. Gress, state botanist, reports that the Bureau of Plant Industry, which has charge of enforcing the seed law, tested 118 samples of oats which had been gathered from farmers' supply for seeding purposes. Only seven of these samples were free from weeds. One sample contained 25 different kinds of weeds, or a total of 1,449 weed seeds in four ounces of the oats. This is over 5,000 weed seeds to a pound of oats—expensive seed if it were given away.

Seed labeled according to the seed law does not contain this vast quantity of weeds. If weeds grow where it is sown the seller may find himself in hot water, especially if it can be shown that the weeds came in the seed oats. We advise every farmer to buy labeled seed oats; also to save a sample of the seed in order to have it for test in case a large amount of weeds grows in his oats. He then has some recourse, but if he sows any old seed and does not save a sample he must take the consequences when the weeds appear.

The federal seed act prohibits interstate shipment of misbranded seed and any one who buys seed which appears to be misbranded should report it to the officer in the state who has charge of enforcing seed laws. If it is in violation of the federal seed act the Division of Seed Investigations will act.

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Free Bulletins

A GREAT deal of useful information dealing with special farm problems is available from manufacturers of things farmers buy. Some manufacturers conduct extensive research; others gather and summarize the reports of experiment stations as applied to their product. They publish these facts and findings in bulletins or booklets to help them make sales and to help their customers make profits. Sometimes the publications are mostly sales talk, and sometimes they are almost entirely straight farm facts. As a whole they contain a lot of sense and a lot of information useful to farmers. In order to let farmers know where and how they can get this information we have made a list of such bulletins as contain something of value. This list will be furnished free to any one who writes for it enclosing a two-cent stamp. And if you don't have an extra stamp handy we shall be good sports and send the list anyway, if you tell us you want it.

◆

Beware Fakirs

THE nefarious game of selling worthless nursery stock to an unsuspecting public is rapidly passing into history in Pennsylvania.

Through the enforcement of provisions of the Pennsylvania Plant Pest Act of 1927 most of the itinerant nursery stock salesmen or agents have been forced to quit their racket, F. M. Trimble, chief nursery inspector for the Commonwealth, reports. Many of these salesmen were unscrupulous in that they accepted deposits on orders never delivered, sold diseased or poorly grown plants, substituted worthless varieties in place of those ordered and frequently delivered stock untrue to name, Mr. Trimble explains.

While the reputable growers gladly take advantage of the inspection service and have their salesmen properly licensed, the unlicensed grower or agent may appear in a community for a few days and then be gone with his ill-gotten spoils before being apprehended. The inspection act provides that all salesmen must show their card certificate to a prospective customer upon request. Refusal to do so or the presentation of an invalid card would class the salesman as unreliable and an order should not be placed with him. The activity of any such salesmen should be reported to the Bureau of Plant Industry in Harrisburg. Immediate action is then taken so that unsuspecting persons may be protected.

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A Lost Owner

A SUBSCRIBER desires to know how to find the owner of a small piece of property between his farm and his neighbor's farm. There is only one way that we can advise, and that is to have the title to the property searched by a competent title examiner. No doubt if this reader will run his own title back he will learn from the records in his county the name of an original owner of the property and can then trace the property down from that owner. The ordinary title examiner should have no trouble in learning the name of the owner of the property.

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Fence Along Road

How far from a state dirt road should a wire fence with one or two barbed wires on top be built to be safe from the law? J. T. S.

ORDINARY wire fences are generally built along the line of the property owner and this is also true of barbed wire fences if the line is sufficient distance back from the roadway as not to be a nuisance. If the line is not a sufficient distance back from the roadway, the barbed wire fence should be erected back of the line. The barbed wire must not be put up in place near enough to cause injury to persons using the roadway in a lawful manner.

◆

Misleading

"108 NEW money-making opportunities; write for details. Martinez & Duclos, Box 212, Fort Montgomery, N. Y."

THIS advertiser is engaged in the sale of a book entitled "Encyclopedia of Opportunity" at $1, says the National Better Business Bureau. Those who respond to the advertisement get literature about the book which is stated to contain "108 new practical plans, schemes, formulas, manufacturing processes, and original money-making ideas." The book may be worth a dollar, but it is the book and not some other opportunity that is available. It should be noted that the sellers have found at least one "scheme, plan or process" for getting a dollar.

◆

We are enclosing our check in favor of the above party. We are very sorry we overlooked this matter. Thank you very much for calling our attention to the matter, for we want to please our customers. Thanking you, we are,

Yours truly,

...... Company.

* * *

Received on January 19th Mr. ...'s check for $10, which closes the transaction. And thanks to Pennsylvania Farmer for past favors.

Yours truly, H. E. C.

BABY CHICKS

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS. White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 6½c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 8½c. Brahmas, Giants, 11c. Heavy Minorcas, 8½c. Light Mixed, 5c. 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid. Best Blood Lines. None Better, don't pay more. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

GUARANTEE YOUR INCOME this year. Get Massanutten chicks from high Flock Average breeding hens. Virginia Blood-Tested and Certified. 95% livability. Lowest prices in years. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for Free Book. Massanutten Farms Hatchery, Box 5000, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

WHITE ROCKS, Pittsburgh Prize Winners. Five entries, five firsts and all specials. Leading winner Ohio State Fair, Kentucky State Fair. Over 200-egg blood. Baby chicks, prices reasonable, bloodtested. Ricketts Farm, Box F, Coshocton, Ohio.

HIGH QUALITY CHICKS at Low Prices. 1,000,000 this season, 25 breeds, a hatch each week year round. Established 1910. Get my prices before you buy. Catalogue Free. John Geiger Hatchery, Chatfield, Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS at Bargain Prices. Big English and Tancred at $8.00 per 100 and we guarantee to replace all that die first two weeks at half price. We solicit large orders. Ramsey Hatchery, Box 120, Ramsey, Ind.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES—Tancred—Hollywood White Leghorn Chicks. Breeders Tested—Extraordinary Quality—Low Prices. Free Catalog. Keiser's White Acres, Grampian, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS A SPECIALTY. Also Rocks, Reds, New Hampshire Reds and Mixed. Write for our low prices and premium before placing your order. Pillow Poultry Farm, Dalmatia, Pa.

SUNNYFIELD MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas are Big Minorcas—Heavy Minorcas—Hardy Minorcas—Reliable Minorcas—Have Egg Producing ability. Breeders Tested. Write Sunnyfield Minorca Farms, Grampian, Pa.

CHICKS.—Barred Rocks, $8.50 per 100; $40.00 per 500; $75.00 per 1,000. Reds and Wyandottes, $8.50 per 100; Leghorns, $7.50 per 100 postpaid. Hatching eggs. West Denton Hatchery, Denton, Maryland.

CHICKS—SUPERLATIVE QUALITY Barred Rocks—Single Comb Reds. Breeders Tested for BWD—Low Prices. Write for free catalog. Grampian Hills Poultry Farms, Grampian, Pa.

AMERICAN ANCONAS—Breeders Tested—Extra Large—Exceptional Matings—Free Catalog—Low Prices. American Ancona Farms, Grampian, Pa.

GIANT BRAHMAS—Real Quality Breeders Tested—Two Matings—Low Prices—Chicks—Eggs—Catalog. Write Giant Brahma Farms, Grampian, Pa.

"CHICKS THAT GROW." Barred Box, Leghorns, Reds, Wyandottes, Giants. Catalog, prices. Write now. Elden K. Cooley, Frenchtown, New Jersey.

KEISER'S BROWN LEGHORN Golden Buff Orpington Chicks—Breeders Tested—Live Layers—Exceptional Matings—Catalog. F. Keiser, Grampian, Pa.

TURKEYS

ESBENSHADE'S GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS Win again at the Penna. State Show. The largest quality Turkey exhibit in the entire East. Two 1sts; two 2nds; and other high awards. The finest, most profitable Turkeys you can buy. Toms and Hens for sale. Esbenshade Turkey Farm, Ronks, Penna.

GOLD COIN MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS from our International winners. Yearling and young stock, reasonable. Mrs. S. Owen, Seville, Ohio.

CLOUDLAND "GOLDBANK" GIANT BRONZE Turkeys. Choice breeding stock with excellent type and markings. Cloudland Farm, Pusey Cloud, Kennett Square, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS.—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland, $3.75 for 12 eggs, $7.00 for 24 prepaid. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

TURKEY EGGS for healthy Mammoth Bronze Selected Stock—10 Eggs or over, 30c each, postpaid. Evergreen Farms, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

BRONZE TURKEYS, BREEDERS—Poults, Hatching Eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

MAPLEWOOD FARM.—Mammoth Bronze, Narragansett, Bourbon Red Eggs at Bargain prices. Walter Jones, Woodlawn, Virginia.

POULTS.—Bronze, Quality, Service, Satisfaction. Pfleiderer's Turkey Farm, Bucyrus, Ohio.

POULTS.—$50.00 per hundred for early orders. Kline's Turkey Farm, Rehrersburg, Pa.

TEN CHOICE PURE BRED BOURBON RED turkey eggs, $3.00. Geo. Lehman, Amaranth, Pa.

POULTRY

FOR SALE.—Wil-Lay-Wel ten week old White Rock Pullets from blood-tested stock. Quality, size and health will surprise you. Choice cockerels can be furnished to mate pullets. Laurel Locks Farms, Pottstown, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, (Both Combs), Eggs, $1.00-15; $2.00-30. Postpaid. 33rd year. Cockerels, $2.50. Circular. Lno Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

JERSEY BLACK AND WHITE GIANTS. Young and old stock. Several breeds Bantams. Fred Sens, Box P, Orrville, Ohio.

HATCHING EGGS.—Blue Andalusian, Barred Rocks, Muscovy Ducks. Seibert Brothers, Elizabethtown, Pa.

PEARL GUINEAS, $3.00 per pair. White $6.00. Eggs, Chicks, Catalog. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORNS (both combs) 300-egg, Australorps, Parks Rocks. Stock. Eggs, 50, $2.00 upwards. Vera Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS.—Pullets, Chicks, Eggs. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

PRINTING

ALL FOR $1.00—100 letterheads, 100 envelopes and 25 cards. All we ask you to do is mail your name and address, printed plainly, as you wish it to appear on your Stationery, and $1.00, to Sandig Printers, 531 N. Fairmount Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL STATIONERY AGENTS WANTED. Samples free. Snoko, Mohawk, New York.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

12c a word—per insertion. *Minimum charge $1.20*

Mail your order and remittance to

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

WHY BUY ORDINARY CHICKS when you can get our famous Bloodtested Breeds at the same price or even less? Four departments of the U. S. Government and thousands of satisfied customers have purchased our chicks. They're from the famous Tancred, Wyckoff, Fishel, Thompson, Holterman and other bloodlines. Price per 100 Standard Quality Special Selected: White, Brown, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas, $6.75; Barred, White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, $7.75; Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White, S. L. Wyandottes, $9.00; Mixed Breeds, $4.50; Heavy, $6.75. Exhibition Quality per 100: White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, $8.00. White, Barred Rocks, Reds, $10.00; Buff Rocks, Buff, White Orpingtons, White, Col., S. L. Wyandottes, $11.00; White, Black Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants, $12.00. Nothing better to start or rebuild a profitable flock, nothing better for even broilers because these famous breeds grow larger, mature quicker, and lay better. Immediate shipment. 100% prepaid live delivery. Write for our free color plate catalog. Thornwood Poultry Yards, Box 201-A, Crandall, Indiana.

BROODED CHICKS 3 and 4 WEEKS OLD. New Hampshire Reds, White Leghorns and all popular breeds. All heavy laying strains that have wonderful profit making possibilities. Our quick maturing New Hampshire R. I. Reds are simply amazing. You won't believe it until you try them. Our Leghorn pen at Storrs, Conn., Egg Contest averaged 272 eggs per bird. Two laid 300 each. Our blood-tested chicks are guaranteed to live. Beautiful free catalog is yours for the asking. Baby Chicks too if you prefer. Bethlehem Hatchery & Poultry Farms, Box 301, Bethlehem, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD WHITE LEGHORNS. In our flocks, 16 birds with dams' records over 300 eggs. Many more with records close to 300. Strong, sturdy built individuals with strength to produce. Rocks of good quality—both White and Barred. Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Anconas. We put out chicks that we are proud of and tell you exactly what you are getting when you buy. Prices reasonable. Write for literature telling breed you are interested in. New London Chick Hatchery, Box 102, New London, Ohio.

60,000 THOROUGHBRED, blood tested baby chicks weekly. Prompt shipment assured. Barred, Buff Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds, $7.85-100; $38.50-500. White Rocks, White, Columbian Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, $8.50-100, $42.50-500. S. C. White Leghorns (English or Tancred strain) $6.85-100; $33.00-500. Brown Leghorns & Anconas, same price. Davis Strain Buff Leghorns, $7.00-100; $34.00-500. Heavy Mixed, 6½c. Assorted 1½c. Order direct from ad. Davis Poultry Farm, R3, 24, Ramsey, Indiana.

STANDARD BROILER CHICKS.—Hatched from great big, heavyweight Plymouth Rock, Red and ten-pound Jersey Black & White Giant—Light Brahma breeders. Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Extra Quality plump, fat, market chicks. Guaranteed-to-Live, vigorous, healthy. Make you the most profit. Quick delivery. Generous Discount. Valuable broiler raising suggestions. Mention variety you like best. Farm Service, Route 7, Tyrone, Penna.

NEW HAMPSHIRE R. I. RED CHICKS. Pullets lay at 16 to 18 weeks. Heavy producers of large size eggs. Chicks show excellent livability. They are blood-tested. We guarantee chicks to live. Quick maturing. Weigh one pound at six and two pounds at eight weeks. Unbelievable until you try them. We sell day-old or started chicks three and four weeks old. Send for Free Catalog. Steelman Poultry Farms, Box 302, Lansdale, Pa.

$16.00 PER 100 FOR S. C. REDS, Barred Rocks; $6.50 for White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons; $5.25 for Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed; $4.50 for Assorted; $4.00 for Seconds. Live arrival guaranteed. Pure-Bred Hi-Grade chicks. We pay postage. Can ship C.O.D. Hatch weekly. Order direct from ad. Glendale Hatchery, Box 34, Ramsey, Indiana.

BIG DISCOUNT on Wyngarden Hollywood White Leghorn Chicks and Pullets. Pedigree sires of 200 to 300-egg blood lines. Flocks often average above 200 extra large eggs. Also Barred Rocks. Write for Catalog and Prices today. Wyngarden Farms & Hatchery, Box 4M, Zeeland, Michigan.

HUSKY CHICKS, Baby Bronze Turkeys at lower prices. New Hampshire Reds, Barred, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons. Large type White Leghorns and Anconas. Catalog Free. Seidelton Farms, Box 2, Washingtonville, Pa.

LET US BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW for Chicks from our large Hollywood Strain, White Leghorn Breeders. They lay a large chalky white egg. They will be money makers for you. Catalog free, write for it. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

LOWEST CHICK PRICES. Best laying strains. Per 100: Leghorns, $4.90; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, $5.90. We ship C. O. D. Pay Postman plus few cents postage. Columbia Hatchery, Box 205, Columbia, Missouri.

CHICK BUYERS.—Names wanted. 2 to 20 names, 50 cents to $2.00 worth Blood-Tested Chicks free for each name. Reds, Rocks, Leghorns, Minorcas, 6 cents up. Write for proposition. Keystone Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS—STARTED CHICKS—PULLETS, from My Own Trapnested Bloodtested Pure Barron English White Leghorns. Prices Reasonable. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

STATE SUPERVISED, Blood Tested S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks. From our free range flock $9.00 hundred. Safe delivery guaranteed. Willow Lane Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

HELM'S ACCREDITED CHICKS, Winners Illinois Egg Contest Murphysboro. Winners Second prize Tribune Contest, defeating 7,000 brooders. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Illinois.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from my own flock 8c. Circular. E. L. Beaver, McAlisterville, Pa.

FIFTEEN VARIETIES Blood-Tested Chicks, Eggs, Stock. Attractive prices. Rhodes Hatchery, Spencer, W. Va.

ANDALUSIANS, GIANTS, BRAHMAS, 10c. Leghorns, 5c. Continental Hatchery, York, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS, Grade A, 6c; Rocks, 7c. Order at once. Monroe Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS. Sired by pedigreed males. Circular. Reward Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Penna.

BABY CHICKS

IT'S A SENSATION. $2,000 in 100 Cash Prizes. No one ever dreamed that Chicks and Eggs representing the World Record Breeding Farm would be sold at the price of ordinary chicks. You can buy Tucker Chicks as low as $70.00 a thousand. Holders All Time Official Leghorn Record 320.2 egg average. Reds, broke old World Record of 278.5 eggs by laying 280 egg average. White Rocks won all four highest awards for ten bird pens in one year. No other breeder ever equalled this record. Exporters of fine breeding stock. Individually pedigreed breeding cockerels, eggs and chicks suitable for hatcheries, breeders and farm flock improvement. Double Guarantee covers 100 per cent Live Delivery and the first 14 days in your own brooder. Stock blood tested. This is the best chance you have ever had to Buy Good Chicks Cheap. Free Catalog. Liberal discount. E. H. Tucker, Route 9-2, Ottumwa, Iowa.

BROODED CHICKS 3 and 4 WEEKS OLD. New Hampshire Reds, White Leghorns and all popular breeds. All heavy laying strains that have wonderful profit making possibilities. Our quick maturing New Hampshire R. I. Reds are simply amazing. You won't believe it until you try them. Our Leghorn pen at Storrs, Conn., Egg Contest averaged 272 eggs per bird. Two laid 300 each. Our blood-tested chicks are guaranteed to live. Beautiful free catalog is yours for the asking. Baby Chicks too if you prefer. Steelman Poultry Farms, Box 301, Lansdale, Pa.

BLOOD TESTED S. C. REDS, BARRED ROCKS $7.00 per hundred. White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons $7.50; Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed $6.00; Assorted $5.00; Seconds $4.50; Pure bred Blood tested chicks that live and grow and lay. Ship Prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Can ship C.O.D. Hatches weekly. Order direct from this ad. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Indiana.

FREE—one Dahlia tuber with each hundred chicks. You cannot lose when you buy our guaranteed chicks. We guarantee to replace all chicks that die first two weeks at half price and we are selling them for even less than ordinary chicks. White, Buff and Barred Rocks, Minorcas, Reds, Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons 7c, Anconas and Leghorns 6c. Order direct from this ad or send for free circular. Ramsey Hatchery, Box 20, Ramsey, Ind.

NEW HAMPSHIRE R. I. RED CHICKS. Pullets lay at 16 to 18 weeks. Heavy producers of large size eggs. Chicks show excellent livability. They are blood tested. We guarantee chicks to live. Quick maturing. Weigh one pound at six, and two pounds at eight weeks. Unbelievable until you try them. We sell day-old or started chicks three and four weeks old. Send for Free Catalog. Bethlehem Hatchery & Poultry Farms, Box 302, Bethlehem, Pa.

With PETERS-CERTIFIED CHICKS and our financial help only a small investment insures you a good income. All grades backed by 5 years of trapnest pedigree breeding. Very low in price. Highest development in Health and Egg production breeding. Fully guaranteed. Full information on our new proposition by return mail. State breed interested in. Peters-Certified Poultry Breeders' Association. Just address Peters-Farm, Box 364, Newton, Iowa.

STERLING CHICKS at 4¼ cents and up. Leading varieties priced in line with present conditions. Hatched from some of Southern Indiana's best flocks which have been carefully culled and tested for a number of years. Write for free catalog, price list and special guarantee. Sterling Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

BABY CHICKS.—Jersey White Giants, Australorps, $17.00. Black Giants, Light Brahmas, $11.00; Minorcas, $8.00; Barred and White Rocks, Orpingtons, White and S. L. Wyandottes, R. I. Whites, $8.00; Reds, Buff, Rocks, $7.00; Leghorns, Heavy Assorted, $6.00; Light Assorted, $5.00. Special battery broiler chicks. Ajax Hatcheries, Box 21, Quincy, Illinois.

EARLVILLE CHICKS From Bacillary White Diarrhoea blood-tested, also State Accredited breeders. White Leghorns, Single Comb Reds, Buff Orpingtons, $7.50-100. White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, $8.75. Light Brahmas and Speckled Sussex, $9.50. Earlville Hatchery, 50 Ottawa St., Earlville, Illinois.

WHITE LEGHORNS. Have a high flock average with Trexler Leghorns. Have big Leghorns—Big eggs. Big profits. Enjoy quick maturing—heavy laying birds. Produced under Penna. State Supervision. Reserve shipping date. Learn about lower prices. Mail postcard now. Trexler Farms, Box 17, Allentown, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SUPERVISED, blood tested Chicks, Single Comb White Leghorns from our free range flock. Get our new 1932 catalog and prices before you buy your chicks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will ship C. O. D. Meadow View Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, Priced to suit the times, considering quality. All hatched from blood-tested old hens mated to males from high record hens and large eggs. Send card for circular. Stranahan Brothers, Spartansburg, Pa.

CHICKS C. O. D. 100 Rocks or Reds, $8.00; Leghorns, $6.00. Heavy Mixed, $7.00. Light $6.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

STATE SUPERVISED, BLOOD TESTED S. C. W. Leghorn Chicks. From our free range flock $8.00 up. Safe delivery guaranteed. Willow Lane Hatchery, McAlisterville, Penna.

CHICKS—5c UP. Barron and Tancred Strain White Leghorns. Barred Rocks. Mixed. 100% Guaranteed. Write for prices. Edgar E. Strawser, Box 43, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY from blood tested stock only. Under Penna. State supervision. Write for folder. Hamburg Hatchery, Dept. D, Hamburg, Penna.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHIX. Six leading varieties. Also Pure Maple Syrup. Write for prices. Grantsville Hatchery, Grantsville, Md.

BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS Now 8c, 1,000 at $70.00. Bishop's Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio.

STATE SUPERVISED BLOOD TESTED S. C. White Leghorn Chicks, 9c. Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Belnock, Pa.

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DEW DROP OLD TOBACCO. Mellowed in bulk. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fancy smoking, 5 pounds, 75c; 10, $1.40; 25, $3.00. Handpicked chewing, 5 pounds, $1.00; 10, $1.75; 25, $4.00. Scraps 8c. Dewdrop Farms, Murray, Ky.

GOLD LEAF GUARANTEED MILD CHOICE chewing or smoking, 5 pounds, $1.00; ten, $1.50. Ten Burley $1.50. Strong second grade 5 pounds 75c, ten $1.25. Pipe free. Pay when received. Tobacco Farmers, B17, Sedalia, Kentucky.

SMOKERS—Save real money by ordering direct from factory. Good mild 5c cigars, $2.18 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cosmopolite Cigar Co., Dept. S, Dallastown, Pa.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO guaranteed extra good. Chewing 5 pounds, $1.00; 10, $1.50. Smoking 5, 75c; 10, $1.25, pipe free. Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

NATURAL RED LEAF hand picked chewing, 5 pounds, 80c; 10, $1.50. Mild smoking, 10 pounds, $1.20. Scraps 8c. Pay Postmaster. Sample pound, 25c prepaid. Riverhill Farms, New Concord, Ky.

GUARANTEED OLD KENTUCKY Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs. $1.00, ten $1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED BEST GRADE Leaf Smoking or chewing, ten pounds $1.00. Pipe free. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED SMOKING 4 lbs. 55c, chewing, 80c. Silk socks free. Pay postmaster. Farmers Tobacco Exchange, S711, Mayfield, Ky.

CIGARETTE BURLEY, extra mild 5 lbs. $1.25. Patent cigarette roller and papers free. Tobacco Exchange, S929, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING or SMOKING, 10 pounds, $1.00, 5, 75 cents. West Kentucky Farmers, H-1, Mayfield, Ky.

TWENTY CHEWING TWIST, $1.00. Twenty sacks, Smoking, $1.00. Postpaid. Ford Tobacco Co., M-2, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING or CHEWING, five pounds, $1.00; ten, $1.50. Pipe Free. Pay when received. Ford Farms, S-105, Paducah, Ky.

SMOKERS BUY DIRECT by box and save. Send 10c for assorted samples. Perkiomen Cigar Co., PF11, Yerkes, Penna.

GEORGIA GOLDEN LEAF SMOKING Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

SMOKING, 10 lbs., $1.00. Chewing 10, $1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

OLD COINS WANTED

$5 TO $500 EACH paid for Old Coins. Keep all old Money, many very valuable. Get posted. Send 10 cents for Illustrated Coin Value Book, 4x6. Guaranteed Prices. Coin Exchange, Room 46, Le Roy, N. Y.

AGENTS

MEN WANTED by World-Wide Industry—Apply by letter only, giving age, experience, references, industry and reliability, main qualifications. Man selected will become authorized Rawleigh Dealer on our capital and taught how to establish $6,000 annual business in some 250 farm and home necessities. Man with auto preferred to introduce Products and travel steadily. Write immediately. Rawleigh Co., Dept. D-N-PAF, Freeport, Ill.

MAKE STEADY INCOME selling Double Refined Motor Oils to farmers and auto owners on long credit. You receive ½ the profits—paid weekly. No investment, no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of $35.00 to $60.00 weekly interests you, write quick. Solar Products Co., Dept. 140, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED BOYS OR GIRLS.—Sell the latest in Vapor Salve, more powerful and quicker. Sells for 30c. Wholesale price 7 for $1.00. Your profit $1.10. Marco Products Co., Mountville, Pa.

RELIABLE PARTIES in every locality can make several hundred dollars taking orders for Empire Accredited chicks. Write for particulars. Empire Hatchery, Columbus Grove, Ohio.

FOR THE HOME

QUILT PIECES—Fast Colors—Prints, Percales. Trial Package 25c Postpaid. Grant's Supply Store, Warsaw, Illinois.

PEANUTS—Shelled and selected, 10 pounds 70c; 100, $5.50. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

PECAN MEATS, halves, two-pound package $1.00, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6" discs 95c; 6½" $1.25; gauzefaced 6" $1.35, 6½" $1.50. Postage prepaid. Howard Supply Co., Dept. T, Canton, Maine.

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

A GROWER wants a seed potato to send out a single sprout from an eye so that the sprout may be as vigorous as possible. The Ohio Station tells us that slow physiological changes take place in storage and when planting of mature seed is delayed the number of sprouts per eye increases. It has been found that no method of storage checks these changes materially. This statement puzzles me somewhat. We do hold sprouting back by keeping the potatoes cool, and we hasten sprouting by exposing cold-storage seed in the sunlight for ten days before planting. But that, maybe, is aside from the point made by the Station that seed held in any sort of storage beyond the time for its normal planting undergoes changes that give weaker sprouts. This is an important truth to have in mind.

Immature Seed

The Station finds that vigor of seed at planting time is definitely related to the time the tubers set the previous season. It says: "On early May plantings, the tubers set in late June and reach their optimum stage for planting the following March. On late June plantings, the tubers set in early August and reach their optimum sprouting stage in May."

Many small growers continue to save seed from a home-grown crop that matured in the late summer, and at planting time it has passed the stage when it can produce strong sprouts. These growers must learn to do what most commercial growers now do. Seed from a northern-grown crop that barely matured before frost is satisfactory for early planting if it is good in other respects. Nothing is better than the so-called "second-crop" seed which is dug in late fall while immature.

"Seconds" for Planting

The Ohio Station has been testing the relative values of small and large tubers for seed. The large tubers were cut to the same weight pieces as the whole seed, and during a period of four years of testing the yields were practically the same. Doubtless the seconds were taken from fields having vigorous vines. New York and Michigan now certify small tubers for planting.

Encouraging Bandits

IF I had unlimited funds, and wanted to render a great service to my country, the money would be devoted to an educational program to outlaw all insurance against loss by bandits. We have drifted into an insecurity that jeopardizes our civilization because insurance against loss has displaced old-time defense of one's property. I saw this state of affairs coming years ago when my banker told me that all his employes had strict instructions to throw up their hands on demand and not to risk their lives because full insurance against loss had been paid for.

* * *

THE owner of a filling-station I patronize has probably eight employes. Several are scattered around two sides of the station where various sorts of work are done. I said to him, "No attempt will be made to hold you up," and the reply was: "My men have strict instructions to use no guns under any circumstances. I am fully insured against loss, and life is worth more than money."

* * *

UNWILLINGNESS to put up any defense comes from assurance that no financial loss is to be incurred. An army of highwaymen has come into existence, and that is the most natural thing in the world. Beardless boys have learned that they can brandish guns and all employes will hold hands up while the money is being taken. Years of continuing success have built up a force of utterly reckless men and boys who have grown more and more dangerous as disregard of life has increased. Such a force never would have come into existence if owners of property had not adopted a policy of non-resistance. Theft insurance has brought this around.

* * *

EXPERIENCE has taught highwaymen that they are in a pretty safe business so far as taking money is concerned. Their danger comes when there is pursuit after the robbery. Always a man must throw up his hands when a gun is pointed at him at close range, and the situation is many times harder to meet than it would have been if the policy of non-resistance had not been adopted so generally, but a couple of men would not be attempting to terrorize a force of five to twenty people if the institution had some means of self-defense, as it would have if it were not insured.

* * *

I WAS talking with a druggist the other day who told me of a recent experience. Two men stepped into the store and demanded hands up. He is the fighting sort, and dropped to the floor behind the counter, grabbed his gun and came round the end of the counter only in time to put a bullet into one of the fleeing men. This druggist had not played the game true to form. He was expected to have insurance against loss, hand over the money and keep quiet until the robbers were safe in their car.

* * *

UNDER any circumstances there will be most serious difficulty in stopping the growth of under-world forces. Some think we have gone too far ever to return to reasonable security of life and property. The point I make is that there is no hope of return, and there is certainty of worse conditions, until insurance against loss through highwaymen is made illegal and people are thrown back upon whatever amount of defence is normal when one knows that he must bear all the loss when his property is taken. If we do save ourselves, the first step will be the outlawing of insurance that makes banditry a fairly safe business.

* * *

THE chief evil is not the immense loss of money. Nor is it a willingness to buy assured personal safety at any price. Nor is it the wide-open invitation to go into the business of the highwayman. It is the promotion of a spirit of recklessness, disregard of rights, disregard of law that is undermining our civilization. The present road is toward the reign of bandit chiefs, but when Americans fully sense the fact an abrupt turn will be made and their old-time fighting spirit will redeem our country.

Farm Sales Increase

VULOSKO Vaiden, president of the Federal Land Bank of Baltimore having $67,000,000 in long-term, first farm mortgages outstanding in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Porto Rico announced that the bank sold farms priced at $156,671 in January and February, just past, compared to sales totaling $129,876 for the same two months in 1930.

"The number of inquiries concerning farms for sale received so far this year greatly exceeds those received during any like period since the bank was organized in 1917," said Mr. Vaiden. "A larger number of people than ever seem to be looking for farms. During last month we received 650 inquiries."

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Erskine Plym'th	4.75-20	6.43	12.48
Chandler DeSoto Dodge Durant Gr. Paige Pontiac Roosevelt Willys-K.	5.00-19	6.65	12.90
Essex Nash	5.00-20	6.75	13.10
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Chrysler Stu'b'k'r Viking	6.00-18 H.D.	10.65	20.66
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6.50-20 H.D.	16.30	31.62
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Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

I KNOW a farmer and his wife who for months have been planning a vacation trip during the coming summer. They had figured on being away about four weeks and that it would cost them about $500. They gave it up the other day, concluding from the prospects as they estimated their probable income and outgo that it would be necessary to postpone their intended trip.

* * *

What's the purpose of the above item? It is simply a hint to the harassed members of Congress, county commissioners, boards of school directors and other tax-raising bodies. For weeks, or even months, the question uppermost in the minds of officials has been, "How can we raise sufficient taxes?" They have combed every possible asset in the nation and have cried out their denunciations of a resentful public which has protested against new and higher taxes. The officials have sung but one song, "The budget must be balanced!"

* * *

But so far none of them has shown evidence of possessing the good horse sense of the above mentioned farmer and his wife who, finding themselves unable to meet the expenses of their proposed trip, balanced their budget by cutting out the trip. The budgets which are causing congressmen, city councils, county commissioners and others to lose sleep are, in the main, to meet expenses not yet incurred. Why not lop off a lot of the least necessary costs of government? It is possible to cut anticipated expenses in every unit of government from the nation down to the smallest township, and nobody would know the difference except the public "servant" who lost his job for lack of money.

But the said officials are not likely to feel an inspiration to cut the expenses of government unless the public unites in making a demand that is more threatening than the objections raised by the thousands of political hangers-on. Every public "servant," and every bureau, can bring a hundred "reasons" showing why the country will go to the demnition bowwows if his services are lost to the "dear pee-pul." There has not been so favorable a time in twenty years as the present for the public to unite in demanding that the expenses of government be cut to fit the incomes of the people.

Jailing Thieves

Racketeering, holding up people and robbing them, levying tribute on business houses, and other forms of big crime occupy so much front page space that small thievery is almost lost sight of. But it is going on in some parts of the country to the great loss of farmers and others. In the southeastern section of Pennsylvania petty thieving has always existed to some extent, but lately it has become serious. In Chester county, chicken stealing, store robbing and looting of all kinds was developed by gangs in a systematic manner, the losses to farmers running into thousands of dollars annually. Finally, the farmers and other losers decided to organize their own protective association. The public officials, either through incompetence or indifference, failed to give the needed protection, or show a disposition to assist in punishing the thieves.

During the last three months the Poultrymen's Protective Association has succeeded in arresting twenty men, eleven of whom have had trials and been sentenced to the penitentiary for terms of one and one-half to nine years. Others are awaiting trial. The effect has been most salutary. For the past several weeks not a single theft has been committed around Avondale, West Grove, London Grove, and other places in that section. All that is needed to stop thieving throughout the entire region is the 100 per cent cooperation of the residents. Let every one help.

Trees for Reforesting

I would like you to print in your paper, if you kindly will, to what place I should apply to get some seedlings of pine and spruce from the state. I have a piece of ground I would like to set this spring. H. W. H.

APPLY to the Department of Forests and Waters, Harrisburg, Pa., asking for application blank and list of trees available. The Department will be glad to advise as to the best varieties of trees for a certain locality and will furnish instructions about setting the trees out.

◆

To Pull Fence Posts

TAKE two mules, wagon, log chain and a piece of two-by-eight plank about three feet long. Cut a notch in the plank and wire the chain securely in it about five feet from the big hook. Then fasten the grab hook to the wagon axle and hook the big hook around the bottom of the post. Lean board against the post and start the team. The lift over the board will pull up most any post large or small. W. H. H.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

JUST now a couple of birds flew down from the eaves of our house. They will be back again soon, for this is the nesting time of the year. These feathered friends have no doubt already decided on the place where they will build their new home, and it will not be long before they will begin bringing material for the little house which is to shelter their young ones a few weeks hence.

Home building! There is something attractive about the word. Is there anything better calculated to stir the heart than to see young people stepping out of the home nest to build up new homes for themselves? The home-making instinct is strong with us all. We long for a place we can call our own. On that place we bestow the very best there is in us. Man had not been in the world very long before he turned his thoughts toward the building of a home for himself and for the one who was dearest to him of anybody in the world.

But they tell us that young people are not building as many homes as in the past; that the times do not favor marriage and that young men and women are inclined to wait a little longer till the clouds roll by before taking this important step.

It is well to exercise due caution in this respect; and yet, I believe where true love actuates the hearts of the young folks, today is as good a time for the establishment of new homes as we ever will have. Farms can be bought at a low price now. Homes can be furnished for less money than was the case a few years ago; and if there is a spirit of determination and self-sacrifice all will go well with newly married couples.

It all depends on what is in the heart. Our forefathers had little of earthly goods with which to set up new homes. Everything seemed to be against them; but they lived and loved and made their way hand in hand to success, so that this has well been called a land of home-builders. It may be just as much so now, for God's blessing is always on the home where He is honored and trusted.

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What Our Readers Say

COUNTY government as now operated is a gross and ridiculous waste of hard-earned money. This lesson in civics was learned by a committee of rural taxpayers, who have been working for three months with officials in Erie county, Pa., to reduce the cost of government. County government, which consists of twelve separate and independent offices, may be the right type of organization under our political system, but it is a travesty on America's boasted virtue efficiency.

There is no way to secure concerted and cooperative action of the county officials. County government has no responsible head. Each official may conduct his office as efficiently or as wastefully as he chooses or his ability permits. The county commissioners must raise the money to pay the bills. The president judge can compel the commissioners to do his will, but he seems to have no authority over other officials or how they conduct their offices.

County commissioners are considered the managers of the county government. They have many important duties. However, they have no control over two of the largest items of the budget; care of the indigent and apprehension and punishment of criminals. The poor board may have on court order one-half of the income of the county (except gas tax). There are many smaller items of expense over which the commissioners have no control.

The committee asked for reduction of expenses and increase of income. Reductions of approximately $40,000 were made. But three times that amount could have been made. Officials dodged behind law and procedure. Salaries set by law are too high. Incompetence, apathy, political pressure, poor business methods and poor financing are common. There is no scientifically trained head to plan for economy and cooperation. There is laxity in assessing and collecting the four-mill tax on investments.

The income of Erie county could be increased by $200,000 if the four-mill tax would be property assessed and collected. Conservative figures compiled show over $100,000,000 of personal property such as mortgages, time deposits and other securities which are taxable. Yet only $112,000 was collected from this source in 1931. The law covers this source of taxation adequately with heavy fines on assessors and individuals for not reporting correctly, yet most of this wealth goes untaxed.

Under our political system candidates must make promises to individuals and politicians to get support. Hence each official elected appoints as many of his friends and "paid patriots" as possible. Taxpayers have allowed this system to develop. Little wonder officials pay more attention to political leaders than to the taxpayers.

A study of county government should be made as suggested in a Pennsylvania Farmer editorial March 19th. County taxpayers' organizations will have to get together on such a program. An authority on Pennsylvania's tax problem like Dr. F. P. Weaver should be secured to supervise the study. The state-wide interest is encouraging. The legislature will meet next January. The patient is in a critical condition. We need a Moses.

S. S. Lehman.

◆

Plenty of Applicants

ALMOST every one writes and kicks about taxes, but that is all. From a recent reliable periodical we learn that in 1914 the expense of our federal government was $1,098,602,065. In 1931 it was $4,832,374,569. In 1914 our population was 97,927,516; in 1931 our population was 124,070,000. An increase in population of 27 per cent; increase in taxation, 338 per cent.

As I see it the way to decrease taxes is to reduce expenses causing these taxes. In our county last fall there were many applicants for the various offices, particularly the more remunerative offices, such as county treasurer and sheriff, and I doubt not that the same condition existed over a large section of the country. Recently our high school, being without a janitor, advertised for one and got many answers.

Now why should not our trustees, like the government, ask for the lowest bids, making it a condition that bidders furnish references and bond for the faithful performance of their duty? But no, the trustees fix a salary on "war-time" conditions.

Of course it would not be a popular move, but every person on the public pay-roll throughout the land, from the highest to the lowest, whether he be on the Supreme Bench, or "dog-catcher," should have a reduction in pay. Only a small fraction, and every one doing his bit, and the result would be amazing.

I recall that when Roosevelt was President a certain Senator was interested in a certain reform, and conceived the idea of writing the President each day a postal, mentioning his pet reform, until the President acted. Suppose some one does likewise, but it is not the job for a has-been obscure farmer.

G. M. L. Rothgeb

This is not a spring plowing scene. The picture was taken in Lancaster county, Pa., in the middle of January, 1932, on the farm of N. S. Martin. The young man at the plow handles is William, one of the sons. He is shown plowing down sod for early corn planting this spring. L. W. M.

◆

School Books

THE papers have been publishing an article from the State Board under the caption: "Textbook saving is cited by Secretary Doddrill; more than $500,000 will be saved by parents in the next five years."

It is not my idea to criticize changing the books, but the time it is being done. Some of them should never have been in the schools, and possibly others for certain reasons under proper conditions should have been changed.

Yesterday I saw a boy who should have had a change of clothes, as his were in tatters. There are thousands in West Virginia in that condition, and will be next school year.

The parents will not be in position to buy the books or pay the exchange price, consequently it will be a great handicap to schools and teachers.

Our teachers have responded nobly to help through the depression. Will they have the heart to carry on under such an added weight?

Fayette county, W. Va. J. S. Tanner

◆

Time to Act

A YEAR ago I read a resolution that the taxpayers of Hempfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., had adopted. I would like to hear from them through your paper or personally, as I think it is time to band together all over the state of Pennsylvania and demand a reduction in salaries and taxes.

I just received some information from the Bureau of Public Instruction as to where the rural district could save some taxes. Why not start to cut down at the head of our state where they are continually raising salaries?

I was also informed that the Bureau of Public Instruction has appointed a committee to lay plans for a ten-year educational program, and find all except two on this committee presidents of colleges or superintendents of public schools.

At one of our school directors' conventions several years ago a man by the name of Dr. Brumbaugh, I believe, addressed the school directors. He said the school directors had more authority than any other body of men in the state. Then why shouldn't they have some say as to whether we should have six months school or eight months?

Adams county, Pa. A. M. Sites.

◆

Higher-Ups

HAVE been a reader of your paper for more than twenty years. Take great interest in the teachers' salary conversation.

We do not have any children teaching public schools. Still I say do not reduce the salary of our teachers. Our township pays $80 per month for eight months. We have splendid teachers, all doing their very best by our girls and boys.

The place to reduce salaries is state and county superintendents and their assistants. Reduce their salaries 50 per cent. Do away with a lot of foolish clerical work at Harrisburg. This would be a great relief in taxes.

The book trusts should have a Congressional investigation. They charge 50 per cent more for books and supplies than they did in 1920. We have three bills in Congress at present which if passed would be real help to the farmers: The Frazier Bill, No. S. 1197; the Wheeler Bill, No. S. 2487; the Swank Bill, No. 7797.

Every farmer should write his Congressman for copies of the above bills, read them over and if satisfied petition both houses at Washington to have them passed.

The Federal Farm Loan Act, The Grain and Cotton Stabilization Acts are both failures as far as the farmer is concerned. The big fellows higher up who received the huge salaries sure have done well. T. H.

◆

After the Big Ones

THE only way to bring better times is to cut salaries. I don't mean cut a poor man's dollar in two. That has already been done. The next place to cut is at Harrisburg and Washington, D. C. How can an honest man demand or even accept a big salary when he knows the poor people are losing homes because they cannot pay their tax? I don't suppose this will sound good to some, but if the shoe fits put it on. S. A. Hoover

Columbia county, Pa.

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HORSES NEEDED

AT this year's farm sales horses are in good demand. All kinds are selling better than in recent years but very few colts and young horses are offered. There is good reason for that, but it should not continue much longer. All the colts of this year and next are going to be needed before they reach working age.

NAPIER GRASS

SINCE we quoted Sam Higginbottom's report on the big yields of Napier grass we have had many inquiries about it. Agronomists tell us that it is a tropical perennial plant which was introduced into this country by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1913. It is adapted only to the southern parts of this country, or where its roots are not destroyed by freezing. For this and further information we are indebted to Prof. Frank D. Gardner and Prof. C. O. Cromer of Pennsylvania State College.

A NATIONAL PROGRAM

THE people of the country are in favor of President Hoover's recommendation for a joint committee of the legislative and executive branches of our government "to insure the relief of the taxpayer and a balanced budget, at the same time protecting vital services of the government." They believe in authorizing this non-partisan committee "to frame a complete national program of economy and to recommend the legislation to make it possible and effective" as the President says. Those who oppose such a movement will not do so very long, for they will hear from the folks back home.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

A CERTAIN cooperative organization which has borrowed federal funds has among its quick assets a large amount in government bonds. It borrows at a rate not to exceed one-eighth of one per cent over the lowest rate borne by any outstanding federal obligation, which in this case probably is a little over two per cent. Its government bonds pay 4¼ per cent. What kind of a business man is Uncle Sam to lend money at 2¼ per cent and borrow it of the same organization at 4¼ per cent? Such cases may be rare, but the equivalent of them exists just as long as the government lends through one agency at low rates and borrows through another agency at higher rates.

NATURAL EXPANSION

A FEW years ago when commercial organizations, banks and others were doing so much to expand the business of dairying in new territory we ventured to criticise the movement and to predict that its effect would be an oversupply. High authority on dairying disagreed, stating that increasing consumption and losses of cattle on account of disease would more than balance any increase. It has turned out as we predicted, and now some farmers who went into the dairy business on borrowed capital are in trouble. We can take it as a fact that any line of production in this country will expand fast enough without any booming. Expansion will naturally follow profits as fast as is good for the producer, and sometimes faster.

A SURE JOB

IN one public office are many new employes engaged on a project provided for by recent legislation. We happen to know about three of them who are now at work at adjacent desks. One is a banker, competent and honest, whose bank was closed because of its connection with a larger institution. Another is an engineer who until January had 700 men under him. The third is a former operating official of a railroad. All three had good salaries until a few months ago. Now they are working for their bread and butter at less than school-marm's wages and deserve credit for doing whatever they can regardless of salary. Thousands of fine men who have held good positions have no jobs and no salary. These cases are mentioned merely for the purpose of suggesting to some folks that certainty of a job, even at low wages or profits, is worth something.

KILLED AND WOUNDED

BULLS continue to rampage on the farm if not in stock and commodity markets. April 5th John K. Petersheim of Gordonville, Pa., was looking at some heifers in the barnyard, in company with Dr. E. M. Ranck of Lancaster. Mr. Petersheim's bull suddenly attacked and knocked him down. Dr. Ranck and 17-year-old Enos Petersheim drove the bull away and took its victim to the hospital. His chest was crushed and he suffered other internal injuries from which he died next morning. Leon Wood, Penn Yan, N. Y., was leading his bull when it attacked him and sent him to the hospital with two fractured ribs, a lacerated scalp and many bruises. When will we recognize this fact that leading a bull by rope or strap is dangerous? At Lancaster, Pa., stockyards Benjamin D. Mellinger, a local cattle dealer, was gored by a vicious bull but his injuries were not serious.

LOWER TAXES

RELIEF is going to figure in the accounts of county officials this year to a greater extent than ever before. It does figure largely in their reports for 1931. Outdoor relief, as it is commonly called to distinguish it from that given in established institutions, is a large item in the list of county expenses. This is usually costly relief, for it is given by orders on retailers for goods to the amount specified in each order. The person to whom the order is given chooses the supplies, and experience shows that this choice is often made on the basis of preference rather than on the basis of nutrition. The necessities of life are cheap now. They can be distributed at low cost through existing organizations. Would it not be good business to buy them at wholesale prices and distribute them where and as needed instead of giving orders to be filled at retail prices? This plan is subject to abuse as is every plan for relief, but with ordinary judgment in buying, keeping records and distributing, would not the taxpayer's relief dollar go much farther?

Here is what the orders actually given to a certain family in 1931 would have bought at current wholesale rates in a large market, leaving $31.50 to pay for the cost of warehousing and distribution, and it was not the largest amount given either: five bbls. flour, 2,000 lbs. corn meal, 1,000 lbs. oatmeal, 2 bushels potatoes, two barrels apples, 50 ten-pound hams, 200 lbs. fresh beef, 200 lbs. pork loins, 100 lbs. lard, 100 lbs. butter, 240 cans corn, 240 cans tomatoes, 200 dozen eggs, 10 lbs. cabbage, 100 lbs. beets, 200 lbs. sugar. A small family so supplied would hardly starve, but no doubt our ladies could work out a much better variety of foods than this and possibly a cheaper list. Can't our officials make relief cheaper and so relieve the taxpayer a little?

EVIDENCE OF CONFIDENCE

AMONG those who believe in better prices for farm products and are willing to back their judgment is the International Harvester Company. This company offers to allow the buyers of tractors, combines, harvesters and threshers to settle for them on the basis of 70c for No. 2 hard wheat (Chicago), 50c for No. 2 yellow corn (Chicago) and 8½c for middling cotton (New Orleans). If the average market quotation for these commodities is less than the above during the five-day period prior to the due date the buyer will be credited with the difference. For example, if his note specifies 600 bushels of wheat at 70c and the price is only 60c he will be credited with $60. If the price is 70c he will get no credit, and if above 70c he will suffer no penalty. This scheme is interesting not merely as a stimulus to business but as evidence of confidence on the part of those whose prosperity depends on agriculture.

PLANS THAT FAIL

AT a time when unemployment is a serious problem many well-meaning persons come forward with plans that won't work. For instance, it is suggested that the unemployed might find homes and work on farms. Those who propose this say that farmers always have enough to eat, which is true. But it is not true that this sufficiency is provided without skill and without capital—and most of the unemployed have neither of these. Farming requires both of them and even then it may not be able to pay taxes and upkeep. Those who are adapted to the land are getting back to it in one way or another, largely to be cared for by country relatives or friends, but there is absolutely no possibility of relieving the distress of most of the unemployed by putting them on the land.

Another benevolent idea is vocational guidance or training for the unemployed, whereby they may be fitted to hold better positions than they had whenever business improves. Vocational guidance is a good thing, but it is not going to do much good in this case. For there are plenty of now idle men and women already trained for these better positions. Those who are out of work should not be led to believe that they can step right up to higher positions when business improves, for they will actually have to step down into lower places and work up later. There must be a stepping-down all along the line, and there is no wisdom in failing to recognize the fact. Thousands who have been getting high pay must take less, many of them whatever they can get. Those who have been living liberally and in costly houses must now live economically and in cheaper houses. All this is necessary and there is no use in fooling anybody into the expectation that business revival will bring about resumption of high scales of wages, profits or living. The only thing likely to continue high in the future is taxation—and that must finally come down just as other things have done.

New Jersey Farm Comment

THE president of New Jersey's best known university, John Grier Hibben of Princeton, has protested against Connecticut's announced intention to refuse to renew the licenses of 100 New York milk dealers who sell in the Nutmeg State. President Hibben's protest, entered on behalf of a sister-in-law who operates a dairy in Springdale, New York, a short distance from the Connecticut line, was addressed to Governor Cross of Connecticut.

Connecticut's reason for deciding to cut down milk imports from New York is that the legislature in its last session failed to appropriate enough money to continue dairy farm inspections outside Connecticut on as large a scale as is now being done. The ban is effective May 31st.

An attorney retained by those who will be adversely affected by the new ruling contends that it violates Interstate Commerce laws.

* * *

COUNTY AGENT EDWIN A. GAUNTT reports that Hunterdon farmers seem to favor loans from local banks at six per cent over those from the farmers' seed loan service of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at five and one-half per cent. This is because there is "so much red tape" to unwind when obtaining a loan from the latter organization.

* * *

TRENTON market growers held their annual meeting and dinner at Longacres Country Club, Trenton, March 30th, with more than 100 members present. Officers elected were John Goeke, president; William Elliott, vice-president; Charles Giermann, treasurer; and Willard Bauer, secretary.

Members were complimented for the high quality of the produce they sell in Trenton by Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee, who predicted they would enjoy increased business this year if the same high quality standards were maintained.

* * *

THE Gloucester County Board of Agriculture was host to leaders of girls' Four-H clubs of the county at a luncheon held in Glassboro Normal School, April 6th.

* * *

HOTEL HILDEBRECHT, where many Jersey farmers stay when attending Agricultural Week or when in Trenton at other times, has been placed in the hands of receivers. This action was brought by a committee of eight bondholders who said a payment of interest and principal due February 1st on an $800,000 bond issue had remained unpaid.

* * *

FORMER SENATOR DAVID A. AGANS, who willingly admits that most things are done better in Hunterdon county than anywhere else, gets a chance to reiterate claims to this effect in the performance of a Rhode Island Red Hen in the flock of Edward N. Danley of Stockton. This bird laid an egg weighing six and one-fourth ounces that measured nine and three-fourths inches in circumference lengthwise and eight and one-eighth crosswise. County Agent Edwin A. Gauntt verified both weight and measurements. Now Hunterdon county claims the world's "big egg" championship, and its claim has been carried from coast to coast by the Associated Press.

* * *

FRED W. RADEL, president of the Ironbound Manufacturers' Association, Newark, recently led a group of eighty-five businessmen of that city on a tour of inspection of the Newark Farmers' Market. Praise for the success which has met the producers' efforts to establish this market was voiced generally. Ellwood Douglass, Monmouth county agricultural agent, said that since the market was opened last June it has grown to be one of the most important ones of its kind in the country.

* * *

THE Better Business Bureau of Philadelphia is another agency that warns farmers and others to investigate carefully before investing money in any rabbit raising enterprises.

"The bait most commonly used by the promoter is the so-called 'buy-back contract,' under which he sells ten does and two bucks, together with the necessary hutches and equipment, at a price greatly in excess of their intrinsic worth," the Bureau warns. The need to investigate the seller's ability to fulfill such a contract is emphasized.

* * *

AGREEMENT on rules and regulations for certifying seed potatoes in New Jersey, Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and the Canadian provinces was reached at a conference of officials representing these states and Canada held at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station the first week in April.

This action means New Jersey potato growers, as well as those in other states, will be assured of certified seed of more uniform grade and higher quality, according to Dr. W. H. Martin, chairman of the seed potato certification committee of the American Potato Association, and plant pathologist at the Experiment Station.

The new standards are based on present United States grades for table stock, which set a minimum and maximum for size, and allow not more than six per cent serious injury from second growth, or from cuts, bruises and other forms of mechanical injury.

Under the new rules potatoes may not be certified for seed purposes if more than five per cent of the tubers show "serious" infection or more than 25 per cent show "moderate" infection with scab or rhizoctonia.

Field standards adopted provide that there shall not be more than three per cent infection with all virus diseases on the second field inspection, nor more than four per cent infection with all diseases. Fields showing amounts in excess of these will be disqualified.

Officers of the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation, reading from left to right: Frank M. Payne, secretary-treasurer; E. Thomas Massey, vice-president, and James W. Davis, president.

* * *

BECAUSE of their belief that New York produce dealers discriminate against New Jersey-grown vegetables in favor of those produced on Long Island, more than 100 growers have formed The Farmers' and Gardeners' Association of New Jersey as an organization through which they hope to obtain better treatment in the New York market. The Association also expects to buy supplies cooperatively for its members.

Michael Cuomo of Perrineville was elected president when the organization was formed at Hazlet, April 2nd. Other officers are: Thorvald Larson, Centerville, vice-president; Dominick Megalin, Marlboro, financial secretary; Philip Stafflinger, Matawan, recording secretary; and Andrew De Palma, Keyport, treasurer.

* * *

CAPE MAY COUNTY, which "spruced up" last year as never before as a result of its first Yard and Garden Contest, is to have another such competition this season. Farmers as well as town dwellers are being urged to enter in this county-wide beautification project.

* * *

THE Bergen county plan for accrediting farmers' roadside markets, which has been fostered by the local Chamber of Commerce and local Extension Service, was recently explained to a group of Cape May county producers who sell from the roadside. The speaker was W. Raymond Stone who, in the dual capacity of Bergen County Agricultural Agent and chairman of the agricultural committee for the Chamber of Commerce, conceived and put into effect the plan that Bergen county producers have followed successfully in meeting unfair competition from unscrupulous hucksters posing as farmers. In Bergen county the roadside market operators who live up to rules that insure the sale of high quality products in honestly-graded packages are allowed the privilege of renting from the Chamber of Commerce signs which identify their markets as accredited. At least one Cape May county newspaper has said editorially that the Bergen county plan might be feasible in Cape May county.

THE completion of two Register of Merit records in the Jersey herd of D. A. Heald, Silver Lake Farm, Green Village, has just been announced.

Rosebay's Hougette Girl, aged four years and two months at the beginning of her test, produced 11,642 pounds of milk and 650.78 pounds of butterfat. Creoline of la Godille, a mature cow on test for 305 days, produced 10,078 pounds of milk and 620.72 pounds of butterfat. Mr. Heald has received gold and silver medal awards from the American Jersey Cattle Club for the first record, and a gold medal for the second one.

* * *

ROSAMOND KORNDYKE PET, a ten-year-old Holstein in the herd of Albert Winter of Mahwah, has just established her third world's record for butterfat production. Her latest record, made in Class B, for cows milked three times daily for a year, is 29,011.9 pounds of milk and 1,076 pounds of butterfat. The average annual butterfat test was 3.7 per cent. This is the best Class B record ever reported for animals over ten years old, and the best record ever made for animals of any age in that class with the exception of the world's record set up by "Rosamond" as a nine-year-old. This was 29,678.1 pounds of milk and 1,112.3 pounds of butterfat. Her first world's record, made as a seven-year-old, was 25,937.1 pounds of milk and 1,001.7 pounds of butterfat in Class B. No other Holstein cow has ever made more than one Class B record of more than 1,000 pounds of butterfat in a year.

* * *

A SKILLFULLY prepared and well served banquet, good music and bright entertainment combined to make successful the first annual banquet of the Newark Farmers' Market, Inc., held in the Mosque Ballroom, Newark, April 2nd. More than 900 persons attended, including farmer stockholders and their friends from northern counties, and commission men and others who do business on the market.

* * *

DOUGLAS A. EVANS, who is well known among Sussex county farmers as their former county agent and more recently as assistant trust officer of the Newton Trust Company, has resigned this position to become district manager for the Selected Risks Insurance Company of Branchville. His territory will be Gloucester and Salem counties, and he will make his home in Pitman.

* * *

MERCER county's Four-H clubs will present the play, "Fixing It for Father," in Pennington, on the evening of April 16th, as a means of earning money to help defray expenses of New Jersey's delegates to the National Four-H Club Encampment at Washington in June, and to pay for the pins given annually to Mercer county Four-H Club members.

* * *

PUSHING its program based on the slogan, "The Seeds of Depression Insure the Fruits of Prosperity," the Lakewood Food Garden Commission is making a drive in Ocean county to stimulate the cultivation of gardens this season as one of the moves that can effectively be made in the fight against hunger and want.

Headed by Charles Lathrop Pack, who directed activities of the National War Garden Commission after this country entered the World War, this new Lakewood organization already has made plans to furnish seed and plants "to those who give proof that they have suitable land for cultivation." Orders already have been placed by the Commission for 1,000 pounds of string-bean seed, 1,000 pounds of carrot seed, 10,000 cabbage plants, 5,000 tomato plants, and 20,000 onion sets.

"It is expected," the Commission announces, "that this 'food garden' movement will spread from Lakewood all over the state of New Jersey. This work has the definite approval of the New Jersey State Commission for Unemployment Relief, headed by Chester I. Barnard."

* * *

TO members of the Copper Hill and Oak Grove Four-H Forestry Clubs in Hunterdon county, the Flemington Rotary Club will give evergreen seedling trees to be planted and cared for under the direction of Brandon Wright, Hunterdon Four-H Club agent. Present plans call for the planting of the trees on waste land owned by parents of the club members.

Andros Island

By C. A. Stephens

(Originally published in Youth's Companion. Copyright, 1927, by Perry Mason Co.)

COVEL was not shocked by this mad homicide. Even a young mind soon becomes hardened to scenes of blood and strife. He said that he and Pote felt sure this gigantic negro's body must have weighed at least three hundred pounds, adding that the strength of everyone at the retreat was required to carry him off and bury him.

After this tragic episode life went on rather quietly for a number of weeks; so quietly that the boys gave up watching near their cannon. Rain, often in the form of noisy thunder showers, now fell almost constantly for days at a time; but they were not badly off either for food or for shelter.

The only cause for anxiety and excitement at this time was the discovery that one night, apparently in the midst of a downpour of rain, the would-be silver thieves had returned and dug up nearly the whole banana garden in their bootless efforts to find where they had buried their treasure-trove. Covel felt sure they were lurking about and would make further search. The boys therefore remained under arms, so to speak, for a week afterward; they slept in the old fortalice close behind the cannon and kept a fire covered and smoldering hard by, with which to touch the piece off.

But the loot-hunters had seemingly given up the quest. Nothing more was seen or heard of them, though there was a false alarm one night, occasioned by some large animal coming into the banana patch. Pote heard it thrashing around and, applying an ember from the fire to the priming, discharged the gun. He had not stopped to wake Covel and in consequence both he and the women-folk were terribly startled by the concussion. The animal was heard making off, but, still supposing that human intruders were about, the boys judged it more prudent to remain under cover. It was not until next morning that they concluded, from the tracks and other signs, that their nocturnal visitor had been actuated by a love of bananas rather than silver. But fear that the thieves might return almost any night gave them a great deal of anxiety during all the remaining time they were there.

Tragedy still hovered about them. Diego, the little mulatto boy, Bonita's son, was bitten by a tarantula. The lad, a dour, silent little fellow, had been sent out one forenoon, to dig yams for the midday meal. While feeling about for the tubers in the loose black soil, he unearthed a tarantula's covered nest, and the venomous insect sprang out and bit him two or three times before he could shake it off. These tarantulas are large ferocious spiders, some of them nearly the size of a man's hand.

If the lad had run back where his mother and the other women were at work, they would have applied the remedies they always kept at hand for tarantula bites, and no very serious result might have followed. But Diego delayed to stamp on and kill the insect, and then, feeling no very immediate pain in his wrist, he stayed to fill his basket with yams. In consequence his arm soon began to swell. The places where he had been bitten were made to bleed freely by picking and cutting them with a knife. But he grew rapidly worse and died the following day.

After this, three weeks passed uneventfully save for their daily anxieties about robbers. All the while they were laying plans to escape. The Irishwoman was now able to walk, but still used a crutch. Pote's plan was to repair the cutter down at the inlet and embark the entire forlorn party aboard it. He thought they might pole or row the boat along the narrow inlet to the open sea, then raise a sail and voyage up the east shore of Andros to Nassau, on New Providence Island.

Covel did not believe they could navigate the cutter with so many women and children on board. He declared that their only chance of escape was by repairing one of the small boats and setting off alone, or possibly taking Courra McCarty and Dennis with them; but that of course meant leaving the three colored women and the children at the refuge, and against this Pote set his face resolutely. "I would never feel right to leave them behind," he objected. Covel argued that after they reached Nassau—if they ever did—they could tell the people there about the refugees, and that most likely a relief party would be sent to rescue the women and their children; but Pote had no faith that this would be done. "They would be left to live and die here alone," he declared.

There was a great deal to do, and it was an all-day journey from the retreat down to the inlet. They made more than twenty trips before the cutter was finally re-calked, made water-tight, and at length launched by aid of the three colored women and Dennis.

The craft was what is usually termed a ship's longboat, being twenty or twenty-two feet in length, but not much wider than the smaller boats they found there. It was capable of carrying as many as twenty people, and Pote believed that by setting up a light mast with a square sail near the bow and waiting for a favorable breeze they might be able to navigate the channel between Andros and the outlying islands, keys and reefs to the eastward. But they would be obliged to take food with them, and this, too, was a matter for considerable preparation.

Covel was eager to escape. Yet he felt sorry to quit the retreat, because he would have to leave behind all that stored-up loot in the hollow hummocks: the barrels of powder, guns, tools, cloth, ships' furniture and a hundred other articles, laid away by the Old One and his fellows for future use. Evidently the pirates had planned to pass their lives there. From the way Covel described it, there was booty to the value of many thousands of dollars.

Boy-like, Covel wanted very much to take the brass cannon away with him and mount it in the bow of the cutter. Pote had no small ado to convince him that it was too heavy and would put the boat too far down by the head.

In the end they took no valuables except the heavy mass of half-fused silver coins. This they determined to carry off in spite of all difficulties; and, since it was too ponderous for them to handle or convey down to the inlet, they at first attempted to follow the Irishwoman's advice to smelt it and to run the molten silver into iron pots. With this in view the mass was rolled forth from the cabin and heaved with levers upon a kind of pyre of logs and smaller firewood, which was then set burning for an hour or two. But silver is not easily melted. What happened, however, was that the coins which were only slightly fused together, came apart to the extent that the mass was largely dissolved into separate lumps. They were able in that way to divide it into numerous fragments, which, when wrapped in sail-cloth, could be carried down to the inlet and put aboard the cutter.

They spent three days in calking and tarring the boat, using pitch from the outside of the powder barrels; and a fortnight was occupied in making their other preparations for the voyage. The women wished to take a great many things that the boys deemed unnecessary, compelling them to make trip after trip. This of course was by no means strange, since the refuge had been the only home the poor creatures had known for eight years or more. The two younger children, too, had finally to be carried in arms for much of the way.

Covel thought it best on leaving to burn the cabins and set fire to the old fortalice once more, in order that the place might never again become a haunt for pirates or other outlaws. By starting a slow fire in the hummocks where the barrels of powder were stored these could be blown up after they all had gone. But Pote decided to leave everything as it stood.

"We may yet have to return here," he said. "Or perhaps by next year I may want to come back and salvage things. There's a lot of valuable property here. If we get to Nassau all right, I may lead a party back here and save it."

"You would never get me here again!" Covel declared. "From Nassau, I'm in hopes somehow to get back to Maine!"

"An' me fer auld Oirland!" exclaimed Courra McCarty. "Me an' Dennis!"

"But this is not such a bad place to live," Pote argued. "It is as good a home as I ever had."

The colored women appeared to hold much the same opinion. La Majer and Bonita were seen to shed silent tears the morning they left the refuge on the last trip down to the inlet. Little Geeta had her arms full of her childish treasures, including her toy banjo.

Courra McCarty followed the others slowly, resting on her crutch at times, with many a quaint anathema for the man who had made a cripple of her; and at her side came the deaf-mute boy with a loaded musket on his shoulder—the same piece with which he had brought down old Pepe. The boys were much disturbed to have him carry it, but the lad refused to give it up, and his mother promised to keep an eye to his movements. He seemed to think he was marching to battle somewhere, but was bound to protect his mother at all hazards. Since Pote and Covel each had a musket, Dennis appeared to think he must have one too. They had a two-quart bottle filled with powder tightly corked and another containing shot and balls.

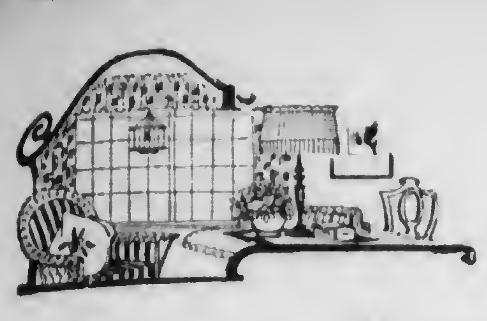
About noon that day, they got the entire little company stowed aboard the cutter and set off poling it down the inlet toward the sea on about the strangest sort of voyage ever undertaken.

"We're crazy, Pote, to start off with all these younger ones and their mothers!" Covel had remonstrated more than a dozen times; to all of which Pote replied, "Maybe we are, but sometimes a fellow has to be pretty crazy when there's nothing else to do." The one thing Pote could not do was to leave those helpless ones behind—and he never thought himself a hero, either!

(To be continued.)

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - - **Inman**

SAY-HOW LONG DO I HAFTA HANG AROUND THIS OL' HOOSGOW ANYHOW?
TILL YE RUSSLE UP TWENTY FIVE BUCKS I GUESS, SON
HOW THE SAM HILL AM I GONNA MAKE $25 LOAFIN' AROUND IN HERE?
YOU GOT ME, SON — BUT MEBBY I KIN SCARE YE UP A NICE JOB IF YE WANT IT.
WANT IT? -WELL I SHOULD SAY I DO! I NEED A JOB TH' WORST KINDO'WAY
YEAH? THEN I'LL GO SEE WHAT I KIN DO ABOUT IT.
THAT JAILER AIN'T SUCH A BAD OL' CUSS — REAL DECENT OF HIM TO HUNT ME A JOB LIKE THAT — I'LL HAVE A DIFFERENT OPINION OF JAILERS AFTER THIS
THAT BIG BUM!



The Farm Home

Cleaning Obsequies

APRIL is the open season for housecleaning upheavals, dripping scrub-brushes, whirling dustmops, brooms lost in clouds of dust, aching bones, broken fingernails, weary wives, wailing babies and worried husbands—in the household that boasts no labor-saving devices, and some that do.

After living through numerous seasons, the average husband gradually becomes used to the signs and learns to bear his cross with grim patience. He knows from experience how to get through in a diplomatic way: how high to raise his muddy boots when he hears the sweeper coming; how much space his wife will occupy as she bustles through the kitchen loaded down with broom, dust-pan, scrub-pail, mop, soap, brushes, dustless dusters and other things. He even refrains from commenting on cold meals and weak coffee. Or, he may gracefully retire to his potato planting or wherever it is that all good husbands go when house-cleaning is at its height and Mother's temper not at its best.

A Little Every Day

The practical housekeeper's motto is to keep clean rather than make clean. This means cleaning a little every day, distributing the cleaning, especially the heavy kinds, through the week. She believes in "preventive" housecleaning. She sees to it that there are no dirt walks near the house and insists that mats and scrapers be used outside the doors and provides special places just inside where muddy rubbers and boots and coats may be left.

She trains the members of the household to keep their possessions in order and put things they use in place in good condition. She has a durable waterproof or linoleum covering for the kitchen floor, removable rugs and smooth finished floors in the rest of the house.

Just a Disease

Long-departed relatives in their huge gilt frames have been relegated to the attic and the faded spot on the wallpaper covered with a gay bit of tapestry. Useless, dust-catching bric-a-brac on the what-not has long since joined Grandpa's mustache cup in a dark corner of the kitchen cupboard. She has selected one good picture and built her room about it. Instead of the collection of gift vases and cut-glass that reposed on the buffet and mantel, she enjoys the simplicity of candlesticks and plain woodwork so easily dusted.

Housecleaning is a disease that strikes us with the first sunny days in April. It makes our home a tyrant and we wearily chant our theme song, "You can eat from my kitchen floor."

A yellow butterfly in the garden, a pink wild rose, wide-open windows and a view for miles; tall trees, homely flowers in brown sod, arbutus in the woods and the bluebird's call—nothing can lure us from our appointment with dust and dirt.

Some day we'll drag ourselves wearily away from housecleaning and life, leaving this inscription on our tombstone:

Here lies an old woman who always was tired;
She lived in a house where help was not hired.
Her last words on earth were: "Dear friends, I am going
To where there's no cooking, no washing nor sewing;
But everything there is exact to my wishes.
For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.
I'll be where loud anthems will always be ringing,
But having no voice I'll get rid of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now,
Don't mourn for me never.
I'm going to do nothing
For ever and ever."

E. K. Watson.

HAVE you a popular household convenience you would not want to be without?" Whether it is electrical or some homemade device, it has proved its worth to you. Won't you write us about it, stating your views on housecleaning, in a short letter? Five dollars will be paid for the best letter and one dollar for every other one published. This contest will close April 30th.

Address Household Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keep the Winter Bulbs

AFTER we have enjoyed the blooms from our winter flowers we want to care for them so they may live and bloom again. As soon as the flowers fade put the pots in a light cellar window and let them stay in the cellar and in the pots until fall. Then remove from the earth, clean off old roots and stems and plant in the ground just before the ground freezes. They should be planted five or six inches deep. As a rule they do not bloom the next spring but will the second year.

If you cut the bulb in half the long way you can see the bud there just ready to grow as soon as planted. It is said, although I have never tried it, that if two hyacinth bulbs are cut in half lengthwise and then the halves of the two bulbs put together and bound with tape and planted in the regular way, a bloom stalk will come of the two colors, half one color and half the other. It would be interesting to try it. Anna E. Sharpless.

The Household Round Table

By OUR READERS

A Gentle Hint

DO you ever have any trouble collecting class dues? Try this on your bulletin board and watch the result:

Dueserdo

Some pay their dues when due
Some when overdue,
Some never due,
When due you?

◆

Water-Lilies

SEEMS to belong to human nature to be always wanting something new. No time is this instinct keener or nearer the surface than when we hear the first bluebird sing. To the housewife it means new curtains, new rugs, new cooking utensils. To the young miss, pretty dresses or some other gaudy attire. To the farmer new and better stock or machinery. To the flower-lover—well, just about a thousand new things she wants.

This year why not let it be water-lilies? If you purchase a hardy variety, of which there are so many and such beauties, you may have them year after year. And, by the way, the goldfish which you've had in the house this winter would delight in spending the summer darting about among lilies in your tub or pool, feasting on the innumerable mosquito larvae, which would otherwise be making your evenings in the moonlight most miserable.

Lilies have a charm all their own and are so easy to grow. There are only three requirements—still water, sunshine, rich food and plenty of it. Each morning they give you a thrill that you can get from no other flower, sparkling with dew, they are a calm and serene sight.

They should be planted immediately and will bloom in about six weeks and continue until cut down by frost. The vessel in which they're planted may then be placed in a frost-proof cellar and forgotten until the following spring. The water in the pool or tub need never be changed, just fill it again as it evaporates.

A Flower Lover.

Crayon Marks on Walls

Please tell me how to remove wax crayon marks from wood work and walls without injuring the paint.
West Virginia. Mrs. B. J. N.

WITH a thin, sharp knife scrape off as much as possible. Dissolve the remaining marks with a small pad saturated with gasoline. Work lightly and very quickly. Use dry pads to mop away what dissolves. Have no open flame while at work as gasoline is exceedingly inflammable.

◆

Stuffed Carrots

Can you give me a good recipe for stuffed carrots? Mrs. C. L. A.
New Jersey.

FOUR carrots, one-third cup ground boiled ham, salt, one-fourth teaspoon celery salt, one cup cooked rice, one tablespoon butter, pepper, buttered bread crumbs.

Scrub the carrots and cook them until tender. Remove the skins, cut off the root end, and split the carrots in half lengthwise. Combine the other ingredients and mix thoroughly. Pile the stuffing on the carrot halves, sprinkle with the buttered crumbs, and brown in a moderate oven.

E. K. W.

◆

A New Fruit

Please tell us something about bread fruit and how it is used. Mrs. C. W.
Ohio.

THE breadfruit trees we saw in Honduras were about forty feet high and resembled big chestnut trees. Breadfruit is oval shaped, something like a melon. It is covered with short, hard projections. The skin is green and is marked in small hexagons. The stem should be cut and covered with salt and the fruit kept until it turns brown. The fruit has considerable amount of starch and a higher caloric value than the banana.

To prepare, put in the oven and bake. When cooked, open and season with butter, pepper and salt. Fresh breadfruit may be cut in slices and dried in the sun. E. K. W.

A Prize Menu

MANY and varied were the Sunday menus sent to this department. We had designs on this entire issue but somehow failed to convince the editors we needed all the pages. We must, therefore, keep within space limitations and print only the first of the six prize menus. The others will appear in subsequent issues.

Menu No. 1

Submitted by Mrs. A. Grant Hollibaugh, of Pennsylvania.

WHEN the beef is hanging in the meat-house, the following menu is among my best for Sunday noon meal. There are eight in our family and we all go to church.

Roast Beef
Yorkshire Pudding
Mashed Potatoes
Creamed Peas
Cole Slaw with Apple
Chili Sauce
White Cake
Canned Strawberries
Coffee
Milk

The meat is roasted on Saturday and put in the oven to reheat as soon as we come home. The cake is baked on Saturday; the potatoes and cabbage ready to cook before we go to church. The Yorkshire pudding is mixed and baked while the potatoes are cooking. For the remainder, I depend on my store of canned goods.

Yorkshire Pudding

Two eggs, lightly beaten, one cup of milk, one teaspoon salt, three teaspoons baking powder, two cups flour, three tablespoons melted shortening.

Combine eggs and milk, mix and sift dry ingredients and add. Beat in melted shortening last. Bake in gem pans and serve around roast.

Cole Slaw with Apples

Three cups shredded cabbage, one teaspoon salt, one tablespoon sugar, pepper.

Marinate with one-half cup mild vinegar. Just before serving, grate in one tart red apple (Spy or Baldwin) without paring and beat in a cup or less of sweet cream.

Other variations I like instead of apple are a cup of grated raw carrot or a cup of fresh shredded coconut.

◆

Prize Recipe

Pineapple Cream Pie

"THIS recipe is fine for Valentine refreshments and especially appropriate for a Washington birthday party," writes Miss Cora E. Moyer of Pennsylvania. But after we tried it we thought it was splendid for any occasion. What do you say?

One-half cup sugar, three level tablespoons flour, one level tablespoon corn starch, pinch salt. Add two beaten egg yolks; stir thoroughly; add one cup grated pineapple (canned), one cup boiling water, two tablespoons butter. Mix well. Cook in double-boiler or skillet until very thick. Remove from fire, beat in two egg whites (previously beaten stiff). When cold, fill baked pie crust, serve with whipped cream and maraschino cherries cut in half and a row put on each piece of pie lengthwise to point of pie. Cora E. Moyer.
Pennsylvania.

◆

TIMELY TIPS

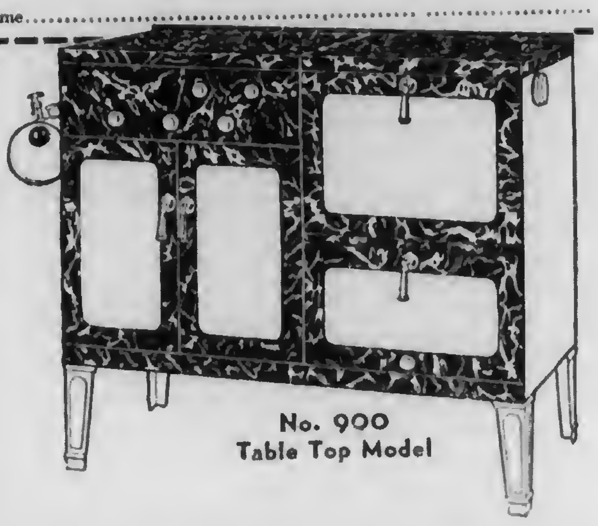
PERHAPS you may think that little Johnny does not know much about the family quarrel aired at the dinner table; but the fact that there is a quarrel can spoil his digestion.

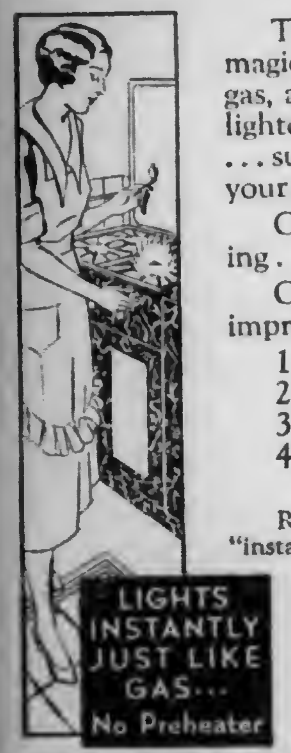
* * *

Rayon must be washed with care, because moisture weakens its fibers; white is yellowed, both by washing and by sunlight; cotton, the fashionable fabric this year has neither of these drawbacks.

* * *

Rubber bands wound around the ends of clothes hangers keep clothes from slipping sidewise.





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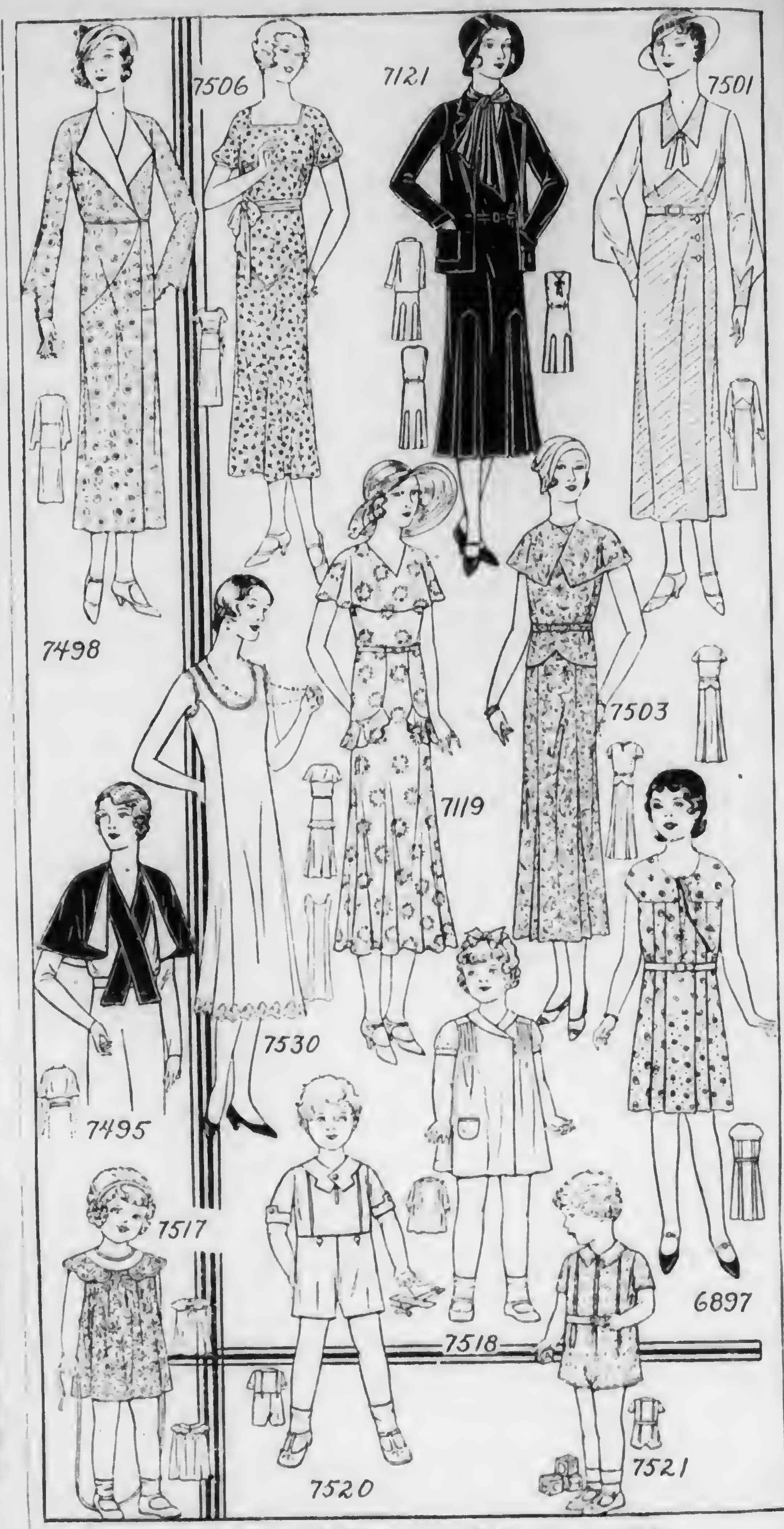

Make Them Yourself

No. 7498.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4⅛ yards of 39-inch material, with ½ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7506.—Misses' dress. Designed in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 3¾ yards of 35-inch material. The sash of ribbon requires 2¼ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7121.—Misses' two-piece "ensemble." Designed in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 5½ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7501.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 40 requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch printed or striped material, and 1⅜ yards of plain material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7495.—Ladies' shoulder wrap. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40, large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Size medium requires ⅞ yard of 54-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7530.—A new slip. Designed in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44, and extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. To make the garment in a medium size will require 2¾ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7119.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4⅛ yards of 39-inch material. Belt of contrasting material requires ¼ yard, cut crosswise. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7503.—Ladies' two-piece frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4⅞ yards of 39-inch material if made with capelet and without sleeves. With sleeves and without capelet it requires 4½ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 6897.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 1¾ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7517.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 2 requires 1⅜ yards of 39-inch material. The yoke in contrasting material requires 1-6 yard of 29-inch material. To finish with bias binding or piping requires 2⅜ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7520.—Boys' suit. Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 29-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7518.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1¾ yards of 32-inch material, if made with short sleeves. With long sleeves 1⅞ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7521.—Child's rompers. Designed in sizes, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 requires 1¼ yards of material 29 inches wide. For contrasting material 1-3 yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

What's New in Equipment

SUCH excellent results have been secured with paper mulch for garden and truck crops that the U. S. Department of Agriculture is experimenting with permanent mulches of concrete, iron, cinders, zinc, aluminum and other substances which cover the surface of the ground except for a small space where the plants grow.

* * *

A LIGHT bulb which destroys bacteria and can be placed in a refrigerator to retard food spoilage is a recent development. A "blue-light" tube is used which does not produce heat but kills bacteria, it is said.

* * *

A RECENT device for tuning up the old car is a little spray paint outfit for touching up fenders. The power to run it is supplied from air in the tires, since only a small amount of air pressure is needed.

* * *

VARIOUS attachments for corn planters add to their effectiveness and permit of doing two or three jobs at the same time. One is a special pea and bean attachment, another an attachment for dropping the fertilizer on each side of the row. Depth gauges for the furrow openers to plant each hill at exactly the same depth and various furrow opening devices to prevent washing down the rows are available also.

* * *

A NEW seven-foot attachment for the rotary hoe has been brought out. It should prove useful for reseeding meadows and pastures, as the teeth would stir up the soil and give the seed a chance to take root.

* * *

EXPERIMENTS at Iowa State College show that the use of glue in the construction of curved roof barns increases the strength of the rafters approximately three times.

* * *

A NEW type of insulating material for building consists of two sheets of steel with a heavy insulating board cemented between them. It is said to combine the heat, cold and sound insulating values of the board with the strength, fire safety, permanence and vermin-proofness of the steel. Can be cut, sawed, drilled and nailed on the job.

* * *

TO avoid loss from shattering, a new canvas type windrower has been invented for use in harvesting seed clover, alfalfa, buckwheat and other crops that are hard to handle without shattering.

* * *

A NEWLY developed solution of a road-building problem is a two by eight creosoted board laid on edge at the side of the road with the upper edge at the level of the surfacing material. It prevents the uneven and often dangerous wear and breaking of gravel and macadam roads at the edges. The board is backed by stakes.

* * *

A THIN coat of shellac both before and after screwing a nut on a bolt will prevent the bolt and nut rusting together and will also discourage the nut from working loose.

* * *

AN automatic chimney sweeper which works day and night is now made. As the wind swings the weather vane back and forth a ratchet wheel moves a light chain hanging down the chimney so as to brush the soot off the inside chimney surface.

* * *

SEED potato treatment cost is reduced to two cents a bushel and time cut from the old "two-hour" soaking so that one man can handle 300 to 400 bushels a day by a recent development, it is said

* * *

A SPIKE harrow which digs out the tracks of the tractor is a recent addition to cultivating equipment.

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Young People's Forum

Getting Acquainted with the Birds

By MAUDE WOOD HENRY

SPRING is bird nesting time. Bluebird, the first of the feathered train to return to us, is out site hunting before the later birds have arrived and so has first choice of locations. Goldfinch, the last of the nesters, awaits the perfection of thistledown with which to line her nest during July or August. Then the nesting season officially ends, although an occasional freakish bird, such as the least flycatcher, may be rearing her young in mid-September.

Now is the time for boys and girls to get acquainted with the birds that nest about them, for during April, May and June there is great activity among feathered architects and builders. The air is filled with the whirring of wings and busy hunting for materials. Bits of cotton, yarn, cloth, string and down are eagerly snatched by the nest weavers, who have a fancy for adorning their domiciles in various ways after the rough work is done. Many of them have a pronounced eye for the artistic, some, like the vireo liking birch bark trimmings or even snakeskins, a favorite ornament of the towhee. One bird's nest, completed in less than four days, was found when dissected to contain nearly 1,200 pieces of material, all deftly handled by a pair of tiny builders whose only tools were their beaks and feet.

The favorite ornament of the towhee's nest is a snakeskin.

Of course, during the nesting season birds' nests must not be disturbed, but they may be located and watched and after they are discarded they make an interesting study.

It is wise to begin right at home to study and photograph birds and their nests and families. Bluebirds, wrens, martins, phoebes, flickers, woodpeckers, grosbeaks, robins, orioles and sparrows are more get-at-able than the birds of the woods and fields. And, if you like, you can build houses for most of these birds and so insure them as neighbors. Bluebird prefers a real house to the less convenient old post hole, stump or tree cavity; and Jenny Wren, too, dearly loves a cottage of her own. You will be repaid by putting up houses for these birds, both dainty and lovely dooryard friends.

Blubirds are of great help to gardeners, orchardists and farmers since they destroy many insects before they get a chance to do much damage. Wrens are so partial to real homes that they will nest in a clothes-pin bag, old hat or coat pocket, a tin can or jar rather than in a tree. The purple martin also likes his own house which any boy can make—an apartment house, because martins are social birds and want their friends near to chat with. These are very enjoyable birds indeed and great fun to watch. Not only do they dip, glide, dart, soar and wheel about endlessly, but they are expert in capturing many insect nuisances on the wing.

Robin redbreast is apt to prefer a nest in the old apple tree, but, being an indifferent builder, does not refuse a little help at times, a shelter house, with open sides, being favored.

Phoebe is another bird that has succumbed to civilization. If you put up a shelf for her under the eaves, or if there is a handy corner of the porch roof or a beam in the barn she is apt to find it and forthwith become as domestic in her ways as Jenny Wren. This bird used to haunt rocky hillsides or caverns, building an exquisite nest of mosses and lichens. Now, in lieu of a homier location you may find her nesting beneath a bridge or trestle.

By May the bird nesting season is going full tilt, but you will have to fare afield to locate most of the nests. Meadowlarks, bobolinks, ovenbirds and other of the warblers, vireos, orioles and a host of others may be observed at this time. But you must slip up on them gently, for birds do hate prying eyes at brooding time. Eggs, of course, are not to be touched, for we need every bird that we have to police our gardens, trees and crops. If it were not for them we should be utterly destroyed in a few years by insect invaders.

STUDY THE BIRDS AND WIN A PRIZE

BIRDS may be studied from a book or in a museum, but the best way for any country girl or boy is to study living birds out of doors.

One dollar will be paid to the three boys or girls who send in the best story on:

"My Bird Field Study"

Early morning is the best time of day for such study. Find out where birds are feeding and remain there long enough to see the different kinds. It is a good idea to stand perfectly still and let the birds come close.

Some things to notice are size, colors, form, bill and tail; whether quiet and shy or noisy and tame; also where seen, on water, along shore, low bushes or high trees. And don't forget its song.

Write on one side of the paper and mail your letter to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Little Folks

Prize Winners

Christmas Poem

Marilyn McKim, Letha Welliven, Mabel Reed, Esther Bier, Bernice Mulhollan, Josephine Reeser, Dorothy Manger, Nona Spaeth, Dean Edwards, Camille Shaffer, Dorothy Bonham.

Join the Corner

Donald Snyder, Eleanor E. Mellott, Florence Bensinger, Brooks Bradley, Margaret J. Palsley, Donald Hock, Wayne Corey.

Poem on Winter

Gerald Fisher, Violet Clemens, Mary Frances Snyder, Betty Jean Evans, Wayne Norton, Udis Alman, Emma Nemeth, Alta Harman, Mae Lewis.

SOMETHING TO DO FOR LITTLE FOLKS

This week, while Big Brother and Sister are studying the birds, suppose we write a four-line poem about "Mr. Robin Redbreast." There will be ten surprise prizes.

Address your letter to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Redbird Farm **Baby Chicks** ..GUARANTEED TO LIVE..

100% FREE from B.W.D.

98% Livability Guaranteed on Chicks up to 3 weeks

Backed by 21 years of continuous trapnesting and pedigree-breeding.

This is a rare opportunity to secure the highest quality of specialty-bred chicks at amazingly low prices. Learn more about this 200-egg strain.

Write for FREE Catalog and Price List.

REDBIRD FARM, Route 15 Wrentham, Mass.

LOWEST PRICES EVER

RUSK'S CHICKS

Guaranteed to live 4 weeks, as per guarantee in our catalog.

DAY-OLD AND STARTED.

75,000 weekly. Prompt delivery, Blood-Tested, Brooder-Tested, State-Accredited. Order direct from this ad.

Grade A Prices	100 Chicks	500 Chicks	1000 Chicks
Wh., brn., bf. Leg., Anconas, Hy. Asst.	$5.75	$28.50	$55.00
Barred, white, buff rocks, White or S. L. Wyn. Buff or White Orp. S.C.R.I. Reds	6.75	33.50	65.00
S. C. White Min., J.B. Giants, Blk. Aust.	7.75	38.50	75.00
Rusk's J.W. Giants, Golden Bf. Minorcas	10.75	53.50	105.00
Assorted (Odds and Ends)	4.75	23.50	45.00

FOR PRICES on Rusk's Grade AA chicks add 2c per chick to Grade A prices—For Grade AAA add 5c per chick. For 2 weeks old chicks add 6c per chick to day old prices. For 3 weeks old add 10c per chick to day old prices. When less than 100 chicks are ordered add 1c per chick. TERMS—Cash in full with order, we prepay charges. $1.00 down, balance C.O.D. charges added. All Started-Chicks MUST be shipped by express. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Extra chicks included. Our 4 weeks guarantee to live applies to all except assorted and odds. ALL customers entered FREE in $2,000 prize contest. **Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 216 Windsor, Mo.**

BEES MAKE MONEY

Send for our free 16-page booklet "Bees for Pleasure and Profit." It gives full information on how to start keeping bees in your own back yard. Beekeeping is a profitable side line. Produce honey easily for table use and also to sell.

Name ....

Town .... State ....

Mail to THE A. I. ROOT CO., Box 213, Medina, Ohio

CHICK Prices Smashed Large Type Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Light and Heavy Mixed. Circular free. Our 12th year Hatching and Breeding.

Fair View Poultry Farm, R. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

When writing advertisers please mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912.

Of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, consolidated with Pennsylvania Stockman and Farmer, published bi-weekly at Pittsburgh, Pa., for April 1st, 1932.
County of Allegheny,
State of Pennsylvania, ss:

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Neff Laing, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of PENNSYLVANIA FARMER consolidated with Pennsylvania Stockman and Farmer, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Capper-Harman-Slocum, Inc., 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Editor, E. S. Bayard, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. Business Manager, Neff Laing, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

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NEFF LAING, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1932.

Faye E. Miller, Notary Public.
(My commission expires April 27, 1935.)

Poultry Problems

Hens Paralyzed

All fall and winter my hens and pullets have been dying off. They are nice and fat but just seem to lose the use of themselves like they are paralyzed.

I have been feeding laying mash, corn, wheat, buckwheat and oats, buttermilk and some lime in their drinking water. Mrs. O. J. Shroyer.

IF your birds lose the use of one leg or one wing, the ailment is probably poultry paralysis, which is incurable. Otherwise, the lameness may be due to intestinal worms. If you find such worms in the intestines, treat the flock with one of the worm remedies you see advertised in papers.

It sometimes happens that hens which are over fat become lame. If your birds are in this condition, particularly if they are not laying well, give a dose of Epsom salts in the water at the rate of one pound per 100 birds, and cut down somewhat the amount of grain fed, especially if you are giving a morning feed of grain. R. L. S.

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Pullets Are Dying

Last fall after we put our pullets in winter quarters they started to die one every few days. The flock looks perfectly healthy, but in a few days one will be droopy, thin in flesh and have a diarrhea and finally die.

Up until the recent snow storm they have been laying forty per cent. I am feeding wheat, corn and buckwheat, so I think whatever it is works on them slowly or they wouldn't lay that well on that ration. O. B.

IT would be a good plan to open one of the dead birds, slit the intestines and look for intestinal worms. If you find any such, treat the flock with one of the advertised remedies. Chronic cholera or tuberculosis might also cause your losses. If you could get your county agent to look at the birds, he would perhaps be able to tell you definitely what is the matter.

Probably your eggs would be all right to hatch from again, but it would be advisable to keep the young birds away from the old birds and to rear them on clean ground where your present flock has not been running. R. L. S.

◆

Electric Brooder

I would like your advice regarding the purchase of an electric brooder I have two brooders used only two seasons. They work very satisfactorily. I have a chance to sell them, but would get only about half the purchase price for them, which is about what an electric brooder costs.

Do electric brooders keep the room warm enough in very cold weather? What is the average life of an electric brooder? What are the operating expenses of a 300 size brooder? (2c per KWH.) George Dirlam.

I HAVE delayed answering your letter while trying to locate an installation of the electric brooder you ask about which I could visit for first-hand information, but have been unable to do so. However, from inquiries which I have made, I understand that this make of electric brooder is one of the best of its kind, and if manufacturers' directions are followed and the brooder is installed in a properly insulated building it will furnish sufficient heat for the chicks under the hover and that they will grow properly even if the house proper is cool. I believe also that at the current cost you name that it will prove economical.

There is one point to consider, however, and that is the problem of interruption of power. If your service is reliable, and you do not intend to brood chicks early, probably such interruption would not be serious; but if you intend to brood chicks during February and March when there is always the possibility that a severe storm may break down wires and poles, it would not be advisable to depend on electric brooders without some source of auxiliary heat which would prevent losses in such an emergency. R. L. S.

This Bird Got INGREDIENT "X"
Weighing a pound more and laying a month sooner than pullet on right. (Average of Pen 10—Purina Farm.)
This Bird Didn't Get INGREDIENT "X"
Weighing a pound less and laying a month later than pullet on left. (Average of Pen 4—Purina Farm.)
Ingredient X
PROPERLY BLENDED OR SYN-CRON-IZED PROTEINS

What Kind of Pullets Will Your Chicks Be?

BACK of your chicks may be the best breeding. Yet next fall they can be pullets either small in frame, under weight and still living off of you; or big framed, fully developed, laying and paying. Here on this page are birds typical of both types. They are of the same breeding and the same hatch—but what a difference at pullet age! Feeding made that difference. One got Ingredient "X" (properly blended or syn-cron-ized proteins). The other one didn't.

In this year of economy, cut short the unproductive period from egg to egg. See that your chicks get Ingredient "X" by starting them on Purina Chick Startena and growing them on Purina Chick Growena. Six years of experimenting at the Purina Laboratories and Purina Farm put Ingredient "X" in both of these feeds to give your chicks extra growth, extra feathering, and full development of the egg organs for early fall and all-winter laying.

Startena gets your chicks off to a flying start. Growena builds them big inward and outward. Your pullets will lay big eggs. They'll lay early and often at the time egg prices are highest!

PURINA MILLS
998 Checkerboard Square . . . St. Louis, Mo.

B-B FEED DOES A 46% BETTER JOB

TO make sure that he was using the most profitable starting and growing feed, Ed. Moore, of Syracuse, N. Y., divided 1400 chicks into two lots, feeding one lot on B-B All-Mash Daisy Starter and Growing Feed and the other on a higher priced feed.

Weights for the two lots during a test period of 8 weeks tell a convincing story of the productiveness and economy of B-B Daisy. Here is the record:

	Average weight of chicks fed on B-B	Average weight of chicks on other feed
At 2 weeks . . .	5 oz.	4 oz.
At 3 weeks . . .	8 oz.	7 oz.
At 4 weeks . . .	12 oz.	10 oz.
At 5 weeks . . .	16 oz.	15 oz.
At 6 weeks . . .	22 oz.	19 oz.
At 7 weeks . . .	28 oz.	24 oz.
At 8 weeks . . .	35 oz.	27 oz.

So at 8 weeks, the chicks raised on B-B averaged 30% heavier. But the cost of B-B feed was 26% less than the competitive feed, making a *46% better job* done by B-B All-Mash Daisy Starter and Growing Feed—a remarkable record.

Your dealer offers you B-B Daisy

Feed with a guarantee of—
Heavier Birds
More Uniform Growth
Better Developed Frames
Greater Body Capacity
Fewer Deformed Birds
Fewer Runts

If you don't get these results, return the empty bags with your figures to your dealer and he will return your money. Why not try B-B Feed on this money back basis? Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

AND FOR SPRING POULTS—
B-B TURKEY STARTING AND GROWING FEED

MODERN Ohio Accredited CHICKS

Prices lower than ever before. Seven years consistent culling for type. Color and Egg Production. 100% live arrival guaranteed.

	100	500	1,000
S.C. White & Br. Leghorns	$8.00	$38.00	$75.00
Brd. & Wh. Rocks; R.C. & S.C. Reds; Wh. Wyand.; Buff Orpingtons; R.I. Whites ..	10.00	48.00	95.00
Special Matings White Leghorns, headed by pedigreed males ...	10.00	48.00	95.00
Mixed, light breeds 6½c			

Heavies 8c each.

MODERN HATCHERY, Box O, Mt. Blanchard, O.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Stock.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
English Barron Str. S.C.W. Leg.	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	8.00	37.50	70.00

Light Mixed .. $5.00-100. Heavy Mixed .. $6.00-100. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns	$6	$27.50	$50
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	6	27.50	50
Barred Rocks	7	32.50	60

Light Mixed, $5.00-100; Heavy Mixed, $6.00-100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Breed for size and egg production. Free catalog.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box P, Cocolamus, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns..	$6.00	$27.00	$50
Barred Rocks	7.00	32.00	60
S. C. Reds	7.00	32.00	60
Heavy Mixed	6.00	27.50	50
Light Mixed	4.50	72.50	45

Cash or C. O. D. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Write for free circular
C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAlisterville, Penna.

Richfield Hatchery's Quality Chicks 100% Del. Guar. Free Literature.

S. C. W. Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barron & Tancred Str. ..	$2.00	$3.50	$6.00	$28.00	$55
Barred Rocks & Reds ...	2.25	3.75	7.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00	28.00	55
Light Mixed	2.00	3.00	5.00	25.00	50

Hatched from healthy stock, bred for egg production.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 35, Richfield, Pa.

SHADEL'S Quality CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns	100	500	1,000
Tancred and Barron Strain	$5.50	$26.00	50.00
Barred Rocks and Reds	6.50	31.00	60.00
Heavy Mixed	5.50	26.00	50.00
Light Mixed	5.00	23.00	45.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.D.5, McAlisterville, Pa

QUALITY CHICKS AT LOW PRICES

Postpaid in lots of	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$27.50	$50.00
Special Leghorns Wyckoff	7.00	32.50	60.00
Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60.00

Light Mixed, $5-100; Heavy Mixed $6-100.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Blood Tested Chicks

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barred Rocks (Aristocrats)	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$57	$110
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens)....	3.50	6.50	12.00	57	110
S.C.W. Leghorns (T.Bar.)	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90

Above chicks are tested 5 years from flocks that average 200 eggs per bird annually. Best money can buy.

—HIGH GRADE UTILITY MATINGS BELOW—

Tancred or Wyckoff	25	50	100	500	1,000
Str. S.C.W. Leghorns ...	$2.50	$4.50	$8.00	$37	$70
Bar. Rocks (Thompson) ..	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens) ..	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90
Heavy Mixed Breeds	2.50	4.50	8.00	37	70

From 2 & 3 year old breeders. Customers report raising 100% of our chicks and shell out eggs like machine guns. 100% arrival postpaid. Coal Brooder stoves cheap. Catalog FREE. Write at once.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-F, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

Outlet Always For LIVE POULTRY

Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Est. 1883

WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holliday Calendar and instructions. Box F-2
KRAKAUR POULTRY Co. West Washington Market New York City

PINECREST CHICKS

	100	500	1,000
White Leghorns, Barron Strain	$5.50	$27.00	$50
Barred Rocks	6.50	32.00	60
R. I. Reds	6.50	32.00	60
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.00	50

Cash or C.O.D. Order now.
PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

JUNIATA QUALITY CHICKS
FROM LARGE TYPE HOLLYWOOD STRAIN BREEDERS. DEPRESSION PRICES, LOWEST EVER QUOTED, $70-1,000
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 6, Richfield, Pa.

OSSEGE CHICKS • GUARANTEED LIVABILITY
Get the money-making facts on the world's finest egg-bred baby chicks with 14-day guaranteed livability. Also get full details of $500.00 cash prize contest. Free to anyone.
SEND TODAY FOR FREE CATALOG IN COLORS
J. W. OSSEGE HATCHERY Box M, OTTAWA, OHIO

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS
White Wyandottes, $9-100; White Rocks, Bar. Rocks & Buff Orps., $8-100; Heavy Mixed, $7-100. Discount on 500 & 1,000 lots. Prepaid 100% live delivery guarant'd.
JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

SATISFACTORY CHICKS
NEW PRICES—Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes $8.00 per 100. Leghorns and Anconas $8.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed $7.00. Light Mixed $6.00. Free Catalog in colors. The New Washington Hatchery Co., Box H, New Washington, Ohio

Read the advertisements for devices which will help you with the household chores that you dislike most.

Blue Combs

Could you advise me what to do for chickens that eat and lay, but their combs become blue and in two days they die? Mrs. M. Dressler.

THE cause of blue comb in adult fowls may be attributed to any number of diseases which affect poultry. Often fowls affected with intestinal parasites, coccidiosis, digestive disorders and apoplexy exhibit a blue comb previous to death.

The first thing for you to determine is the identification of the disease in your flock. I would suggest that you send some specimens by express prepaid to the Bureau of Animal Industry Laboratory, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for diagnosis. This work will be performed free of charge. If you will write us again after you have received a report from the Bureau of Animal Industry, we shall be glad to write you further. H. C. K.

National Egg Week

FOR the seventh consecutive year the United States will pay homage to the American hen and celebrate the development of our great poultry industry, May first to seventh this year. "National Egg Week" has come to be a great national institution, paying tribute to our billion and a quarter dollar poultry industry and commending eggs, the product of the hen, to our great American consuming public as one of the most complete and valuable foods available to the human race.

An essay contest on the food value of eggs will also be sponsored by the National Poultry Council in connection with Egg Week. The contest consists of the selection of an appropriate slogan of not over ten words and a descriptive essay of not over 200 words, setting forth in detail the meaning and intent of the slogan. The slogan is to tell of food value of eggs and their place in the human diet.

Anybody is elegible to this contest, prizes of which total $200 and range from $50 for the first prize, $40 for second, $30 for third, etc., and down to ten $5 prizes. All slogans and accompanying essays should be sent to the National Egg Week slogan and essay contest committee, care of the extension department of your state agricultural college or state university.

Big Eggs

IN a recent issue of the Pennsylvania Farmer I read about W. L. S. K. of West Virginia finding an egg that measured six inches in circumference roundwise and eight inches in circumference lengthwise. On Easter morning I found in our pen of White Leghorns an egg that measured 6 3-16 inches in circumference roundwise and 8⅛ inches in circumference lengthwise. Leona Rhine.

Indiana county, Pa.

* * *

I SAW in your paper reports of large eggs. A few days ago one of our White Leghorns laid an egg measuring 8¼ by 6¾ inches. I wonder if any one can beat it.

Mrs. Fred Lachman.

Allegheny county, Pa.

* * *

I HAVE been reading in your paper about big eggs and have one larger than any I have seen printed in it. The egg I have is 6⅞ inches the small way and 8½ inches the large way. R. H. M.

Randolph county, W. Va.

* * *

ON Sunday, April 3rd, 1932, from a Rhode Island Red hen we got an egg 7⅛ inches in circumference roundwise and 9¼ inches in circumference lengthwise. The weight of this egg was five ounces.

Wanting to keep the shell of this egg, I opened each end with a needle, to blow out the yolk. To my surprise there was a natural-size hen's egg inside of the large one.

Ward M. Lillie.

Wayne county, Pa.

Wonderful Success
In Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."—Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Danger of Infection Among Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of contaminated drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbour germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes contaminated and may spread disease through your entire flock and can cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose your chicks. Take the "stitch in time that saves nine." Remember, that in every hatch there is the danger of some infected chicks. Don't let these few infect your entire flock. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water for the first two weeks and you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. These letters prove it:

Never Lost One After First Dose

Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw writes: "I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 502, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko Tablets for use in the drinking water of baby chicks. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this Company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will stop your losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a package of Walko Tablets (or $1.00 for extra large box)—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You'll find you won't lose one chick where you lost dozens before. It's a positive fact. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. One of the oldest and strongest banks in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY CO., Dept. 502, Waterloo, Iowa

Wene Chicks
Leghorns, Rocks
Reds, Wyandottes
CROSS-BREEDS: Wyan-Rocks
Bram Rocks, Rhodi-Rocks

OVER 40,000 STATE BLOOD-TESTED BREEDERS
SELECT MATINGS, BLOOD-TESTED
Wh. Leghorns (24 oz. eggs), Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds, Wyan-Rock Cross
100 for $11.50; 400 for $41.00; 1,000 for $105.
Special Matings, Blood Tested. [illegible] Certified Class Hens mated to 200-250 egg R. O. P. cockerels [illegible] chick higher than above.
Super Matings, Blood Tested. [illegible] Certified Class Hens mated to 250 and over R. O. P. cockerels [illegible] higher than Select Matings.
Send check or money order; we'll ship prepaid, safe arrival guaranteed.
Write for complete Price List and FREE Catalog.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Dept. B, Vineland, New Jersey

BAR. WH. LEGHORNS,	$8.50-100
BARRED ROCKS . .	9.50-100
WHITE ROCKS . .	10.50-100

[illegible] Order now. Catalog
WEIK'S POULTRY FARM, Box C, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Officially Blood-Tested CHICKS
Pennsylvania State Supervised
Years of specializing and breeding
S. C. W. LEGHORNS
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS
Moderate Prices. Write for circular.
BACHELIER BROS. POULTRY FARM
Box 2, GRAMPIAN, PA.

FAIRPORT CHICKS
Fairport "Profit Standard" Chicks. South-hatched weekly. Sturdy, vigorous, rapid growers. World's best strains. Tancred! Ferris! Fishel! Sheppard! Park's D.M'cle. Why take chances with ordinary chicks, when you can get these famous breeds at same price or even less? We ship C.O.D., guarantee 100% safe, live delivery of big, stout, healthy chicks. Write for full colored Catalog and Economy Prices
FAIRPORT QUALITY
Fairport Poultry Farm and Hatchery, R. D. 48, Fairport, N. Y.

NABOB EGG-A-DAA STRAINS 2,900,000 Chicks - Annually -
40 Breeds, bred by specialists. Greatest BIG egg laying strains. Pedigree bred. Tested, disease free. Guaranteed to live 14 days. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. A hatch every week all year. EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS LOWEST EVER PRICED. GET OUR GREAT $1,000 PRIZE OFFER. Also, DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS and GOSLINGS. EGGS FOR HATCHING and MATURE BREEDERS. If you want the BEST in your community, try Nabob's. Cat'l'g free.
NABOB POULTRY FARMS, Box 49, Gambier, Ohio

PARKS' Bred to Lay BARRED ROCKS
EGGS and CHICKS 40% Below 1929 Prices
America's Oldest and Greatest Laying strain of Rocks. Carefully Selected, Trapnested and Pedigreed for EGGS since 1889
Greatest Contest Winners - - - - - - - World Record Layers
DON'T buy until you have read Park's Catalog. It's FREE.
J. W. PARKS & SONS, Box 6, Altoona, Pa.

CHICKS 4½c and up.
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $5.50 per 100. Rocks and Reds, $7.50 per 100. Wyandottes, $7.50; Broilers, $1.50 per 100. Add 1c in lots less than 100. 21 page catalog free. 23 years in business. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

REDUCED • Superior Quality *PRICES* . . ON BRED CHICKS
From High Record Flocks.
Barron White Leghorns 7c, Barred and White Rocks, Reds, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 8c. Light assorted 6c. Heavy assorted 7c. Chicks sent C.O.D. $1.00 books your order. Live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog.
THE LANTZ HATCHERY, Tiffin, Ohio

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
S.C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$3.75	$7.00	$33.50	$65
Anconas & Bl. Leghorns	2.00	4.00	7.50	36.00	70
Brd. & Wh. Ply. Rocks	2.25	4.75	8.00	38.50	75
Bf. Rocks & R.I. Reds ..	2.25	4.50	8.50	41.25	80
R.C. Wh. Wyandottes ..	2.25	4.50	8.50	41.25	80
Black Giants (Jerseys)	3.25	6.25	12.00		
Heavy mixed broilers ...	2.00	3.75	7.00	33.50	65
Light mixed broilers ..	1.75	3.25	6.00	28.75	55

Satisfaction and full count guaranteed.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box P, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Quality Chicks
33,000 WEEKLY ELECTRICALLY HATCHED.

	100	500	1,000
White Leghorns	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00
Buff, White or Barred Rocks .	8.00	37.50	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	37.50	70.00
Rhode Island Reds	8.00	37.50	70.00
White Wyandottes	8.00	37.50	70.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	32.50	60.00

PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

KLINE'S Big Type Chicks are Profit-Makers 10,000 Chicks Weekly

Barred Rocks	$7.00-100
Light Brahmas	10.00-100
Black Giants	10.00-100
White Giants	12.00-100
Mixed or My Choice .	6.00-100

Guarant'd quality. Shipped C.O.D. Folder FREE. S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks
Day-old chicks, $7-100; $70-1,000; 2 & 3-week-old chicks, $10-100; 8 & 10 week old pullets 50c each. All chicks from 2 & 3-year-old hens.
HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN FARM, RICHFIELD, PA. Box 36

STRICKLER'S LARGE ENGLISH S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Money making, prolific layers at money-saving prices. Pedigreed quality matings. Electric hatched. Extra Quality Baby Chicks. Free Catalog.
LEONARD F. STRICKLER, Box 55, Sheridan, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS from free range, heavy laying breeders. Barred Rocks, 100-$7; S. C. W. Leghorns, 100-$6; Heavy Mixed, 100-$6; Mixed, 100-$5. Special prices on larger lots. Free Circular. 100% delivery. LINCOLN HATCHERY, B. N. Lauver, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS

Bar. S.C. Wh. Leg.	4.50 per 100
S.C. Barred Rocks	6.00 per 100
S. C. Reds	6.00 per 100

Mixed $3.00 per 100. All good chicks.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Clyd Nemond, Prop., Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

—WHITE WYANDOTTE—BABY CHICKS—
32nd Year Winners New York & Ohio State Fairs. Large Type. Heavy Layers Large Eggs. Prices Reasonable. Illus. Catalogue free.
Sherman Bowden & Son. Box1950. Mansfield, O.

Greater Value at . . . LOWER PRICES on Sieb's Oversize Chicks
You can't buy better chicks no matter what you pay. Our Chicks from Purebred Hogan Tested Flocks of the World's Finest Bloodlines. They will bring you an income when everything else fails on the farm. They're bred and cultured to grow larger, mature quicker and produce 200 eggs or more per hen. You need the extra dollars the additional eggs and pounds of meat will bring. Make every cent count by raising Sieb's OVERSIZE CHICKS. We have one grade only, THE BEST. 100% live delivery prepaid, guaranteed. Catalog FREE. Sieb Chicks qualified to win in this year's Chick Growing Contest.

ONE QUALITY ONLY THE BEST! That's why they Grow larger, mature quicker, lay better. We guarantee to ship you only the finest quality—we breed nothing else.

ORDER NOW FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

Prices Prepaid	25	50	100	500	1,000
White, Buff and Brown Leghorns Anconas, Heavy Assorted	$1.63	$3.00	$5.50	$26.25	$50.00
Barred, White, Buff Rocks, S.C. Reds, White Wyandottes White and Buff Orpingtons	1.88	3.50	6.50	31.25	60.00
R.C. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds White, Black Minorcas	2.13	4.00	7.50	36.25	70.00
Heavy and Light Assorted	1.38	2.50	4.50	21.25	40.00
Light Assorted	1.13	2.00	3.50	16.25	30.00

Members Int'l. & Ill. Baby Chick Assns.
SIEB'S HATCHERY Box 102-A Lincoln, Illinois

GUARANTEED LIVABILITY — Send for Beautiful Catalog in colors showing **"Wolf-Certified" Baby Chicks** — LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED
The lowest prices ever quoted on "Wolf-Certified" Chicks. All pure bred flocks, finest blood strains, big egg producers and fast growers. Lots of vigor and guaranteed to live 14 days on our Utility and Quality grades only. Replace in 7 days at one-half the regular price, next 7 days at three-fourths the regular price. Order from this Ad and $1.00 books your order. We ship C. O. D. for the balance.

	Wolf's "A" Standard Utility Grade 50	100	500	1000	Wolf's "AA" Certified Utility Grade 50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$3.50	$6.75	$33.50	$65.00	$4.50	$8.00	$39.00	$77.00
Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks S.C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	4.00	7.75	38.50	75.00	5.50	10.00	49.00	97.00
Jersey Black Giants	6.25	12.00	58.00	114.00	7.25	14.00	67.50	130.00

For less than 50 add one cent. Wolf's "A" Standard Utility grade assorted heavy breeds $7.00 per 100, assorted light breeds $6.00 per 100.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS Box 4, GIBSONBURG, OHIO

Attention Chick Buyers
FULL BLOODED "AMERICAN" QUALITY CHICKS
are BIG CHICKS—HEAVY CHICKS—HARDY CHICKS—Dependable Chicks. They have Every Breeder Tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea—They Are Breeder rigidly culled and mated to Superlative Males.
At Ulster County Fair, New York State, they won two firsts and a second. At the New York State Fair they won one first and one second, writes one customer from Accord, N. Y. Write today for our catalog and low price list. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
AMERICAN CHICKERIES. BOX 218, GRAMPIAN, PA.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS
BIG HATCHES MARCH 8-15-22-29 APRIL 5-12-19-26. EXTRA FULL COUNT. Can ship C. O. D
Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

	Per 50	100	500	1,000
Large Barron Eng. S.C.Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each).	$4.00	$7.70	$38.00	$75
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks. Extra choice for broilers	5.00	9.50	45.00	88
Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	6.50	12.00	57.00	110

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS. Box F. SHERIDAN, PA.

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS
Prices on Quality 'A' Grade

	50	100	500
Wh., Br. & Buff Leghorns, Anc. ..	$5.50	$10.00	$37.00
Brd., White & Buff [illegible]	6.50	12.00	47.00
Wh. Wyandottes, [illegible]	6.50	12.00	47.00
R.I. Reds, [illegible]	7.00	13.00	51.00
Jersey Blk. Giants, Light Brahmas	9.00	17.00	67.00

Mixed [illegible]. All Heavy Mixed [illegible] per 100; Pekin Ducklings, [illegible] per 100. We ship C.O.D. Blood Tested, satisfaction guaranteed. All Chicks highest quality. Order from this ad. Four color catalog free. Golden Rule Hatchery, Box221, Bucyrus, Ohio

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected Stock, to be delivered the week of April [illegible] per 100, [illegible] per 500, [illegible] per 1,000. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books order. Order from this Ad or write for cat.
Robert L. Clauser, Box P, Kleinfeltersville, Pa

Best Quality CHICKS

From 2 & 3-yr.-old Breeders.	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$6.00	$27.00	$50
S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns	6.50	30.00	58
S.C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60
Light Mixed	4.50	22.50	45
Heavy Mixed	6.00	27.50	50

100% live delivery postpaid. Order direct from adv. or write for free circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa

SHIRK'S QUALITY CHICKS

Hollywood Strain	100	500	1,000
S.C. White Leghorns	$5.50	$25.00	$48.00
Tom Str. S.C. Wh. Leghorns	5.50	25.00	48.00
S.C. Barred Rocks	6.75	31.25	57.50

Heavy Mix $5.50. Light Mix $4.25. 100% live delivery guaranteed P.P. Write for free circular
H. C. SHIRK. Box P. McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS from our two and three-year-old special Hollywood White Leghorn hens. Vigorous, large, heavy laying; 1,200 hens. No bird culled. Selected for size and egg type. Also select White and Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds. Satisfied customers our aim. Quality Chicks extra count at reduced prices. Write to
SHANAMAN'S POULTRY FARM. Richland, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS
Large type Hollywood Strain S.C.W. Leghorns layers of large chalk white eggs. Free catalog.
$8 per 100, $37.50 per 500, $70 per 1,000
C. M. Shellenberger Poul. Farm. Box 5, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS Cash or C. O. D.

	100	500	1,000
Tanc. & Bar. Str. S. C. W. Leghorns	$6	$25	$50
Bar. and White Rocks and Reds	7	32	60

Heavy Mix. $6. Light Mix. $5. Postpaid. Order direct
JACOB NIEMOND'S SONS, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS
Now 7c each; Heavy Mixed 6c each. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING. R. 2. McCLURE, PA.

ROCKS and REDS
Every bird individually inspected, banded and blood tested [illegible]. Chicks guaranteed. Catalog L. L. LOGAN, London Grove, Pa.

Buy C.M.L. Chicks
AT SAVINGS Strong, Healthy Chicks from money-making breeders BARRON S. C. W., BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES and S. C. R. I. REDS. 16 years' experience breeding Leghorns. Special prices on early orders.
C.M.LONGENECKER Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

20TH CENTURY CHICKS
CHICKS, 6c AND UP
For 2c per chick extra we will supply 20th Century Mated Chicks with 14 days Livability Guarantee

	100	500	1,000
Wh. Leghorns, Anconas, H. Mixed	$7.00	$32.50	$65.00
Wh. and Bd. Rocks, Reds	9.00	42.50	85.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orps	9.00	42.50	85.00
W. P. Ducklings	17.00	82.50	160.00

20th Century Hatchery, Box Y, New Washington, Ohio

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English and Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Barred P. Rocks or White Rocks..	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	4.00	7.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00

500 lots $2.50 less; 1,000 lots $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
Green Forest Poultry Farm. Box 7. Richfield, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Leghs.	$6.00	$27.00	$50.00
Barron Str. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	6.50	30.00	55.00
Barred Rox or R. I. Reds ..	7.00	32.60	60.00

Light Mixed, $4.50-100; Heavy Mixed, $5.50-100. 100% live delivery. P.P. Write for new circular giving full details on all breeds. Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. LEISTER, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

40,000 CHICKS WEEKLY
Hatched from high quality breeders at prices that will surprise you. Free catalog.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, DEPT. F, GREENCASTLE, PA.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS

Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	$7.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed	6.00 per 100

Low prices on started chicks. Cash or C. O. D. Prepaid 100% live arrival.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 1, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. Large Eng. White Leghorns, $6.00 100, $27.50 500, $50.00 1,000. Barred Rocks, $7.00 100; $32.50 500; $60.00 1,000. Mixed $5.00 100. Heavy $6.00 100. Order Direct from ad. or Catalog Free. 100% Guaranteed.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box 1, McAlisterville, Pa.

LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
LONG'S 2 & 3 year old breeders used to produce our big healthy full of vitality chicks. Write for information, details & low price for chicks. TURKEY RIDGE POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Millerstown, Pa.

PURE BRED CHICKS

Barred Rocks	$7-100
R. I. Reds	$7-100
Mixed	$6-100

Wh. Legh. $6.00, 100% live del. guar. Cash or C.O.D.
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box P, McClure, Pa

LINESVILLE CHICKS
5½c Lower Prices 5½c
Eggs are hatching better now, and some are cheaper. We are passing the savings on to chick buyers. Utility Leghorns 7c—500 for $32.50. SPECIAL GRADE LEGHORNS 10c—500 for $47.50. Light Broilers 5½c. Any Heavy breed, Utility Grade 8c—500 for $37.50. SPECIAL GRADE 11c—500 for $52.50. Heavy Broilers 7½c.
Started Chicks 2c per week above day-old prices. Leghorn Pullets 4 weeks old 28c; any breed 6 weeks old 35c; 8 weeks 44c—Cockerels 4 to 6 weeks old 5c to 10c.
Send for FREE catalog and additional information.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY Box 45. Linesville, Pa.
BLOOD TESTED

BABY CHICKS
From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks

Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$4.00	$7.00	$32.50	$60
S. C. Brown Leghorns	4.00	7.00	32.50	60
S. C. Rocks and Reds	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
White Wyandottes	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	4.50	8.00	37.50	70
Assorted Light Breeds	3.00	5.00	25.00	45
Assorted Heavy Breeds	4.00	7.00	35.00	65

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.	Per 100
S. C. White Leghorns—Wyckoff Strain	$7.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns—Everlay Strain	7.00
Barred Rocks and R. I. Reds	8.00
Assorted Light Breeds	6.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	7.00

½c per chick less in 500 lots. 1c less per chick in 1,000 lots. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Circular FREE.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop., Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

Save MONEY
Buy Bucyrus Chicks EARLY — WATCH ME GROW
By buying our quality Chicks from Healthy Pure Bred, High Egg Record Parent Stock. Write for our new LOW PRICES today. 11 years reliable service and skilled breeding.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO., Box 415, Bucyrus, Ohio

KEYSTONE VITALITY CHICKS Leaders Since 1910. Healthy, Strong and Vigorous from culled flocks. Cash or C.O.D. Tancred, Barron Strain S.C. White Leghorns, 8c each; $70.00 per 1,000. S.C. Brown Leghorns, Everlay Strains, 8c each. Barred Rocks, Holterman Strain, 10c each; $90.00 per 1,000; S.C. Reds, 11c; S.C. Black Minorcas, 12c. Mixed Chicks, 7c each; $60.00 per 1,000. Prepaid by Parcel Post. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.
THE KEYSTONE HATCHERY,
(The old reliable plant.) Richfield, Pa.

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS
Our 12th year. Buy the best at the lowest prices.

	100
Barred Rocks	$7.00
R. I. Reds	7.00
S. C. White Leghorns	6.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	6.00
Light & Heavy Mixed	6.00

Also started chicks.
Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Box P, LIVERPOOL, PA.

Maple Lawn Chicks – For Quality & Profit

100% live delivery.	100	500	1,000
White Leghorns	$6.00	$27.50	$50.00
White Plymouth Rocks..	7.50	35.00	65.00
White Wyandottes	7.50	35.00	65.00
Owen Str. R.I. Reds ..	7.50	35.00	65.00
Park's Bar. Rocks (Per. 2D12).....	7.50	35.00	65.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	7.50	35.00	65.00
Heavy Mixed Chicks.........	6.00	27.50	50.00
Light Mixed Chicks	5.00	24.00	46.00

Write for special prices on 5 and 10 thousand lots.
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D!
From Selected and Blood-Tested Flocks

Prices on—25		50	100
S.C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$6.50
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds ...	2.25	4.00	7.50
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes	2.25	4.00	7.50
Mixed Chicks	1.75	3.00	5.50

Write for prices if interested in 3-week old chicks
NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY,
Box 608, Bellefonte, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS Will Ship C.O.D.
PRICES SMASHED FOR 1932
Tanc. Str. S.C. White Leghorns, $6-100; $27.50-500, $50-1,000. Parks Str. Br. Rocks [illegible] & S.C. Reds, $7.50-100, $35-500, $65-1,000; Heavy Mix, $6-100, $27.50-500; $50-1,000. Light Mix, $5-100; $21-500, $40-1,000. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery, P.P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for cir.
F. J. EHRENZELLER, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY This Is My 11th Year Exp. **CHIX**

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
Barred Rox	$2.50	$1.25	$8.00
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	2.00	3.25	6.00
Heavy Mixed	2.25	3.25	7.00
Light Mixed	2.00	3.25	6.00

On 500 lots ½c less. Guaranteed full count. These chicks are from free range flocks. Postage paid
FRANK NACE, Box P, COCOLAMUS, PA.

"TREXLAYERS" PAY!
SEND FOR PRICES
Big Leghorns, big eggs, big profits. Order Trexler chicks. Produced under Penna. State Sup.
TREXLER FARM, Box 16, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks
Barred or White Rocks, $8.00 100. White Wyandottes, $9.00 100. White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, $7.00 100. We ship [illegible]. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHICKS
Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest Layers and Payers. Circular free.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box F, Pittstown, N. J.

CHICKS From Free Range Breeding Stock
Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, 8c each; 1,000, $75.00 prepaid
Scarborough Hatchery, Milford, Delaware

DITCHING MAKES DOLLARS
of meandering streams

Crooked, winding streams—clogged creeks and ditches are wasteful and unnecessary. Why let them continue to ruin your fields? Why permit them to *keep* you in the mud?

With Atlas methods and Atlas Farmex, *ditching makes dollars of these meandering streams*—giving you the control that frees your time and mind and gives you greater leisure and more joy in living.

ATLAS
FARMEX
DITCHING

at little cost, with little effort, gives you clean ditches—dry fields. Atlas methods mean more time for enjoyment—opportunities for those occasional vacations that will mean so much to you and to your family.

Send now for the booklet, "Ditching with Farmex." Learn to liberate your time without griefs and troubles. *And, no matter what your previous experience has been, try a case of Farmex.*

DITCHING WITH ATLAS FARMEX EXPLOSIVES

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, Wilmington, Delaware

Please send Farmex Booklets Checked:
☐ Stumping with Farmex
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Mid-April Garden Gossip

By GILBERT S. WATTS

WITH field planting and garden making competing for the precious hours when the soil is first in condition to work I am reminded of the male correspondent who desired "some good arguments on the negative side of the proposition, Resolved that the man should work the garden."

Without taking sides on that we can agree that this is a year when our every effort must be made to accomplish as much as possible. It is hard to think of good reasons why a garden should be spaded when horses are available; although it may be necessary to make a wider gate or remove a panel of fence to get them into the lot. After the plowing and harrowing have been well done one time over with a light plank or board drag will leave a surface comparable to that secured by raking. Now the hand work may begin.

A Good Start

A row of sturdy, hardy cabbage plants is a good starter. They make a fine showing from the beginning. Have you noticed that they will withstand the whipping around of violent winds and the extremes of frosty nights much more readily if the soil is drawn well up around the stems when transplanting? Both support and protection are afforded, factors that are of equal importance with tomatoes, eggplants and peppers.

In planting the smaller seeds, as carrots and lettuce, it may be well to keep in mind that heavy downpours of rain may occur before the tiny shoots are above ground. Poor stands are commonly caused by the crust that forms when bright weather follows. Damage is likely to be less serious if the soil is not pulverized exceedingly fine and if the rows are made and covered in such a manner that the surfaces immediately over the seeds are elevated slightly above the surrounding areas. If depressed water will collect and the soil will puddle unless sandy.

If the garden soil is rather dry better starts with most seeds and plants will be secured if it is worked down quite firm before planting. The many seeds such as lettuce, carrots, beets, parsnips, turnips and others that can be covered only a quarter of an inch or so deep certainly cannot be expected to make good stands unless capillary rise of water is restored either by rains or thorough preparation. This is a good point to remember later in the season. I remember once we broke our old pulverizer-roller when more than half of a fall spinach patch had been prepared. We finished without it, planted the seed and waited in vain for rain. A heavy crop of spinach was cut from the pulverized, firm part of the piece in November. The scattered plants on the remainder only reached marketable size the next spring.

Tomato Plants

How do the tomato plants look? It will pay well to have them large, thrifty and in a vigorous condition at the time of setting in the field. Overly hardened plants of any kind are not likely to start so promptly into rapid growth. Most seasoned gardeners would rather have ten big, strong, well-rooted but not weak and overgrown tomato plants than the twenty or thirty weaker and smaller plants that could have been grown in the same amount of space.

A week or ten days before transplanting into the field some growers cut one way between the rows of plants with a knife and in a couple of days cut again in the opposite direction. As a result they are sure to have a mass of active roots in the ball of soil that sticks with each plant when transplanting.

But anyway, whether the man or the woman or both work the garden it's a lot more fun if a good old beast that has a care where it sets its foot works there, too.

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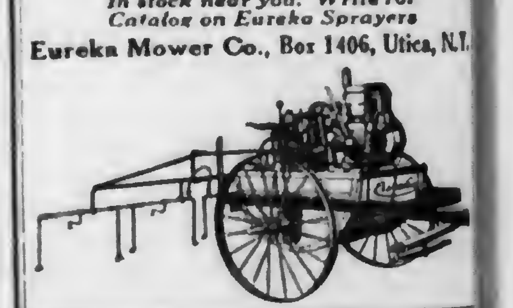

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Premier, or Aberdeen	$.90	$1.75	$4.50	$20.00	$37.50
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The Itinerant Peddler

By S. W. FLETCHER

DURING the past two years, and especially last season, itinerant peddlers have entered the fruit market in many Pennsylvania towns, to the great discomfort of the nearby growers, who have been accustomed to look on these markets as their own. The trucks come, loaded with fruit, from orchards hundreds of miles away; from western New York, from the Hudson River Valley, from New Jersey, Virginia and even from Florida. The truckers are not growers, but peddlers. There is a steadily increasing number of these in Pennsylvania. The fruit grower has been accustomed to peddle his fruit himself; now this trade has been largely taken over by this class of hucksters.

What should be the attitude of the fruit grower toward this development? We can understand the exasperation of local market growers who now find it impossible to gauge the probable supply of fruit that will be on the market on any day, or any week. In the "good old days," when shipments were mostly by rail, it was possible to get a fair idea of the probable supply a few days ahead. Those days are gone.

Out of Joint

Most any day a score or more of truckers, wholly unheralded, will come into town, and break the market. The whole federal-state market news service has been put out of joint by the unrecorded truck movement. It has grown to such proportions that even large city markets, like Philadelphia, are profoundly affected by it. The commission man and the grower no longer know what to expect; the condition of the market cannot be predicted.

At the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania State Horticultural Association, John Rank of Huntingdon raised his voice in protest against itinerant peddlers and urged the Association to appoint a committee to recommend remedial legislation. He called attention to the regulation of the truck movement by other states. In Missouri truckers must pay an annual license fee of $200 and file a bond of $500; in Tennessee the state license is $100, the county fee $100 and the municipal fee $100.

The National League of Commission Merchants has appointed a committee to investigate the subject and to recommend legislation; so has the Virginia and West Virginia State Horticultural Societies. The purpose is not to drive the fruit grower, or the established local peddler, from the highways, but only the itinerant peddlers, who come and go across state lines according to the season, and fluctuating market conditions.

Regulation

On first thought it would seem that stringent regulation of peddler trucks is justified. But there is another side to the question. Many a Pennsylvania fruit grower was the beneficiary of itinerant truckers this year. They took a large quantity of fruit which could not have been sold locally to advantage and carried it to distant markets. Trucks even came from Florida, loaded with oranges, and took back loads of apples. So this sword cuts two ways.

It would be well to proceed very slowly in the direction of prohibitive license fees. Before any restrictions are laid, there should be a thorough survey of the situation, to collect data on where the produce originates, its destination and its influence on the market. The movement varies from year to year, according to the exigencies of the market; it may be quite different in 1932 than it was in 1931.

It is dangerous, and usually futile, to tamper with the natural movement of produce in response to the law of supply and demand.

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In addition to a fine variety of seed, you also want the best quality of that variety. Hoffman for years have justified their reputation. Our own corn-drying plant insures good quality—this year it is exceptional.

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A. H. HOFFMAN, INC., *Box 16, Landisville, Lancaster Co., Pa.*

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Capt. Flinn is the son of the late Senator William Flinn who originated Pennsylvania's road-building program with the "Flinn Good Roads Bill" in 1905.

As a business man in Pittsburgh, Capt. Flinn is the head of an important industry. He understands business and city problems.

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Capt. Flinn, while past the draft age, enlisted in the World War. His military record includes action with the 2nd Division which fought five major engagements including Chateau Thierry.

Seldom have these attributes been found in one candiate—business man, farmer, soldier!

Of the Auditor General's office, Capt. Flinn says: "It now costs a dollar to audit every $192 of the millions Pennsylvania spends. I would not stand for that in private business and I'll stop it in public business."

Capt. Flinn is fighting the Vare Machine of Philadelphia.

(Advertisement)

Farmer's Business Letter

WEATHER has been favorable, and quite an acreage of oats has gone in this week. By another week the crop will be pretty well seeded if good weather continues. The acreage of all crops promises to be large, as farmers need money and there is no other way to get it.

Business dullness continues. Feeling against high taxes runs high. Disposition among mortgage holders is to avoid foreclosure where interest is not being paid, provided the farmer will try to pay something on account. Congress is berated for failure to make some substantial move toward expense reduction.

Hog Market Nears Low

The hog market has ranged downward. This week's average price was $4.05, dangerously close to the low of the year, which was $3.85 for the second week of February. There are two reasons for the decline—large supply and general depression with very low prices of competing foods. We have been fooled on supply. A year ago in March the eleven leading markets received a combined total of 2,074,000 hogs, while slaughter under federal inspection that month was 3,522,911 head; this March receipts totaled only 1,844,000 head, and slaughter 3,664,002. Receipts smaller this March and slaughter larger. It means that more hogs are going around the central markets, due no doubt very largely to dissatisfaction with low prices, and the fact that under present conditions the effort is made to escape market charges.

Lambs Do Well

The lamb market fluctuates sharply almost from day to day, but the average stays right up where it has been for some time and lambs sell relatively better than either hogs or cattle. This week the average price here was $7.05, a nickel up from the preceding week. With best kinds selling from $7.25 to $7.75 it is a pretty good market from the standpoint of producers and lets them out with a fair profit.

Not All Lose on Cattle

The cattle market is not so bad, from the standpoint of producers. In other words, a good many marketing now are breaking even or better. Most anything at $7 and up is making a little money, as measured by present low feed costs. Not many sell that high. The kind that are losing most are the plain, rough steers of some weight. Probably the average cost of steers coming back now was around five cents.

Beef continues in very poor demand, and it doesn't take a very large supply to overload the market. Average price of steers this week was $6.40, a gain of 20 cents over last week, and just a little above a month ago. Beef at wholesale brings 13½ cents this week, for top grade, a cent and a half under a month ago.

Small Wheat Crop

The estimate is for a crop of 458 million bushels of winter wheat, against 787 million last year, and 551 million, the average for the past five years. Condition was placed at 75.8, comparing with 88.8 last year and a ten-year average of 80.9. There has been widespread destruction of the growing plant throughout the great plains area. Kansas this week had one of the bad sand storms of its history, blowing the soil right away from the roots, and that had been preceded in that and other states by freezing and thawing damage.

Want Cheap Horses

A good demand for horses is one of the striking developments this season, but it is all for cheap horses. Farmers generally are unwilling, or unable, to go over $100 for a work horse, and are more likely to buy at $60 or $70. Demand for horses of weight and quality is very limited. Even in the market here it is difficult to get over $150 for a horse, and the top this week was $170. It takes something out of the ordinary to reach $200, something on the show order, with demand of course strictly limited. The country will take farm workers but they must be cheap.

Chicago, April 9, 1932. Watson.

Produce Market

THE Philadelphia egg market was fairly steady during the past week. White eggs were somewhat weaker than the week previous and dealers were forced to lower prices in some cases. There was some accumulation of nearby whites and the best of this stock was moved into storage. A better demand is expected during the coming week due to the Jewish holidays.

Nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 20@21½c, white extras 16@19c, brown extras 16@17c and nearby mixed colors 14@15¼c. The New York egg market showed a slight improvement late in the week, but there was an accumulation of nearby whites. Retailers are featuring eggs and one chain store sold mixed colors at 16c. Nearby white eggs ranged from 15c to 22½c per dozen, brown eggs 15@19c and mixed colors 12@17¼c.

Poultry

Nearby colored fowl brought 19@21c per pound and Leghorn fowl 16@18c. Broilers ranged from 12c to 27c. Domestic rabbits met a slow demand at 10@15c. Dressed poultry was steady with the best broilers meeting a good demand. Capons were scarce and firm while fowls were fairly active.

Potato prices average a little higher at both shipping points and terminal markets than they did two weeks ago. The demand for seed has been so gradual that it has been of practically no assistance to the table potato market. Shipments are not running as heavy as they did some time back, but the trade is rather indifferent.

Pennsylvania potatoes continue to arrive in fairly large quantities in Philadelphia, but not as heavy as last month. The somewhat higher price levels for Maine's and for new stock has helped the market for Pennsylvania stock to some extent. Prices ranged mostly from 70 to 90c per 100-pound sack, with a few sales at $1. Poorer stock sells around 50@65c.

Sweet Potatoes

The sweet potato market in Philadelphia has shown considerable improvement during the past two weeks due to lighter supplies. Prices of good stock were higher but average and poor stock sold at unchanged prices. New Jersey yellow sweets sold at 75c to $1.10 per bushel in eastern markets. The demand for red varieties was more active in Philadelphia and supplies of this variety appear to be small. Some fancy lots of reds sold as high as 75c per ⅝ basket. W. R. W.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 22½@25½c; 92 score, 21½c; 90 score, 20c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 22½@24½c; nearby white, extras, 17@19c; nearby brown extras, 16@17¼c; nearby mixed colors, 15@15½c; nearby current receipts, 1 @14½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 10@19c; spring chickens, 15@24c; old roosters, 12@15c; pigeons, pr., 30@40c; turkeys, 18@30c; ducks 18@20c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 40@85c.

Vegetables.—CARROTS, Pa., cut, ⅝ bskts., $1@1.25. LEEKS, Pa. & N. J., 1 2½c bnch. MUSHROOMS, Pa., Md. & Del., 3-lb. bskts., white, 50@75c. TURNIPS, N.J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., white, 10@25c. DANDELION, Pa., ⅝ bskts., 65@75c. PARSNIPS, Pa., ⅝ bskts., 30@40c. SCALLIONS, N. J. & Pa., 75c@$1 per 100 bnchs. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., 2 @45c. POTATOES, Pa. & N. J., 100-lb sacks, U. S. No. 1's, Redskins, 70@90c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras 19¾c; standards, 19½c; 89 score, 19¼c; 8 score, 18¾c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts 12@12½c; fresh, extra firsts, 13@13½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 14@15c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 18@20c; Leghorns, 14@16c; broilers, 18@20c; colored broilers, 20@25c; stags, 12@14c; old roosters, 10@12c; ducks, 18@20c; geese, 12@15c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 32c; hog dressed, 27c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, April 11.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat 57@57½c; No. 2 hard wheat, 57¼c; No. yellow corn, 33½@34c; No. 3 yellow corn 30@33c; No. 2 white oats, 24@24½c; No. white oats, 22¾@24c.

CORRECTION

In our March 19th issue, page 17, an advertisement of Dibble's Seed Farms, Honeoye, N. Y., listed "full bag, 4 bu." of timothy-alsike mixture at $10 per bag. This was an error on our part in printing the advertisement. It should have read "full bag, 3 bu." for $10. We regret the mistake and hope that readers in ordering from the advertisement will bear it in mind. The only way to get 4 bu. in a 3-bu. bag is to cut a hole in the bottom.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

The cattle market has shown little change in the recent past, but beef trade improved a little last week. Monday's supply was about 25 carloads. No choice weighty steers were here, and quotations thereon are merely estimates. A few carloads, 1,240 to 1,285 pounds but not top quality, brought $6.50. One load of 1,125-pound steers sold at $6.75 and some rather plain heavy but fat steers at $6.25. Good handy-weight steers, over 1,000 pounds and below 1,150, brought $6.25@6.50 as to finish, these being very useful killers and classing as good cattle on this market. Some decent light killers went at $5.75@6, with fair kind around $5.50 and plainer ones around $5. A few nice yearling heifers brought $6@6.25, one load averaging around 685 pounds at $6.25 but coupled with some steers at the same figure. Aside from yearlings not many heifers brought more than $5.50. A few nice young cows sold at $4.50, but good fat aged cows could be had at $4, and $3.50 took fleshy cows. Canners brought $2@2.50 largely. Bulls have shown some improvement. One choice handy butcher bull, around 1,300 pounds, brought $4.35 and others $4@4.25, while the best of the heavy bulls went at $3.85@4.

Choice weighty steers	$6 75@ 7 00
Good to choice, do.	6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair	5 50@ 6 00
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 25
Good to choice yearlings	6 50@ 7 00
Good butcher steers, 1,000@1,150 lbs.	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 25@ 5 75
Common, do.	4 75@ 5 25
Good light butcher steers	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good light steers	5 50@ 6 00
Common to medium, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Inferior light steers	4 00@ 4 50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 50@ 5 75
Good to choice heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Fair to good heifers	4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair heifers	4 00@ 4 50
Choice fat cows	3 75@ 4 00
Good to choice fat cows	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 50@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 75@ 4 00
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good handy bulls	3 60@ 4 00
Common to fair bulls	3 25@
Inferior bulls	2 75@

Hogs

Plenty of hogs come forward whe prices move up a notch. Monday's sup was about 40 carloads, or 6,000 head. a decline of about 15c light and ba weights were fairly active, but heavy b were very slow and most killers refu to bid on them. They want hogs weig ing less than 200 lbs. and refused to b on those of 250 lbs. or over. A few hea weights were sold at $4.25, and some w held at $4.35@4.40. Mixed lots sold $4.50@4.60, the inside figure largely, th outside if only a few weighty hogs we included. Good handy weights broug $4.70, and the best of the light hogs th same price. Other light sold around $ and pigs at $4.25@4.50. Sows of standa quality brought $3.50.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 25@
Heavy mixed	4 50@
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 65@
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 65@
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 50@
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	4 25@
Roughs	3 00@
Stags	2 00@

Sheep and Lambs

Practically all stock is clipped now, wooled not wanted. A few lots of ch handy wethers brought $3.75, bulk of g ones around $3.50. Good lambs were wanted at $7, but a large proportion the receipts at all markets cannot classed as good. It is hard to underst why there should be so many lambs la ing finish in a year when grain and are so cheap and so abundant. Me class of lambs brought $5@5.50 and c $3@4.50 mainly. A few early lambs coming and sell on the basis of $9 for t these tops ranging from 45 to 65 lbs. B ers will pay top prices for plump li weights or for the good heavier About ten carloads, or 2,500 head, on sale.

Good to best wethers	$3 50@
Good mixed	3 00@
Fair to good, do.	2 50@
Common to fair	1 50@
Good to best lambs	6 75@
Medium lambs	5 00@
Culls and common	3 00@
Spring lambs	6 00@

Calves

Monday's supply was about 650 The market was unchanged at $6.50 good veal calves, the others selling m at $3@5. The situation is abnormal w veal calves sell below cattle prices a readjustment is probable.

LIVESTOCK

Hog Records

HAVE been reading in the Pennsylvaina Farmer about some high records of hogs. I am sending you a record of two I raised myself. These hogs were two of a litter of ten, born March 15th, 1931, Duroc-Poland-China cross, and were killed December 21st, 1931, being nine months and six days old. They dressed 406 pounds each. Can this record be beaten? Miss Shellie Townsend.

Wood county, W. Va.

* * *

I BOUGHT a pig when six weeks old and butchered it on December 1st when it was exactly eight months old. It dressed 396½ pounds. It was a pure-bred Poland-China, fed and fattened on milk and apples, never fed grain. Reed A. Zinn.

Ritchie county, W. Va.

* * *

ON February 24th I butchered two pigs that were farrowed October 1st, 1931. They dressed 353 pounds, one 175 pounds and one 178 pounds. They were Berkshire and Large Yorkshire.

Probably some one can beat it. If so let us hear from him.

H. W. Wetzel.

Clearfield county, Pa.

A Prolific Flock

W. E. McCLUNG, a progressive farmer of Greenbrier county, W. Va., has a flock of forty ewes that have produced seventy-four living lambs this year. Four ewes have twelve lambs. Deducting these from the whole flock we have 36 ewes that have produced sixty-two lambs. We leave it to the reader to determine how many sets of twins in the flock.

Greenbrier county has long had a reputation as a good sheep producing county. We wonder who can beat the record for a prolific flock. A. J. Legg.

Bull Makes Big Gain

AS I am a horse, mule and cattle dealer and farmer, I had a Hereford bull that I did not get sold and so I started feeding him when he weighed 770 pounds, November 5th, 1931. I fed him thirty days and then he weighed 890 pounds, or a gain of four pounds per day. Sixty-seven days later he had gained 280 pounds, weighing 1,170 pounds, or in 97 days he gained 400 pounds or about 4⅛ pounds per day. I fed him the first month with pumpkins and corn-and-cob, oats, chop and cottonseed meal twice a day. The second month I used second potatoes instead of pumpkins. The balance of the time I fed corn-and-cob chop, oats and cottonseed. In the morning he got timothy hay, noon alfalfa hay and evening corn fodder; chop twice per day. Would be glad to hear if any one can beat this gain. T. L. Kaltreider.

York county, Pa.

Wants to Know

I WANT you to print how to make sausage, and also how to smoke it. We have no luck any more. For the last three years our sausage gets bitter, you just can't eat it. It tastes good when fresh, but as soon as we smoke it we can't eat it. A. B.

Big Leg

I have a horse that has the right hind leg swollen like elephant leg. I gave him powders and a few cures but the swelling won't go any smaller than three times the normal size. When he comes to a hard pull he backs up and won't budge. R. R. S.

REGULAR exercise and a laxative diet is indicated in these cases. The use of bran, oilmeal or roots is desirable. Bandaging the part with a semi-elastic bandage may reduce the size somewhat. So-called "derby bandages" may be used.

Many cases of this sort represent a permanent enlargement due to the new growth of tissue. J. F. S.

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REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,100 lb. sire free. L. O. Carman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

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Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

TO experiment with new crops and methods is often interesting and sometimes profitable, but I learned long ago that it was wise to experiment in a small way and depend on the well-tried old standbys until better ones have proved themselves. A report from the Illinois Station says:

"The best hay-grass mixture was found to be red and alsike clover with timothy. Alfalfa and timothy mixed proved better for several reasons than alfalfa alone. Field peas with oats made the best early emergency forage. Sudan grass alone or with soy beans late emergency forage."

It pleased me to read that report, because on the farm where the dollar had to do the utmost for years I found these plants and combinations by far the best and safest, and there was not a year but I was trying out some new thing that was to "revolutionize agriculture."

I will add to the above that for swine the old Dwarf Essex rape is the best for early pasture, and soy beans or soy beans and Sudan grass for late pasture is a very reliable old standby. For permanent pasture Kentucky bluegrass is unmatched. For home-grown grain feed, corn and oats stand far above all the rest.

Put Your Best Foot Forward

A young man just starting wants me to tell him what breed of cows to select to sell milk in a town of about 2,500 population. He also wants to churn the surplus and sell the butter. The breeders of one breed tell him their cows give rich yellow milk so desirable to the consumer. The butterfat globules are large and churn easily and yield fine yellow butter at the rate of over five pounds to the hundred pounds of milk, while other milk yields barely four pounds, is hard to churn and may need artificial color if it is to sell.

All quite true, but the other side says, "Our cows give nearly twice the quantity of milk and the butterfat globules are small, making it much more digestible and providing the very best milk for babies and invalids. Why keep two cows to yield 60 pounds of milk a day when one of ours does it easily?"

Quite true also, but why not get the two very good things and add them together and get the ideal milk for the consumers of a small town? I know a number of wise farmers who do this very thing successfully.

He Knows the Ropes

A Lehigh county man writes me, "My competitor's milk shows more cream in the milk bottle than mine, but I secured some of his milk and had both his and mine tested for butterfat. The tester knew nothing about the matter. He reported the milk of my competitor four points lower in butterfat than mine. How do you account for this?"

I will not try to account for it, because it is possible the tester did not get an accurate reading or made a mistake.

It is just possible that your competitor has studied the matter of emphasizing the cream line in his bottles. Possibly you could get a little help by writing to the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, State College, Pa., and ask for bulletin 266 on studies in cream and ice cream.

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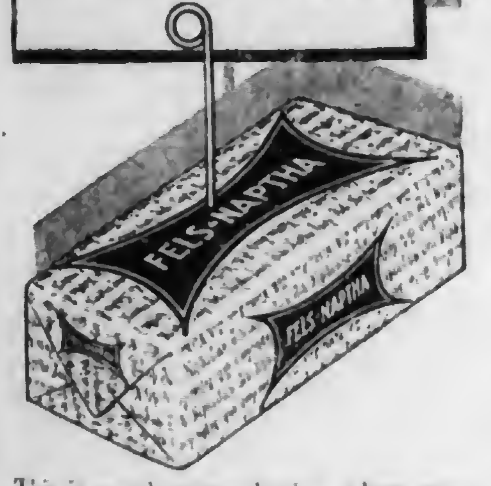

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Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

Brief Answers

MRS. W. A. E. Sudan grass is a heavy feeder and to do its best should have a fertile soil. The thin land may be fertilized so heavily as to bring a fair crop. If a considerable amount of nitrogen is applied Sudan should do well.

* * *

M. J. S.—You will get a cleaner sod if you plow that land for a permanent pasture than you will get by harrowing it, but it will cost more to plow. There is a great deal of pasture lands that cannot be plowed and for these we recommend harrowing. An application of two tons of ground limestone and four hundred pounds of superphosphate has given an increase in pasture of over 400 per cent without seeding or harrowing. There is no question about such a treatment paying, for it has been tried out often.

If the pasture is harrowed it may be done at two seasons of the year, in the spring or in the fall. March and the first half of April and in August are good dates for this work.

* * *

E. U.—Superphosphate is the material that was formerly called acid phosphate. The name was changed because many farmers were prejudiced against the use of acid phosphate because they thought it would sour the land. There was never any foundation for such a belief. I am now finding farmers who would never use acid phosphate but are using superphosphate and they like it very much.

A so-called complete fertilizer is one that contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The man who told you that there was no such thing as plain superphosphate had better post himself on fertilizers.

* * *

A. G. M.—If that field of rye were mine and I wanted to get it to alfalfa I would sow 15 pounds of sweet clover per acre soon in the rye and harrow it in well. You may, perchance, harrow out some of the rye. Cut the rye for hay as soon as most of the rye comes into head and before the bloom begins to appear. If the weather is favorable you should get a good crop of sweet clover hay, and it is as good as alfalfa. In 1933 cut the sweet clover as soon as the first buds appear for the bloom and at once sow 12 pounds of northern-grown alfalfa, preferably the Ontario variegated.

* * *

S. B. O. A sandy loam soil should be fine for potatoes, provided it is rich enough. If you were planting large acreages of potatoes you could hardly have time to cut each piece just to two eyes. One eye will probably be as good. A sandy loam soil is likely to be short of potash. If you get no results from an application of phosphate try one hundred pounds of muriate of potash and watch results. We got an increase of 38 per cent by the application of a ten per cent potash goods on a similar soil.

* * *

M. M.—The best thing you can do with that truck patch is to sow it to sweet clover and vetch, 15 pounds of each per acre. If you can devote two years to growing this crop you will have the land rich enough to grow good crops of vegetables. Think of applying twenty tons of manure to your land two years in succession. Good authorities say that is what sweet clover will do.

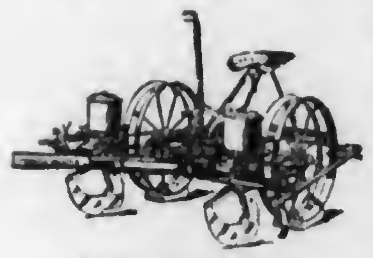
* * *

D. Z. R. It will be a waste of money to sow Korean lespedeza in your wheat. It is an annual and must be sowed in time to produce seed the same season. Japan and Korean lespedeza are adapted only to sowing in run-down pastures. Sow just a few pounds per acre and they will soon cover the field if the seed ripens a few years.

When Planting Time Comes Cut Down Your Costs

Save Many Days of Labor with
McCORMICK-DEERING Planting Equipment

The McCormick-Deering No. 102 Corn Planter will plant corn any way you want it planted. Has a 3-speed seed plate drive—2, 3, or 4 kernels to a hill when check-rowing. Nine seed-spacing combinations possible. Also ideal for drilling or bunch-drop drilling.



McCormick-Deering No. 102 Corn Planter

USE the speedy, economical Farmall, equipped with the accurate Farmall 4-Row Planter if you've got big acreages to cover. Its 24 to 46-acre-a-day capacity means a lot when it comes to making up delays and cutting planting costs.

If you use horses, the McCormick-Deering "100 Series" planters will give you the utmost to be had in planting perfection and efficiency. Both the Farmall planter and the "100 Series" planters have the same accurate planting mechanism offering variable drop; flat-, edge-, or full-hill-drop plates; built-in power hill-drop for bunch-drop drilling; and many other time-tested features that speed up the work and lessen the cost of accurate planting.

Pea-and-bean attachments, fertilizer attachments, and planting accessories to meet special conditions are readily obtainable. Get in touch with the McCormick-Deering dealer at once and have him demonstrate these planters so you can make your own comparisons.

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SEEDS AND NURSERIES

APRIL SPECIALS.—ORDER DIRECT from old established concern. Save Money. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 100 genuine Mastodon Everbearing Strawberry plants 85c. 250 for $2.00; 500 for $3.50; 1,000 for $5.75. None better no matter what you pay. 1,000 Dunlap, $2.50. 10,000, $23.00. 1,000 Premier, $3.25, Cooper, Beauty, Beaver, $4.00. Washington and Blakemore, 200 for $1.50. 1,000, $5.00; 5,000, $22.50. Latham Red Raspberry, 25, 75c; 100, $2.25; 200, $4.00; 1,000, $15.00. Cumberland 50, $1.00; 100, $1.60; 200, $3.00. 25 New Chief Red Raspberry $1.25. 100 Alfred Blackberry, $2.50. If wanted prepaid, simply add 15% to above prices, and clip this advertisement. South Michigan Nursery, (Dept. R. 7), New Buffalo, Michigan.

PLANTS POSTPAID.—25c for lot (5 lots $1.00) Six Mammoth Pansies, none alike; 7 Daisies "Blooming," 3 Carnations; 4 Columbines, 3 Coreopsis, 6 Coleus, 2 Delphinium, 4 Dianthus, 3 Gaillardia, 4 Myosotis, 2 Pyrethrum, 5 Petunia, 6 Snapdragon, 7 Sweet William, 6 Verbena, 18 Asparagus, 20 Cabbage, 18 Cauliflower, 20 Lettuce, 20 Tomato. Cabbage, Tomato, Strawberry, 500, $3.00; 1,000, $5.50; prepaid. Get our Book on Roses, Rockery Plants, Fruits, Etc. Glick's Plant Farm, Smoketown, Pa.

C. O. D. RELIABLE GEORGIA GROWN Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants. Our hardy, field grown plants will stand the cold and mature three weeks before home grown plants. Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Golden Acre. Bermuda Onions, 500-65c; 1,000-$1.00; 5,000-$4.50; 10,000-$7.50. Catalog of other plants free. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

PLANTS.—Higrade open field. Certified diseaseproof cabbage, onion. Best varieties: $1.50-1,000; 500-$1.00; 300-75c, prepaid. Express—$1.00-1,000. Get our prices, tomato, potato, celery, egg, broccoli, lettuce, cauliflower plants. May, June delivery. Twenty years growing for the trade. Maple Grove Farms, Franklin, Va.

STRONG, HEALTHY PLANTS, guaranteed to please. 500 Tomatoes, Frostproof Cabbage and Onions, mixed any way wanted, and 50 peppers, $1.00 prepaid. Half order, 60c. Tomato, Cabbage, Onions, express, 5,000, $5.00; 10,000, $9.00. Peppers, $2.00, 1,000. Modern Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

2-YEAR WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS. First size $1.50-100; $7.00, 1,000. Second size, $1.00-100; $5.50-1,000. Whole Rhubarb roots, 75c dozen, $3.50, 100; $20.00, 1,000. Warren Shinn, Woodbury, N. J. Root Specialist for 30 years. Dozen and 100 lots postpaid, 1,000 lots express collect.

SELECT SEED CORN.—17 of Ohio's leading varieties, Sweet Corn, Pop Corn, Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy, Rape, Sudan, Millet, Soy Beans, Potatoes, Cane, Buckwheat, Pumpkins. Write for our new 48-page free Catalog. W. N. Scarff's Sons, Box 23, New Carlisle, Ohio.

MILLIONS PLANTS READY.—Cabbage 300, 60c; 1,000, $1.50, Sweetpotatoes, 300, 75c; 1,000, $2.00; Pepper, 100, 40c; 1,000, $2.50; Tomatoes, now, 100, 40c; 1,000, $2.00. May 10, much cheaper. All prepaid. Rev. Elisha Bradshaw, Walters, Va.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Dunlap, $2.50 for 1,000; Latham Raspberry medium, $1.50 per 100; larger Bearing Size, $2.50. Concord grapes, $2.50 per 100. Peach, $4.00. Apple, $6.00 per 100, 1-ft-50. Leo. H. Graves, Farina, Ill.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONION Plants, leading varieties, 100-35c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75 postpaid. $1.25 expressed. Satisfaction Guaranteed. V. C. Lankford & Sons, Franklin, Va.

TOMATOES, ONIONS and Frostproof Cabbage plants. Tough, well-rooted plants, 500, mixed like wanted and 50 pepper, $1.00. Double order, $1.75 prepaid and guaranteed. Heath Bros., Ponta, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE ONION, TOMATO, Pepper, Broccoli, Cauliflower and Eggplants. Any variety. 100, 50c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00; 500 mixed any way wanted $1.25. Prepaid. Ponta Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES.—Green Mountains and the old original Carman No. 3. Free from stem-end discoloration. Very good stock. Write today for prices. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS, good as money can buy. Premier, Blakemore, Gandy, Big Joe, $2.50 per 1,000; Chesapeake, Lupton, $3.00; Missionary, $2.00. C. C. Mumford, Showell, Md.

SPECIAL.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper Plants, prepaid $1.00. Any Varieties. Moss Packed. Rusk Plant Co., Rusk, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS. — Leading varieties, 300, 90c; 500, $1.10; 1,000, $1.75 postpaid. 5,000, $5.00 expressed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fairview Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

100 ACRES VEGETABLE PLANTS.—Onion, Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper, Sweet Potato Plants. Prices free. Old Dominion Plant Company, Franklin, Va.

SEED CORN.—White Cap, Yellow Dent. Selected $2.00 bushel. Grower, M. Kline, Reinholds, Lancaster Co., Penna.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI, 24 inches high, 12, $1.00; other shrubs 15c. Elberta trees, 10c. Catalog free. Malta Nursery, Malta, Ohio.

BIN REJECTED DISEASE-FREE Russet Rural seed potatoes. Table stock price. Allan Kelsey, Lakeview, Mich.

SEED CORN.—Lancaster County Sure-Crop, germination 94%. $2.00 bushel F.O.B. John H. Denlinger & Sons, Leaman Place, Pa.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—$1.95, 1,000 and up. Plant, Tree, Shrub, Bulb, Seed Catalog Free. Zilke Brothers Nursery, Baroda, Michigan.

CERTIFIED RASPBERRY PLANTS.—Bird Hill Berry Farm, Pulaski, Pa., Pulaski-New Wilmington improved road.

50,000 HORSE RADISH ROOTS.—Very scarce this spring. Prices quoted. Warren Shinn, Woodbury, N. J. Root specialist.

PLANTS.—Dozen leading and different varieties. Ask for our retail, wholesale price list. J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Postpaid: 200, 75c; 500, $1.25. Express: 1,000, $1.25; 5,000, $5.00. Buckeye Farms, Box 541B, Youngstown, Ohio.

IMPROVED YELLOW CLARAGE and Golden Woodburn Seed Corn. Guaranteed, $1.25 per bushel. Dunlap & Son, Williamsport, Ohio.

LOOK.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper Plants, all $1.00 prepaid. Central Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, RUSSETS, COBBLERS. Catalogue. Roy Hastings, Malone, N. Y.

15 BEAUTIFUL DAHLIAS, extra large, labeled, $1.25 prepaid. Peter Lasco, Forest City, Penna.

ORCHARD GRASS.—Buy from Grower, $1.50 per bushel. J. G. Lesher, Greencastle, Pa.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

SPECIAL. — HEADQUARTERS FOR Highest Quality Northern grown Surplus plants, satisfaction guaranteed. 100 Genuine, selected Mastodon Everbearing Strawberry plants, 85c; 250, $1.75; 500, $3.00; 1,000, $5.75. 200 Dunlap or Gibson, $1.00; 1,000 Dunlap, $2.50; 10,000, $22.50; 1,000 Gibson, $2.75; 10,000, $25.00; 1,000 Premier, $3.25; 10,000, $30.00; 150 Big Joe, Cooper, Pearl or Red Gold, $1.00; 1,000, $4.00; 200 Blakemore, Washington or Harvest King, $1.50; 1,000, $5.00. 25 Latham Red Raspberries, 75c; 100, $2.25; 200, $4.00; 1,000, $15.00; 25 bearing age, $1.50; 25 Chief, $1.25; 100, $4.00. 25 heavy rooted Eldorado Blackberries, $1.00; 100, $2.50; 200, $4.00; 1,000, $12.00. 50 Cumberland Black Raspberries, $1.00; 100, $1.50; 200, $3.00; 1,000, $9.00; 100 flowering size Gladioli or 100 Asparagus, $1.00. If preferred prepaid add 15%. Westhauser Nurseries, (B111), Sawyer, Michigan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS Large, field grown, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed, varieties labeled. Cabbage: Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, 200, 75c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, pencil-size, 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25; 3,000 $3.50; 6,000, $6.50. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS at New Lower Prices. Townsends 20th Century Money saving Catalogue mailed on request. It will pay you to get this free book before placing any orders for plants. Special Offer—Send the names of six friends who grow strawberries and we will mail coupon entitling you to $1.00 worth of plants with your order. Townsend Nurseries, Box 75, Salisbury, Maryland.

HYBRID INBRED SWEET CORNS.—Recently developed and tested by State Experiment Stations yield 25% to 100% more, are wonderfully uniform and have highest quality. Every sweet corn grower should know about them. Write today for full details and prices on this hybrid seed. Quaker Hill Farm, Box P, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

NEW LOGAN, best early black cap. Black Beauty, a better variety of the Cumberland season. Both are very resistant to mosaic. Chief—Latham, most profitable reds; Alfred Blackberry, Blakemore Strawberry. Prices lowest in years. Catalog free. W. N. Scarff's Sons, Box 22, New Carlisle, Ohio.

SEED OATS & BARLEY.—Quaker Hill Farm Certified Cornellian Oats and Alpha Barley rank high in Pennsylvania tests. Our Upright Oat outstands all others on rich ground. Comfort Barley is probably best of the new smooth bearded strains. Tip-top seed at reasonable prices. K. C. Livermore, Box P, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

TOMATO PLANTS.—Tough, hardy, field-grown, eight-inch plants, well rooted, hand selected and carefully packed in damp moss. Greater Baltimore, Marglobe and Bonnie Best. By express $1.50 per 1,000, any quantity. Prompt shipments and first-class plants guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

SEED POTATOES.—Certified Prince Edward Island Cobblers and Mountains, New York Russets and Rurals, bred well, grown well, stored well, graded well and bound to yield well. Bag lots or car lots. Prices reasonable. Quaker Hill Farm, Box P, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

PURE STRAIN BRAND CERTIFIED and Near-certified Seed Potatoes. Best proven varieties. Northern grown. Free price list. Established 1889. A. G. Aldridge Sons, Fishers, Ontario Co., N. Y.

SEED CORN.—Lancaster Co., Sure Crop, Germination 99%. $2.00 bu. shelled and graded. Bags free. Freight paid on 5 bu. Bon Ble Farm, (Home of Sure Crop), Isaac Hershey, Jr., Gordonville, 1, Lanc. Co., Pa.

SEED POTATOES, Russets, Grown from New York Certified seed, Halenbeck strain. Tested by Experiment Station to be free from wilt diseases. Thirds and large seconds. For details write R. B. Crane, Pittstown, N. J.

1,000 STRAWBERRIES $2.50; 500-$1.50; 300-$1.00. Mastodon $7.00 100-$1.00. Cumberlands, Kings, blackberries $1.50. Latham $2.00. Investigate. Cloverleaf Nurseries, Three Oaks, Mich.

SEED CORN.—Selected Lancaster County Sure Crop, germination 99%. Direct from grower, $2.25 bushel, bags free. D. C. Yost, R. 1, Reinholds, Lancaster County, Pa.

INSPECTED PURE WILLIAM BELT and New York Strawberry plants, $5.00-1,000. Berries big and sweet. Allen Sechrist, Port Trevorton, Pa.

RASPBERRY PLANTS.—New Logan, Early, disease-free. Choice Premier Strawberry Plants. Quality guaranteed. Fry & Blaney, Old Fort, Ohio.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, very hardy, state inspected, Premier, Dunlap, Gibson and Pearl, $3.50 to $4.50 per thousand. C. A. Feicht, Conneaut Lake, Pa.

GRADED LANCASTER COUNTY SURE-CROP, Seed Corn, test 98, $2.25 bushel Fob. Gap. Sorted by a state expert. S. J. Stoltzfus, R. 1, Gap, Pa.

C.O.D. SEND NO MONEY.—Frostproof Cabbage and Onion Plants. All varieties. Prompt shipment. 500-60c; 1,000-95c; 5,000-$3.75. Georgia Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, 60c, 1,000; Copenhagen and 11 best varieties. Tomato $1.00, 1,000. Wholesale Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES. College inspected. No stem-end discoloration. H. L. Hosleitt & Sons, Fillmore, N. Y.

COOK'S CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES.—Irish Cobblers, Russet Rurals. We pay freight. Safe arrival guaranteed. Irving E. Cook, Munnsville, N. Y.

FIELD SELECTED early evergreen sweet corn, 50 pounds, $6.00. Five pounds postpaid, $1.00. Charles Rowe, Yardley, Pa.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Smooth rural type, high yielding strains. Appleton Bros., Canandaigua, N. Y.

MANCHU SOYBEANS, recleaned, sacked. 90c bushel. Sudan Grass seed, 4c pound. John Goetz, Fowler, Ind.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—Mary Washington Strong one-year roots, 100, $1.00 postpaid. John B. Miller, Route 5, Lancaster, Pa.

WILSON SOYBEANS, 85c bushel fob, sacks free. Orders up to April 15th. J. T. Vandenburg & Son, Bridgeville, Delaware.

WILSON BLACK SOY BEANS.—Write for prices, stating quantity desired. Warren Newton, Bridgeville, Delaware.

PANSY AND DAISY PLANTS FOR SALE. F. Backey, Lehighton, Pa.

WILSON SOY BEANS, $1.00 per bushel, John E. Hartman, Westover, Md.

Protective Service

[For the information, assistance and protection of Pennsylvania Farmer subscribers. Always give full information and complete name and address which will not be used if so requested. We will not attempt to settle disputes between neighbors, or collect out-lawed debts, or engage in law-suits, or legal processes.]

SOME of our readers have got into trouble by signing contracts or agreements for the purchase of certain goods without knowing it. Learning later that goods were to be delivered the buyers refused them or canceled their orders. The sellers, however, declined to accept cancellation and proposed to hold the buyers to their written agreements.

Since the days of Shylock this sort of thing has been going on. Of course reputable concerns will not enforce unfair contracts; in fact, will not present them for signature, but the other kind can and may hold the buyer to the letter of the law. Usually their hope is to scare the victim into paying, but if necessary they can go further and collect through the courts.

An ancient maxim is "let the buyer beware," and it is a good one to remember when some smooth salesman or attractive advertisement promises something for little or nothing. Perpetual motion has never been invented; neither has a business proposition been unearthed that gives something for nothing, although the human race has looked long and expensively for both.

The way to keep out of the clutches of these Shylocks, who get a man's signature to an order "as a matter of form," is to know what you sign; look before you put your name on a piece of paper; read all it says. If you don't understand it figure it out. Don't let the salesman explain. He may be prejudiced, but not in your favor.

◆

Line Fence Laws

QUITE a few subscribers ask questions about line fences. The best rule to follow in line fence troubles is the Golden Rule. Unfortunately the other fellow does not always know about this rule, or does not care to follow it. In this case we have to fall back on man-made rules, which are the Pennsylvania line fence laws. So we send a copy of the line fence law to inquirers, explaining how it affects their problem. We have several copies of the law on hand and shall be glad to send it to any one who writes for it, enclosing a stamp for postage.

◆

Crop Loans

PENNSYLVANIA farmers may now borrow money from the federal government under the 1932 Crop Protection Loan Fund, according to an oral announcement from the United States Department of Agriculture.

The procedure as followed in most states of taking crop liens as security is not legal in Pennsylvania. Such chattel mortgages were temporarily legalized by Governor Pinchot and the General Assembly in 1931 in order that Pennsylvania farmers might secure the benefit of the Federal Drouth Relief Fund, but this action did not carry over for the present loans. This made it necessary for the federal government to investigate other possibilities for making crop loans in Pennsylvania. The result is an announcement that "farmers in Pennsylvania can now obtain loans by giving a judgment note and posting a notice that their crops are under mortgage to the Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde."

The loan limit is $400 per farmer and the interest is 5½ per cent. The loans will be made directly from the Washington office, and any one interested should write to C. L. Cobb, Manager, Washington Branch, Crop Production Loan Office, Washington, D. C.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

TOMATO PLANTS.—Millions, large openfield grown, disease free, now ready. Marglobe, Break O'Day, Baltimore and Bonny Best, $1.00, 1,000; 5,000 up, 80c, 1,000. Cabbage plants, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead and Charleston Wakefield, new crop, 500, 60c; 1,000, 85c. Pepper plants, Ruby King, Chinese and Ruby Giants, 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75. Roots mossed, Prompt shipment. J. S. Burgess & Co., Pembroke, Ga.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF, spring-grown cabbage plants, Charleston, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen, Flatdutch and All Season; 300-75c; 500 $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. 1,000 $1.00 Expressed. "Satisfaction" "Our Motto." Fou Brothers Plant Farm, Franklin, Virginia.

NICE SPRING GROWN, frostproof Cabbag Plants, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Charleston, Je sey Wakefield and All Season, 300-75c; 500-$1.0 1,000 $1.50 postpaid. Bermuda Onions sam price. Full count, Satisfaction guaranteed. Re Top Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

PLANT ASSORTMENT.—200 cabbage, 200 to matoes, 200 onions, 50 peppers all postpaid $1.00. Large hand selected. Mossed, packed i standard container. Prompt shipment, satisfac tion guaranteed. Orders acknowledged day re ceived. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Te

FINE FROST-PROOF CABBAGE and Onio plants, Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield Golden Acre, Copenhagen, 300, 75c; 500, $1.2 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. 5,000, $5.00; 10,000, $9.0 collect. First-class plants, "Prompt shipments." American Wholesale Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

HEALTHY, well-rooted, Cumberland Blac Raspberry plants from fields of maximum pro duction. Double inspected and Certified by Stat Department of Entomology, $2.00 per 10 Williams Twin Hill Farms, Terre Haute, Ind.

GARDEN COLLECTION.—200 Tomatoes, 20 Cabbage, 200 Onions, 50 Peppers, all postpaid $1.00. Try our large East Texas Plants. Quic shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. United Pla Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and ONION PLANTS all varieties, $1.00 thousand. Tomato and Im proved Certified Porto Rico Potato Plants $1.5 thousand. Peppers $2.00 thousand. Colem Plant Farms, Tifton, Ga.

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS make bigge sweeter Onions, 200, 50c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.3 Transplanted Tomato Plants 50, 60c; 100, $1.0 500, $4.50. Catalog. Fort Mellinger, North Lim Ohio.

MILLIONS FROST-PROOF CABBAGE and Onio Plants, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Early Jerse Charleston, Wakefield, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.2 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. All good plants, "Promp shipments." Drake Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $5.00, Grimm Alfalfa $7.00, White Sweet Clover $2.70, Red Clov $8.50, Alsike $8.50. All 60-lb. bushel. Retu seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANT BARGAIN.—300 Frostproof Cabbage 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, $1.00 postpaid. Full count, safe arrival. Sm County Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

STOP.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes 100 Onions, 50 Pepper plants, all $1.00 prepaid Moss packed, any varieties. National Pla Farms, Ponta, Texas.

SPECIAL.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onion 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, any varieties Moss Packed Prepaid, $1.00. Guaranty Pla Co., Ponta, Texas.

SEND NO MONEY.—C. O. D. Frostproof Cab bage and Onion plants. All varieties shipped promptly. 500-65c; 1,000-98c; 3,000-$2.83. Stan ard Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

C.O.D. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and Onio plants. All varieties shipped promptly. 500-6 1,000-98c; 3,000-$2.83. Farmers Plant C Tifton, Ga.

250 MASTODON EVERBEARING, $2.40. Wa ington, Mastodon, $1.00-100. Plant, Seed Ca log Free. Oakhill Nursery, New Buffalo, Mi igan.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify fo steady Government Jobs, Salary Range, $10 $250 month, Paid vacations. Common educatio Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instructio Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

NEW FREE CATALOG FARMS.—Equipt farm brick house, for retirement or small family or this is hard to beat; 27 acres only 1½ mile town 6,000, high school, college, etc., etc. 10 fruit trees, ½ acre berries, land mostly tillable good 7-room house, large porch, 50-ft. bar houses for 300 hens, insurance $3,800. Pric only $2,400 including horses, ducks, implement tools, crops; $200 down; picture pg. 74 Strout catalog, describes 1,000 bargains, 1,000 picture Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Building Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

$2,800 INCOME IN 1931.—This 64-acre farm ha raised seed corn for prominent seed house, 12 for 300 bushels last year; took $700 for thresh ing last year and includes his $1,000 duplex threshing outfit new in 1931; owner raised larg family and saved $1,000 yearly here; 50 acre tractor tillage, 3 miles city; 5 acres valuabl oak; good 7-room brick home, electricity, 2n house, nice lot farm buildings. Cost owne $10,000, sacrifices account wife's health a $6,000, terms arranged. It's genuine, write fo details. C. E. Moul, Bonded Strout Agent Hanover Road, Spring Grove, Pa.

FARM FOR RENT.—226-Acre dairy farm o Brandywine Creek, Chester County, Penna. We equipped dairy barn, good pastures, 35 acres o alfalfa (good stand). Two barns, two dwel lings and electricity and telephone. For furthe details write F. H. Forsythe, 729 Perry Bldg Philadelphia, Penna.

WANTED

WOOL WANTED.—Sheep owners, write S. E Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

HELP

WANTED.—Married couples between ages o 28 and 45 without dependent children to car for and train delinquent boys at a Training School. Only people of good character need ap ply. Farming experience and common school education required. Address Box 214, Pennsyl vania Farmer.

PHOTO FINISHING

KODAK FILMS.—Special Trial Offer, Develop ing any size roll 5c, prints 3c each. Beautiful 5x10 mounted enlargement 40c. Send us you films. Young Photo Service, 436 Bertha St. Albany, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS. White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 6½c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 8½c. Minorcas, 9½c. Brahmas, [illegible] Giants 11c. Heavy Mixed, 7c. Light Mixed, 5c. 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid. Best Blood Lines. None Better, don't pay more. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

GUARANTEE YOUR INCOME this year. Get Massanutten chicks from high Flock Average breeding hens, Virginia Blood Tested and Certified, 95% livability. Lowest price in years. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for Free Book. Massanutten Farms Hatchery, Box 504, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

GUARANTEED TO LIVE. Big Chicks from Big Eggs grow to Big Birds that make Big Profits. Beam Strain S. C. W. Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes bred 25 years for more eggs. Write for folder and price list showing remarkable prices for bred-to-lay Strain. Pennsylvania Poultry Farm, Box P, Lancaster, Pa.

STERLING CHICKS at 4c and up. Sterling quality maintained in all breeds. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes 7c; Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed 6c; Assorted 4c. All chicks that die during first ten days will be replaced at one half price. Order from this ad or send for free catalog. Sterling Hatchery, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana.

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29x4.40-21			$3.97	$7.64	$3.65	$7.02
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28x5.25-18	7.80	15.18	6.17	11.90		
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30x5.25-20	8.15	15.86	6.45	12.60	5.92	11.54
31x5.25-21	8.40	16.34	6.65	12.84	6.13	11.84
28x5.50-18	8.75	17.00	6.75	13.12		
29x5.50-19	8.85	17.18	6.90	13.34		
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31x6.00-19	8.70	16.84				
32x6.00-20	8.89	17.28				
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Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

April 30, 1932

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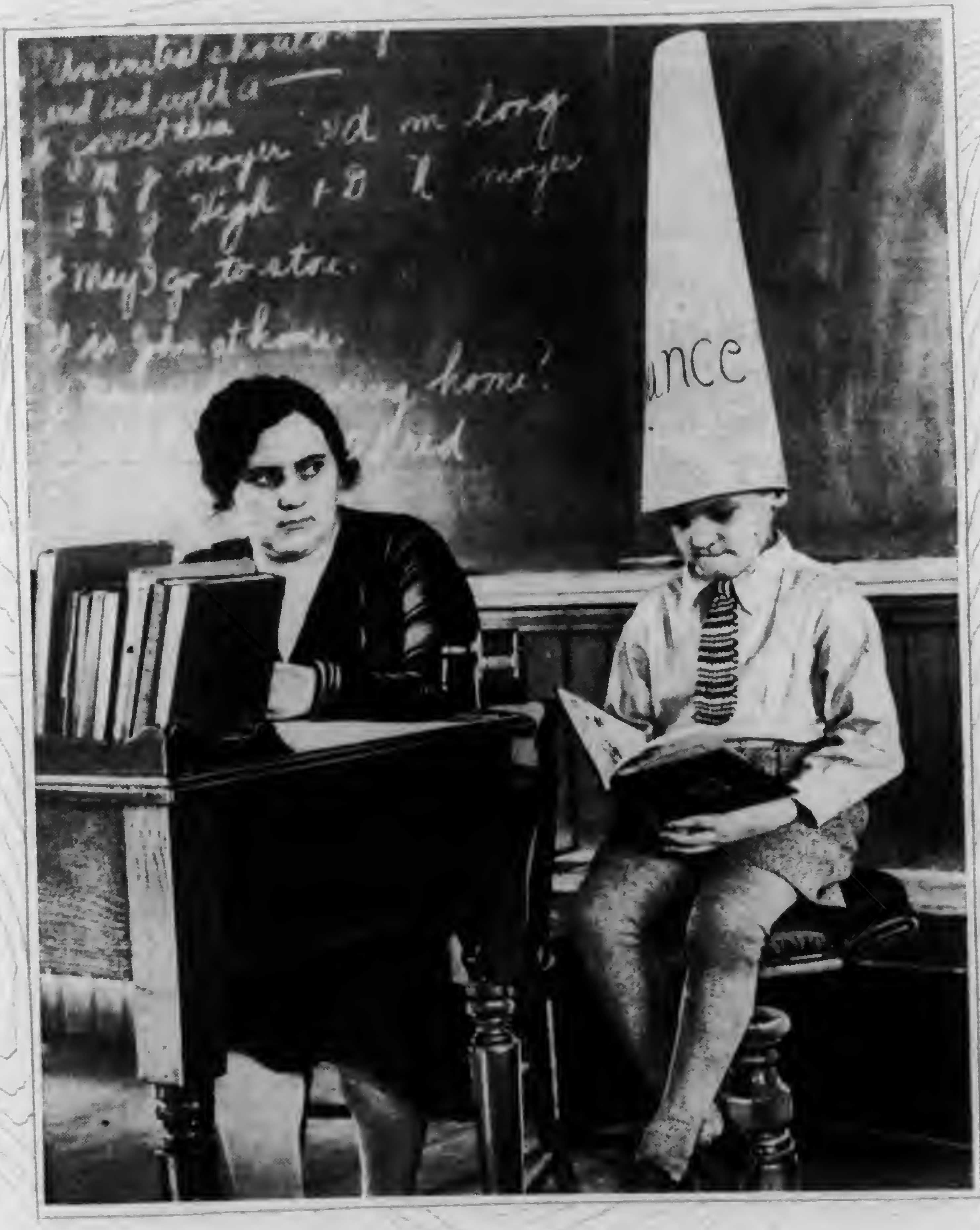

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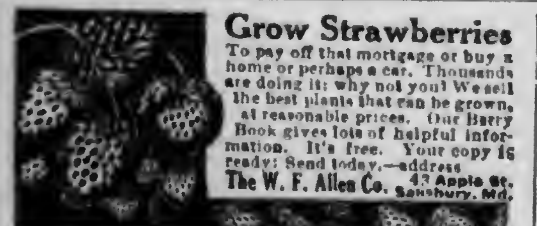

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Several questions arise: 1. Granting that human wants, taken as a whole, are never fully met, and labor and capital can shift from the making of buggies to the making of automobiles on a big scale, from the making of pianos to the making of radios by the millions, from the scant supplies of coarse clothing to huge supplies of wearing apparel, it cannot shift from one use of land to some far greater use, and it is land in which farmers' capital is tied up.

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I wish the recital of this little incident would stir all of us to realize that any one of us, no matter how humble, helps to make public sentiment, and if every one made a quiet, firm protest when his rights were invaded by seemingly powerful corporations, we soon would have far less to complain about. Englishmen have Americans beaten to a frazzle in such matters. They protect their rights in small matters, and spend all the time necessary in doing it. Public sentiment responds every time. If the public has a moral right, and hardly a sure legal one because of careless legislation, sentiment will help to carry through. Now, all this may seem hopeless enough to some of my readers, but if every man made a firm, courteous public protest when his rights were being ignored, the time would quickly come that a square deal would be given. One should respect his own rights.

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H. C. W.—You will probably grow better oats and the grass seed will come better if you harrow that corn-stalk field than you would to plow it this late in the season, but you will not have quite so clean a sod, that is, there will be more weeds in the field.

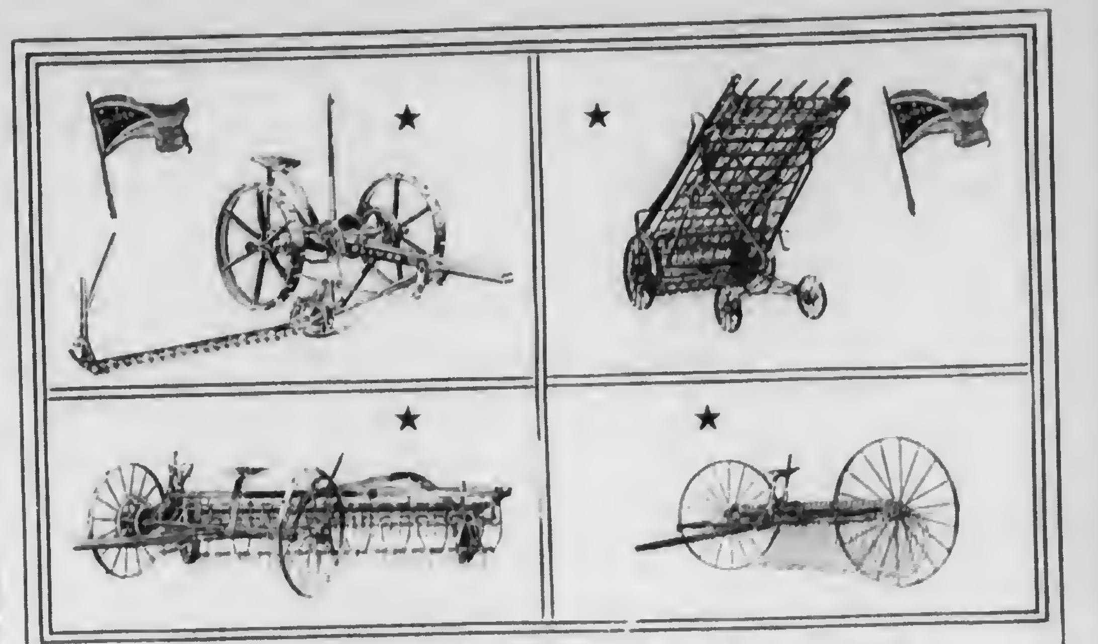
You should apologize to that field for not sowing something in the corn at the last working. I think I have never seen so many acres of bare land plowed as I have seen this spring. The condition of every such field is being made worse each year, while if such land had received a cover crop at the last cultivation it would have been improved.

When the corn stubble is to be followed by oats it is less important to sow a cover crop for the reason that it will not have much time to grow in the spring. If a cover crop is sown it must be an inexpensive one and I know of nothing better or cheaper for this purpose than cowhorn turnips. Sow from four to six pounds per acre. These turnips will catch leaching plant food and add a lot of organic matter. I consider it very bad practice to leave a field bare during the winter.

If the corn comes off early enough to sow wheat for most sections it would be better to sow wheat and vetch for a cover crop and in the spring sow the clover, cut the wheat for hay just as soon as it comes into head and if the season is favorable cut a good crop of hay after the wheat and vetch are harvested the same season. If farmers will figure all the profits in this rotation including the catching of leaching plant food I believe they will find the profits greater than they would be from growing oats, except where very large yields of oats can be grown.

* * *

Q. R. S.—Oats will be better to sow with those pasture grasses than spring rye. The stock will relish the oats better than the rye. Sow one bushel of oats per acre and seven pounds Kentucky bluegrass, four pounds each of timothy, redtop, orchard grass and brome grass, three pounds alsike clover and one-half pound of the little white clover. The seed should be covered lightly.



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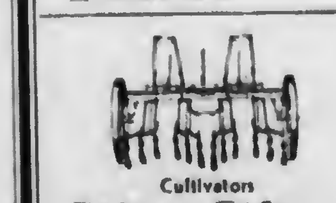
☐ Combine (Harvester Thresher)

☐ Side Delivery Rake
☐ Mower
☐ Sulky Dump Rake
☐ Loader



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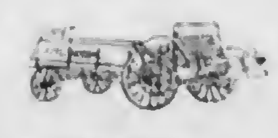

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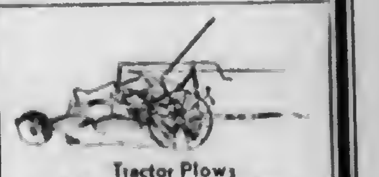

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* * *

H. C. W.—You will probably grow better oats and the grass seed will come better if you harrow that corn-stalk field than you would to plow it this late in the season, but you will not have quite so clean a sod, that is, there will be more weeds in the field.

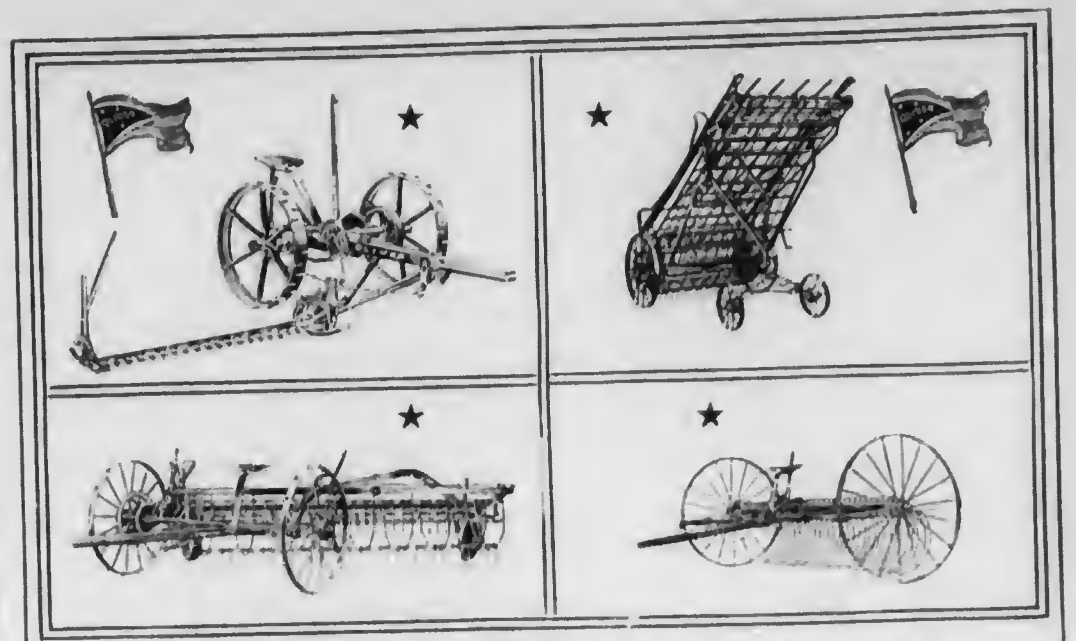
You should apologize to that field for not sowing something in the corn at the last working. I think I have never seen so many acres of bare land plowed as I have seen this spring. The condition of every such field is being made worse each year, while if such land had received a cover crop at the last cultivation it would have been improved.

When the corn stubble is to be followed by oats it is less important to sow a cover crop for the reason that it will not have much time to grow in the spring. If a cover crop is sown it must be an inexpensive one and I know of nothing better or cheaper for this purpose than cowhorn turnips. Sow from four to six pounds per acre. These turnips will catch leaching plant food and add a lot of organic matter. I consider it very bad practice to leave a field bare during the winter.

If the corn comes off early enough to sow wheat for most sections it would be better to sow wheat and vetch for a cover crop and in the spring sow the clover, cut the wheat for hay just as soon as it comes into head and if the season is favorable cut a good crop of hay after the wheat and vetch are harvested the same season. If farmers will figure all the profits in this rotation including the catching of leaching plant food I believe they will find the profits greater than they would be from growing oats, except where very large yields of oats can be grown.

* * *

Q. R. S.—Oats will be better to sow with those pasture grasses than spring rye. The stock will relish the oats better than the rye. Sow one bushel of oats per acre and seven pounds Kentucky bluegrass, four pounds each of timothy, redtop, orchard grass and brome grass, three pounds alsike clover and one-half pound of the little white clover. The seed should be covered lightly.



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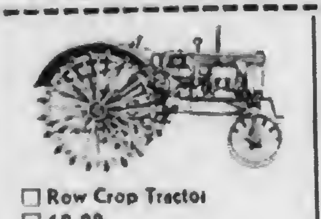

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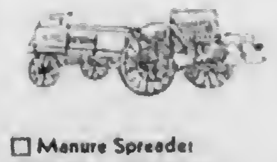

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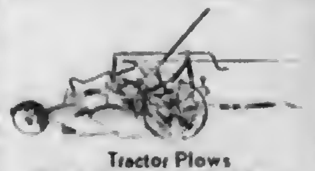

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Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

FEBRUARY weather in March, and March weather in April. That's what we have been having this year. As a consequence, planting has been delayed longer than usual—not even gardens have had any work done in them yet. Probably this condition is not unique, but it is unusual. Reference to my diary for 1925 shows that we had planted almost everything except corn, melons and beans at this time—the 20th of April. But let's hope that the old saw, "A poor beginning has a good ending," proves to be true this year.

* * *

Crop and weather reports explain why strawberries are selling now at double the price they brought in February. March freezes in the southern states almost wiped out the crops; at least all that had come into bloom, and that was most of the early ones. From this the mid-season, northern growers will learn the truth of the saying, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

* * *

About the only advice that advisors, experts and economists are handing out to farmers this year is, "Go slow and reduce expenses." From this one gathers that they see little prospect of a sudden up-turn in prices. Well, farmers can do that, and have done it, more easily than any other class of people. Above all things, keep in mind the necessity of keeping production down by not increasing the acreage.

And by the way, let's let the questionable and unprofitable acres lie idle, and cull out the poor producers in herds and flocks.

* * *

In some places, big land owners and civic associations are providing land for gardens for the unemployed. Thus we see a tendency to realize the fact that the land is the first and the last resort of man. Gardening will do two good things for the unemployed. It will, if intelligently done, provide needed food, and it will give the idle minds and hands something to do. Farmers need not feel that this will create any noticeable competition, because it will be done by those who temporarily have no buying power. In any event, it is a cheaper way of relieving the needy than donations or taxes.

* * *

This gardening proposition brings to mind the "Victory Gardens" during the war. A craze swept over the country for vacant-lot gardening to "help win the war," and thousands of trashy lots and dump heaps were dug or plowed and planted. Ladies and gentlemen with no knowledge of gardening worked vigorously, many of them never realizing anything but the healthful benefits of the hot sun and vigorous exercise. But in the present case we may find that necessity is a more impelling motive than patriotism, and that the gardens may be brought to harvest—unless good times should come back suddenly.

* * *

We have rented about half the acreage of Neshaminy Gardens to a neighbor. This neighbor is an excellent farmer who keeps about forty cows and retails milk in our town. He will plant it to corn (I guess) and I am sure it will be well done. Thus, I shall have the heavy growth of alfalfa and timothy which grew and went down last year because it could not be sold turned into the soil. We have not felt that the outlook for the coming year warranted hiring nearly all the labor required to farm it if we did it. We still have plenty of land for our own use.

What Lime Has Done

READERS of the Pennsylvania Farmer, would you like to know what lime will do for an old poor field? This land had, in the words of the owner, "been turned over to the rabbit hunters." There are many such fields in West Virginia and the same results can generally be secured by proper methods of farming.

Mr. J. W. Morgan, the owner of this land, is a farmer who is wide-awake and alert. He is well informed of the latest ideas in farming and his home is nicely located.

Something like ten years ago this field, containing about eleven acres, was plowed to a good depth, sowed to soy beans, given 250 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate per acre, and the yield was ordinary.

Lime and Fertilizer

Then an application of one and one-half tons of ground limestone was given to each acre and one peck of timothy per acre sowed in fall and again more superphosphate applied at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre. Red clover was sown in the spring, five pounds per acre. Nothing else was sown. The results of this were from one and one-half to two tons of hay per acre each year for the period of time that the lime was in the soil.

Over two and one-half years ago this ground was again broken up. About one-half of it was put in corn, the other in soy beans. The yield of corn was about 30 bushels to the acre and the soy-bean hay cut about one and one-fourth tons per acre.

In the spring of 1930 Mr. Morgan again applied one and one-half tons of ground limestone per acre. Each acre was given 200 pounds of superphosphate and sowed to timothy and clover. This was the year of the drouth and the result was practically a failure.

The same fall found him disking and rolling this land and about the 10th or 11th of October seeding it to wheat at one and one-half bushels per acre. Grass seed was sown about the first of February. Wheat threshed about 21 bushels to the acre and cut three-fourths ton of clover per acre near the middle of September, last year. Now the grass is looking good and we predict he will cut many more tons of fine hay from this field which was formerly good for nothing but "red brush and rabbit hunters."

Mr. Morgan is now an enthusiastic advocate of lime. Why not? Well might he say, "Come and see what lime hath wrought." J. M. R.

French Crabapple Roots

Would you kindly tell me where I can get French crabapple roots for nursery? Louis Horvath.

"FRENCH" crabapple roots for nursery propagation of apples are not available now. These are seedlings from the cider-apple orchards of France. Formerly they were imported in great quantities, but they are now largely debarred by quarantine order, because of the danger of introducing pests. The name "French crab," however, has been carried over to apply to American grown apple seedlings. There never has been any real basis for the alleged superiority of French crab seedlings over well-grown American seedlings. These may be obtained, in large quantity, from wholesale nurseries. S. W. F.

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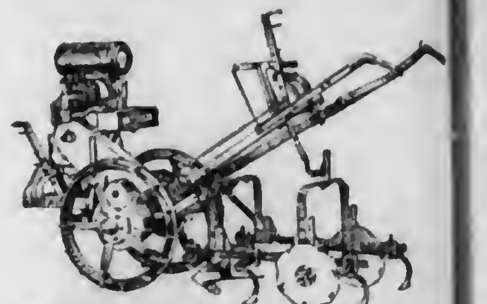

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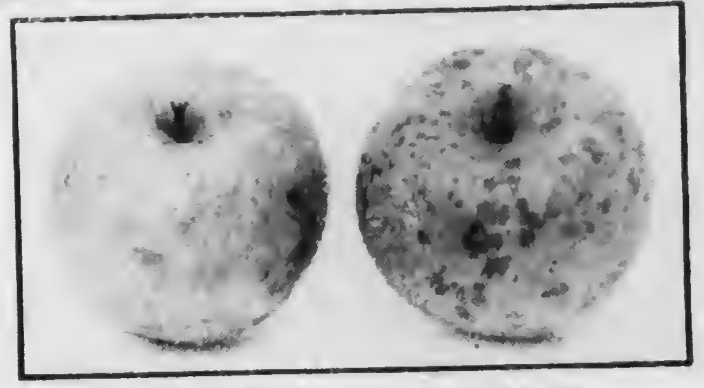
Clean Apples Result from Economical Spraying

By R. S. Kirby



Apples affected with sooty blotch.

ECONOMICAL production of commercially clean fruit is the biggest question in apple disease control, especially in a time like this. Knowledge of when, how and with what to proceed in the control of each disease is helpful.

To get accurate information on the occurrence and development of apple diseases in the state, during the past three years the extension pathologists of the Pennsylvania State College have made nearly 3,000 visits to orchards, examined 20,000 scab perithecia to determine the stage of scab development, examined more than 1,000,000 apple leaves and 1,000,000 apples to discover the presence and severity of the different diseases.

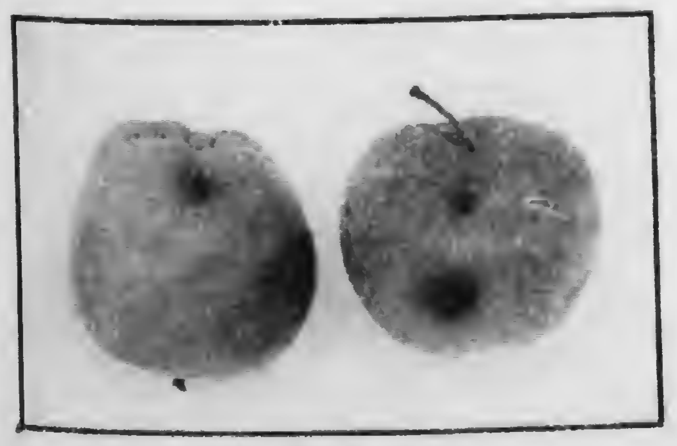
A special effort has been made during this time to get information on the different diseases on fruit at harvest. Visits were made to 935 orchards, including unsprayed, partly sprayed and completely sprayed, and 485,097 apples examined. Records were made of the occurrence of disease on each apple and the spraying program followed.

Scab Most Prevalent

In the unsprayed orchards it was found that scab was the most prevalent disease. There was 87.2 per cent of scab in 1929, 73.9 per cent in 1930 and 80.5 per cent in 1931. Sooty blotch ranked second with 9.2, 8.7 and 46 per cent respectively for the three years.

Brooks spot was next most severe with 4.4, 7.5 and 8 per cent for the three years respectively. Blotch was fourth with 1, 2.2 and 3.9 per cent. Black rot and rust followed with less than one per cent each except in 1931 when black rot was found to be 1.5 per cent.

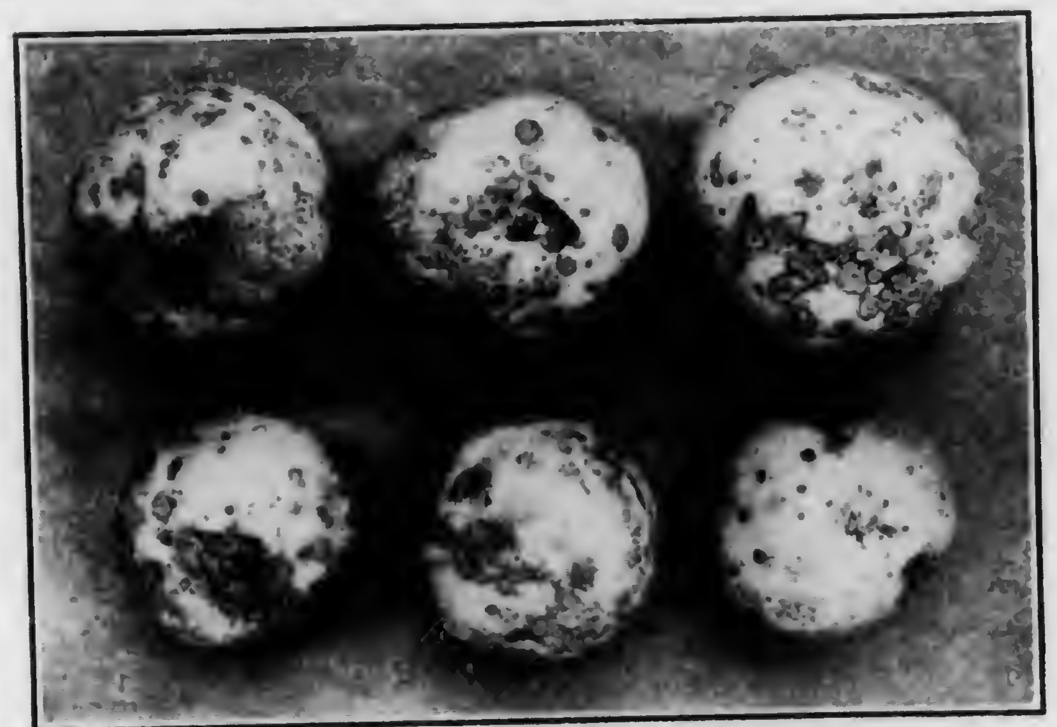
Rainfall affects the amount of disease if it comes at favorable times for disease development. In 1929, one of the worst scab years of recent times, the total rainfall was less than in 1931 for the months of April, May, June, July and August. In April, however, there was 6.12 inches of rainfall in 1929, compared with 3.33 in 1931. This enabled scab to bring about severe early infections. In 1930 there was an average of 73.9 per cent scabby apples, which was 6.3 per cent below the three-year average. When it is remembered that during the dry season of 1930 there was a deficiency of 7.02 inches below normal rainfall between April and September, it appears that scab even under adverse weather conditions can be held down only by proper control measures.



Scabby Apples.

Such diseases as sooty blotch, Brooks spot, blotch and black rot are not affected materially by the early or pre-blossom rains but are proportional to the amount of summer or post-bloom rains.

Climatic conditions, which vary markedly in the state, influence the amount of the various diseases in the different sections. The following table shows how these diseases rate by percentage in unsprayed orchards for the three years 1929, 1930 and 1931.



Typical unsprayed apples, severely scabbed and affected with sooty blotch and Brooks spot.

Disease	Southeastern Section	Juniata Valley	Central Section	Western Section
Scab	11.4	69.5	87.8	99.9
Sooty blotch	37.3	26.6	8.4	.01
Brooks spot	12.1	.8	1.8	.0
Blotch	4.12	.36	1.44	.01
Black rot	1.08	.12	.6	.01
Rust	.13	.17	.02	.0
Bitter rot	.02	.0	.01	.0

The southeastern section includes Adams, Schuylkill, Carbon and all counties to the south. The Juniata Valley section includes Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Bedford counties. The central section includes Franklin, Cumberland and all counties to the north of the southeastern and Juniata Valley sections. The western section includes Somerset, Cambria, Clearfield, McKean and all counties to the west.

Figures in the table show that apple growers in the western section should concentrate their spray program almost entirely on scab control, but that growers in the southeastern section must use a program to control four or five diseases as 55.6 per cent of the diseases present at harvest time were other than scab. In the Juniata Valley section growers have to fight sooty blotch as well as scab since it is nearly 40 per cent as prevalent as scab. In the central section scab represents 87.8 per cent of the diseases but growers in Franklin, Cumberland, Dauphin and Northumberland counties have to control sooty blotch and blotch, too, in their spraying program.

In working out an economical spray program it is necessary also to know what sprays are most important in controlling each disease and how many sprays are needed to grow commercially clean fruit. Disease counts were made on 79,655 apples in 168 orchards where growers had applied all but one of the disease sprays. Included in these orchards were six demonstrations where growers had each time they sprayed omitted that spray from a different block of two to four trees.

In 1929 and 1930 the pre-pink spray was the most important. There were increases of 26.2 and 20.6 per cent disease respectively these years on apples where this spray was omitted. The petal fall was the most important spray in 1931, since scab increased 14.2 per cent over completely sprayed when this spray was omitted. This condition resulted from the first prolonged rains coming immediately after petal fall. Omitting the delayed dormant spray was serious only in 1930 when scab spores matured exceptionally early, the omission causing an increase of 7.6 per cent scab over completely sprayed fruit. The effect of dry weather during the delayed dormant period in 1931 is strikingly shown with only .1 per cent increase from omission of this spray.

Apple Stem Infection

While the pink spray apparently is of little importance, scab counts made early in each summer disclosed that its omission resulted in considerable apple stem infection. Two-thirds of the apples infected during the pink spray period dropped before harvest. Furthermore, exceptionally dry weather occurred during the blooming period in at least two of the three years.

Little effect on scab control is exerted generally by the fourth summer spray applied the last of July. In most cases the third summer spray applied about July 10th will take the place of the fourth summer spray and will be of greater value in scab control.

Sooty blotch control is mostly obtained by the 20-day and third summer sprays which protect the fruit from June to August.

Brooks spot, like sooty blotch, is affected very little by the pre-blossom sprays. Most of the infection occurs after petal fall, and the heaviest infection comes 20 to 60 days after petal fall. In severe cases one or two applications of Bordeaux has almost completely controlled Brooks spot but ordinarily liquid lime-sulphur applied at ten and twenty days after petal fall has reduced the amount of this disease.

Bitter rot is not present every year. There was more of this disease in 1931 than for the past six of seven years. Application of lime-sulphur apparently influences the severity of this disease very little. The control program in orchards where bitter rot is severe should include removal of the bitter rot mummied apples from the trees and one or two applications of Bordeaux if weather favorable to the disease occurs during July and August.

(Continued on page 20.)

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NEW CEREAL

THE London Livestock Journal says that the Cambridge Agricultural Research Station has produced a new and valuable cereal by crossing wheat and rye. Maybe this discovery will turn out like some others, more valuable for publicity than for anything else.

NO DAIRY SHOW

THE National Dairy Exposition will not be held this year. It was founded in 1906 and has been an annual event ever since, except in 1915, when foot-and-mouth disease prevented it. The next show will be held at St. Louis, Mo., probably in October, 1933.

INFERIOR LAMBS

DURING the past three months the proportion of well-finished lambs at principal markets has been much less than was expected. Grain and hay are abundant and cheap, and under such conditions expectation of good lambs and too many weighty ones was natural. Why is it that we have so many unfinished lambs with plenty of cheap feed?

OUT OF THE AIR

AN airplane flies over a haystack, somebody drops a cigar or cigarette and the haystack burns. A pilot who must alight throws out a flare and a barn is destroyed. A farmer's team is scared and runs away because somebody flew too close to it, and the owner is hurt and his property destroyed. A plane falls on a house, causing heavy damage if not loss of life. Or it is wrecked in a field and the crowd so attracted destroys the crop. All these things have happened already. More of them are bound to happen. Every airplane that flies over private property should be required to file a bond to cover possible damage to life and property.

CAT LICENSES

THE International Cat Society proposes to license all cats just as dogs are licensed now. No particulars are given as to license fees, or as to discrimination between Thomas cats and Mary Ann cats, or between pure-bred registered cats and the ordinary ash-bar'l kind. Doubtless these are "details yet to be worked out" as sundry promoters say when they don't know how to make their dreams come true. But the stray cat is a menace to birds and game, is a carrier of disease and a destroyer of sleep, so we are in favor of any movement which will do away with it—provided always that such movement doesn't cost more than it is worth. We can worry along without any additional taxes these days.

SELF-DESTRUCTIVE

THE Farmers' National Grain Corporation has demanded that the Secretary of Agriculture close the Chicago Board of Trade by revoking its license as a contract market. Without going into the merits of the issue between the Corporation and the Board of Trade, it is evident that such action by the Secretary of Agriculture would hurt the Corporation more than any other holder, for it has more grain and probably more money borrowed on it. If Secretary Hyde should have so little gumption as to comply with the Corporation's demand probably it would emit the longest and loudest wail for the restoration of an open market.

WHOSE FAULT?

ON Tuesday morning of last week 66 petitions, memorials and resolutions were presented to the United States Senate. They covered a wide variety of subjects, but a grand total of two asked that the cost of government be reduced! On the same day 129 similar communications, including letters and telegrams, were presented to the House of Representatives. The majority of these were in opposition to a proposed one-year suspension of federal funds for vocational education. Out of the 129 just three favored reduction of government expenditures, and two of the three were from the same persons. As long as the big noise which Congress hears is for appropriations the great need for reduced governmental costs must go largely unheeded. As long as the voice of the people is raised only in clamor for government aid to various groups or causes the high cost of government must go on. Not until taxpayers make known their wants will Congress check the growing expenditures of public funds and lighten the ever-increasing burden of taxation.

LOWER TAXES

ON another page of this issue is the draft of a constitution for a taxpayers' league or association. It may not fit exactly in every case but it may be readily adapted if it does not. It contains the essentials of a successful organization so far as such essentials can be provided in a constitution. The main thing, which is public interest in the problem, can't be put into any constitution, and no plan of organization is worth a hoot without it.

The careful reader will note at least three essentials in this constitution—the limitations on membership, the exclusion of candidates for public office and public officials from its list of officers, and the devotion of the organization to a single purpose. All may be important in the future work of the organization. The last one is vital. For unless this is the sole purpose of the organization it will split up some day because it will try to deal with other matters on which its members are divided. That is a big enough and good enough cause for one organization—and a taxpayers' league should stick to it to the exclusion of everything else.

GREAT SCHEME

A FEW college economists have worked out a sure-fire scheme to control surpluses and give farmers the benefit of the tariff. They would estimate production at "somewhat less" than the country's needs, then allot a certain proportion to the several states. Each state would allot its quota to its counties, and each county would assign to every farm its share in proportion to the area of the farm. Each farmer would be given a certificate showing the amount he may sell for domestic consumption. Buyers would be forbidden to purchase anything not covered by such certificate. The excess would be exported or fed—"or something." Of course anything can be exported at any time no matter whether the benighted foreigners want to buy or don't or can't—at least that appears to be the idea of our eminent arm-chair economists who concoct such schemes as this. Doubtless we have laws enough now; but if the number is to be extended how about one to license economists only after a rigid examination for common sense?

THE OPEN MARKET

THOSE who know anything about business know that our great markets for commodities and securities do not make the prices of those things. The exchanges are merely places where trading is done under regulations intended to be equitable to all parties, where all the conditions and all the opinions of the public are expressed in prices. Our legislators appear to be ignorant of the nature of our markets, of their operation and of their importance to the business of the nation. So they propose various investigations, interferences and restrictions on the assumption that the market place is the creator of prices and responsible for them.

The open market is the greatest commercial blessing of American business, and that includes American agriculture. In no other way than by this system can all the conditions which naturally govern market values, and all the opinions of all the people concerned therein, be summed up and expressed in dollars and cents for the information of everybody. Every period of low prices brings forth agitation against the market, charges of manipulation, threats of legislation, and divers kinds of misinformation, all proceeding from the false assumption that the markets make the prices which they merely express. That assumption is back of all the agitation, proposed legislation and the so-called regulation now in effect. And the net value of it all is worse than nothing. This country should and ultimately will learn to appreciate the value of its open markets, but it may take the trial of some of these alleged "remedies" to bring that about.

OUT OF CONTROL

A CARTEL is an international agreement for the purpose of maintaining prices by controlling the market supply of a commodity. Last year ten cartels, on eight major commodities and two minor ones, were in effect in Europe. The steel cartel has been carried on for some years without definite success and the committee planning for its renewal is finding difficulty in working out an acceptable basis of quotas. The aluminum cartel last year brought out a conflict between the German and the Swiss producers, price cutting was reported and a reorganization effected. In copper the curtailment of production has not had the desired effect on the price level. There was no improvement in the general rayon situation in spite of efforts of the rayon cartel. The nitrate cartel failed and was not renewed when it expired last June. A two-year agreement to reduce tin production proved ineffectual in face of falling demand, and further curtailments were decided during the year. Considering the price decline in sugar since the formation of the international agreement no serious claim is made as to the influence of this cartel on price stabilization. The zinc cartel was revived last July. In October it was announced that the decrease of stocks was progressing satisfactorily, but a further five per cent curtailment was to go into effect in December.

Efforts to establish a coal cartel have not succeeded. The electric bulb cartel, to expire at the end of this year, has been renewed. It is said the agreement will involve a reduction in prices. A platinum agreement was made last June and the conclusion of the agreement was followed by a considerable increase in the price of the metal. Thus out of ten agreements to raise or maintain prices by limiting supply, only one had any appreciable effect, and that involved a commodity where both demand and supply are limited.

New Jersey Farm Comment

OBSERVATIONS made on a trip through central and south Jersey's apple and peach growing sections early in the week indicated a normal season up to that time. Peaches were in full bloom. Apples are expected to be starting to bloom as this issue is distributed, and they will probably be in full bloom the first week in May unless warm weather brings the blossoms out even earlier.

The peach bloom is rather light on some of the older blocks of Elbertas, the principal variety, and heavy on such earlier varieties as Hiley, Carman and Eclipse. The apple bloom, in general, is heavy.

Most Jersey peach growers are looking forward to a more profitable season than last year's disastrous one. Reports of lighter crops in competing sections of the South and Middle West give rise to this optimistic view. Right now peach growers regard this as a bright spot in the outlook for their crop, but there is no definite assurance that the situation will remain bright.

Nothing equally encouraging has been discovered to comfort apple growers. Present indications are for yields that will equal last season's bumper crop, prices for which were unsatisfactory.

Overwintering codling moth larvae are much fewer in number now than last year at this time in South Jersey apple orchards. If growers are favored with a season normal in temperature and rainfall, together with fewer codling moth larvae, their chances of producing a crop with a large percentage of clean fruit will be greatly enhanced.

Effects of Drouth

Effects of very dry seasons in 1930 and 1931 are still apparent in some apple and peach orchards. These effects are seen in weakened trees in many orchards that bore heavy crops last year, and in root injury. The season this year is starting with an ample supply of moisture in the soil.

The growers are trying to economize to the fullest extent. Some are doing this by eliminating certain sprays not considered absolutely essential. As an economy measure, certain growers have taken out or top-worked some of the less profitable varieties of apples such as the Williams, Smith Cider, Red Astrachan, and of such less profitable peaches as Carman, Belle of Georgia and Hiley. Efforts will be concentrated on Rome Beauty, Stayman, Star and Delicious apples, and Elberta, Hale, Golden Jubilee and other peach varieties ripening after Elbertas.

Peach growers have planted considerable numbers of the new varieties developed at the Experiment Station. This was done in anticipation of better prices for early season peaches when the trees come into bearing in 1935 and 1936. The general tendency followed in this year's peach plantings has been to set out varieties ripening in advance of Elbertas or the varieties which bear after Elberta. There has been little increase in plantings of Elbertas or varieties which follow them. This is because the growers believe they have too large a percentage of their trees in Elbertas and now they are planting varieties that will bloom earlier and thus prolong the season. More and more growers are accepting the view that it would be better to have the peach harvest continued over a longer period rather than being forced to market their crop in one hectic rush. One beneficial result of this is that labor can be used more efficiently and more economically, and the income from peaches will be stretched over a longer period.

The outlook for apple exports is not favorable. Foreign governments have tightened restrictions on apple imports and the unsettled economic conditions in foreign countries have made markets for American apples less stable.

Orchard labor is plentiful and cheap. Some growers are paying 25 per cent under last year's wage levels. In South Jersey today laborers may be obtained at about $2 each a day.

The growers are not worried about daylight saving time, which went into effect last Sunday. Some growers pay no attention whatever to the changed time, and many others have become hardened to it.

It's Alaska

Announcing the Sixth Pennsylvania Farmer Tour

This Time It Is to

The Land of the Midnight Sun

Alaska Yellowstone Park
Yukon Territory
Lake Louise Banff

MEETING the requests of many readers, and taking advantage of unusually advantageous travel conditions this year, the main objective of the sixth Pennsylvania Farmer tour will be the Land of the Midnight Sun, of Eskimos, dog teams, gold mines, glaciers and totem poles—ancient Alaska, the mystic country of the northern lights.

Going in mid-summer we shall escape the heat at home, yet up near the Arctic Circle we shall find temperatures that are just right for comfort—not too warm, not too cold.

Going to and from Alaska we shall visit many of the most beautiful and interesting parts of the United States and Canada. Our own special railroad equipment will be used to the Pacific Coast. A luxurious ship will take us from Seattle up the Smooth Inside Passage to Alaska—sailing all the way with indescribably beautiful scenery on both sides.

This tour has been arranged especially for Pennsylvania Farmer readers and their friends. It will be operated on the same low-cost, cooperative basis as our past trips. It will be the same comfortable, economical sort of an expedition—no "putting on airs," but just a friendly good time for folks who believe every one should see as much as possible of this great world in which we live.

Our illustrated booklet giving full information about the Alaska Tour will be mailed to all who ask for it as soon as it comes from the printer. Address Tour Manager, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BELIEF that natural limesand deposits in Camden, Burlington, Salem and Gloucester counties are worth "at least several hundred thousand dollars" as cheap sources of lime which can be used to counteract excess of soil acidity in South Jersey, is expressed by Dr. Linwood L. Lee, research specialist in land utilization at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Discovered in the 1880's, these deposits were mined extensively for a number of years but later abandoned with the introduction of commercial lime and fertilizers. Until more recently they have been considered worthless. Today the deposits have assumed a new economic importance, according to Dr. Lee, because farmers who have no money to buy commercial lime can use limesand as a cheap substitute. The cost of this material will be very low, he said, and the principal items of cost would be the labor of digging, which is cheap, and hauling. Growers who have these deposits on their farms would only have to pay for the digging and distribution of the limesand. It is believed that material from the best limesand deposits is about 60 per cent as efficient in correcting soil acidity as the average ground limestone.

* * *

TWO thousand red pine seedlings, donated by the Flemington Rotary Club, and 500 Japanese larch, donated by the New Jersey State Department of Conservation and Development, have been planted by members of the Copper Hill and Oak Grove Four-H forestry clubs of Hunterdon county. The trees were planted on waste land under the direction of County Club Agent Brandon Wright and E. L. Scovil, state extension service forester. The club members have agreed to protect the trees and to keep a record of the rate of growth and number of trees which die. Those in charge of the project hope that it may be enlarged next year and that other Hunterdon county communities may also encourage similar plantings.

* * *

A SOLUTION of carbon bisulphide and fish oil soap has been used successfully by E. Kristovitch of Bridgeton to destroy white grubs in his hotbeds. He used this solution at the suggestion of the Extension Service and Experiment Station. After removing the soil and manure from the hotbed, he saturated the ground to a depth sufficient to reach the grubs that were wintering over in the soil beneath the bed. A few hours later many dead grubs but no live ones were found.

* * *

THE New Jersey Association of Township Committeemen has asked the Legislature for the right to submit to the voters next fall a referendum on the advisability of repealing the Welfare Board Act. Complaints against this Act have been voiced by Committeemen from Warren, Camden and Morris counties, where Welfare Boards are already functioning. "Too much additional expense," is the complaint.

* * *

GOVERNOR A. HARRY MOORE has signed Senator David Young's bill which provides that all milk to be sold as "pasteurized" must be pasteurized within 48 hours of the time of production, and that all cream sold as "pasteurized" must be pasteurized within 96 hours from the time of production. Proponents of the bill say this legislation will protect New Jersey producers from competition of dairymen in distant states.

* * *

FRANK G. FITTEN of Somerville, in a Chancery Court suit in Trenton, has asked for the appointment of a receiver for the Liberty Packing Corporation, a Delaware company engaged in New Jersey in the business of selling rabbits for breeding and buying back the offspring. In his complaint Fitten contends that he was employed a year ago last February as superintendent of the Bridgewater township, Somerset county, plant of the company at a monthly salary of $250 and that $532 for services, plus expenses of $202, is due him. The charge that the company is insolvent and unable to continue business with safety to its creditors and stockholders is made by Fitten.

* * *

THE New Jersey Poultry Fanciers' Association, which has successfully revived the once important State Poultry Show, will hold its regular quarterly meeting at New Brunswick, May 2nd to plan for the annual competition to be held next fall. Plans also will be laid for the one-day lawn show to be held at the farm of Charles D. Cleveland, Eatontown, according to Secretary-Treasurer Charles Pierson of Princeton. The president of the Association is M. Paladino of Montclair.

* * *

The Appropriation Bill

NO provision is made in the 1932-1933 New Jersey appropriation bill for funds for the New Jersey State Horticultural Society which this year received $4,500 from the state for the promotion of New Jersey's fruit and vegetable growing industries. The Society has received financial support from the state, directly or indirectly, since 1844.

Although definite announcement of the effect on the Society's activities of the withdrawal of state support awaits a meeting of the Executive Committee, it was learned on good authority this week that the printed report of the annual meeting of the Society will probably have to be greatly reduced in size, if not eliminated. This report is prized highly by the horticulturists for the wealth of new information on horticulture it contains. One alternative in meeting the situation, according to a member of the Society, will be to print much of the information presented at the annual meetings in "Horticultural News," the Society's official magazine.

Elimination of competitive exhibits, which in the past have been a feature of the Society's annual meeting, will probably follow the withdrawal of state support. Next fall there will be no money available for prizes or for setting up and maintaining exhibits. It is believed that the annual meeting of the Society will continue as before.

Of the bills that have been introduced into the Legislature to raise truck license fees and regulate trucks, Senator Dryden Kuser of Somerset last week said, "It is generally conceded that if any legislation is passed it will not be in the form of the present bills, which are considered too drastic, particularly in these times of depression."

Widespread opposition to passage of these bills has been voiced by farmers and farm organizations.

Andros Island

By C. A. Stephens

(Originally published in Youths Companion.) Copyright, 1927, by Perry-Mason Co.

POLING and paddling the heavy boat down the narrow inlet proved a slow and arduous task, though the colored women and Courra McCarty assisted as much as they could. From this tortuous cove the distance to the open sea was, Covel said, not less than ten miles, perhaps more. They did not make it the first day, and they passed a comfortless night, tied up to the mangroves by the swampy shore, amidst swarming mosquitoes, alligators and frogs that croaked and groaned throughout the long hours of darkness. Several of the alligators came silently swimming about them, attracted perhaps by the fitful cries of the smaller children. One of them poked the boat with its snout and grew so familiar that Pote fired a bullet into its head, which caused a prodigious commotion up and down the cove for some time afterward.

At last the inlet widened out between a number of cays with white sandy shores; and during the following forenoon they caught sight of the open blue water ahead and met a grateful breeze, which blew back the torturing mosquitoes. It was indeed a great relief to land on a sandy beach and be able to leave the boat, walk about and stretch their cramped limbs. A fire was kindled, breakfast eaten, and several hours spent resting up after the toil and discomfort of the previous day and night.

Off to the eastward the low white shores of many islets could be discerned, but open water stretched away to the north, and, as the breeze, which may have been an offset from the trades, blew quite steadily from the eastward, the boys stepped the light mast they had brought, pulled up the sail-yard, and made their first attempt at sailing the cutter in open water.

The heavily loaded craft proved but a slow and crawling sailer. She moved, however, at a rate of at least two miles an hour, which was a little better than rowing in the hot sun. They had no compass, no chart, and knew only what Courra McCarty had heard the Old One say, that Nassau was o nan island over against Andros to eastward and distant about seventy miles, as the crow flies, from the pirates' refuge.

Showers fell during the afternoon, with so wild a sky and such flaws of wind that they put in to the shelter of an outlying cay for an hour or two. Later when the sky cleared and they essayed to continue their voyage, a novel peril of those waters beset them. Quite suddenly they perceived that the boat was in the midst of a considerable school of large fish with long snouts. They swam near the surface and, immediately gathering about the boat, evinced the most intense curiosity to nose it with their snouts, as if to learn what it was.

They were no doubt barracudas, a West Indian fish, resembling a shark, very voracious and often dangerous to bathers or persons falling overboard from vessels. There were more than fifty of them. Perhaps they were attracted by the smell of the children in the boat. When they first appeared, no apprehension was felt. Later when their snouts poked the sides of the cutter harder and more frequently, the women began to express alarm. Finally, after one had almost leaped aboard, Pote shot at it, injuring it so seriously that the water was soon stained with its blood. So far from deterring the school of thronging fins, however, the shot but increased their eagerness. Dashing at the wounded fish, its fellows literally devoured it piecemeal in the water astern of the slow-moving craft—a spectacle which so terrified little Geeta and the children that they cried out in terror.

The boys now shot into the school again and again, but still the rabid creatures came darting around the boat, diving beneath it at times, rising all about, and plunging their noses against the none too strong strakes. Dennis became so excited that his mother was unable to restrain him from shooting. He fired his musket, then set up a wild howling for powder and balls with which to reload it. They were obliged to wrest the gun from him by main strength, and during the struggle the butt of the piece was struck against the bottom of the boat with such force that water began to come in between the infirm old planks.

The great quantity of luggage, including the heavy lumps of silver coin, piled in the bottom of the boat, made it difficult to bail; and after vain efforts to stop the leak Pote decided to make for the shore.

The place where they at length landed was on a wooded green cay, where a pair of pelicans had retired for the night. There the cutter was beached and everything taken ashore. By the united efforts of the whole party, the old craft was then hauled up and turned partly over to be recalked, the women setting to work meantime to make camp there for the night.

While thus employed, a small sloop was seen beating into the arm of sea between the cays and the main shore. It came to anchor there, about a mile from where our distressed folks had landed.

"Probably fishermen or hunters," Pote guessed. "Perhaps they're from Nassau and we can get directions from them, how to go there."

Covel set off at once to run along the beach and interview them, while Pote continued his efforts to stop the leak. On approaching where the sloop lay, Covel say that four men had landed from it and were coming as if to meet him. Evidently they had seen the cutter and were curious about it. One of the four was a mulatto, two were negroes, and the fourth was a white man, whose appearance Covel was far from liking. The mulatto was the only one who seemed to speak or understand English.

Covel gave them good-evening and asked if they were fishermen. The mulatto hesitated somewhat, then said they were sponge-diggers from a campo at the north end of Andros Island and in reply to Covel's further questions told him they had recently put into Nassau to dry, cure and sell a fare of sponges. The distance, he informed Covel, was a day's sail on a light breeze, and he rather grudgingly added certain directions for shaping a course to New Providence Island. The other three made no attempt at conversation. Covel thanked them and turned to go back. But they followed on with him, and under the circumstances he did not like to say that their company would be unwelcome.

A disagreeable evening ensued; the four sponge-diggers hung around for a long time. They were very curious about the party, asking constant questions, to which Pote replied civilly, saying merely that they were a shipwrecked company trying to reach Nassau.

The Irishwoman was less civil and at length told them what she thought of them, and requested that they go about their own business; but still they lingered, making themselves quite too free with what did not concern them.

At length the boys detected the white man pulling over the pile of luggage brought ashore from the cutter. Knowing their own weakness, however, Pote thought it safer to take no notice of these incivilities. Not so Courra McCarty, who grew so indignant that she finally caught up Covel's musket and bade their insolent callers begone, or she would shoot. Thereupon they drew off, cursing her and making threats.

The white man was clearly a low fellow, very likely a criminal; he had caught sight of the silver in one or more of the packages under the other baggage on the beach.

"I'm afraid they'll come back," Pote said.

"I'm afraid so, too," Covel agreed.

"Oi'm shure of it!" Courra McCarty exclaimed. "They be plannin' mischief! Oh, b'ys, what's to do!"

Covel could think of nothing save their guns. "If they come and try to get that money, we will shoot 'em!" he cried hotly.

But Pote acted more prudently.

After the sponge-diggers left them that night, Pote's instinct told him to move his little party away from there at once. He hoped the old boat would not spring another leak, or at least would not leak very badly. He bade Covel and the Irishwoman help him push it into the water and afterward aid in putting all their belongings aboard, inclusive of the packages of silver wrapped in canvas.

They pushed off and then rowed slowly across the arm of water between the main shore and the first of the outlying islets. Passing this and skirting partly around it, they poled the heavy old craft into a narrow passage between this and a second islet, and there, perceiving white dunes in the obscurity, landed and made the youngsters comfortable on the loose white sand.

As soon as it grew light Pote waded across the narrow strip of water between the two cays and made his way through the green scrub growing on the first of these to the side next the main shore. From here he could look across to the place where they had camped the previous night. The sponge-diggers had come back there already and were moving about. One of them had a gun, and two others what resembled garden rakes—the implements with which, perhaps, they pulled up sponges from the sea bottom. They appeared to be probing the sands about the place where our refugee party had camped, as if hunting for treasure which they suspected might have been buried thereabouts.

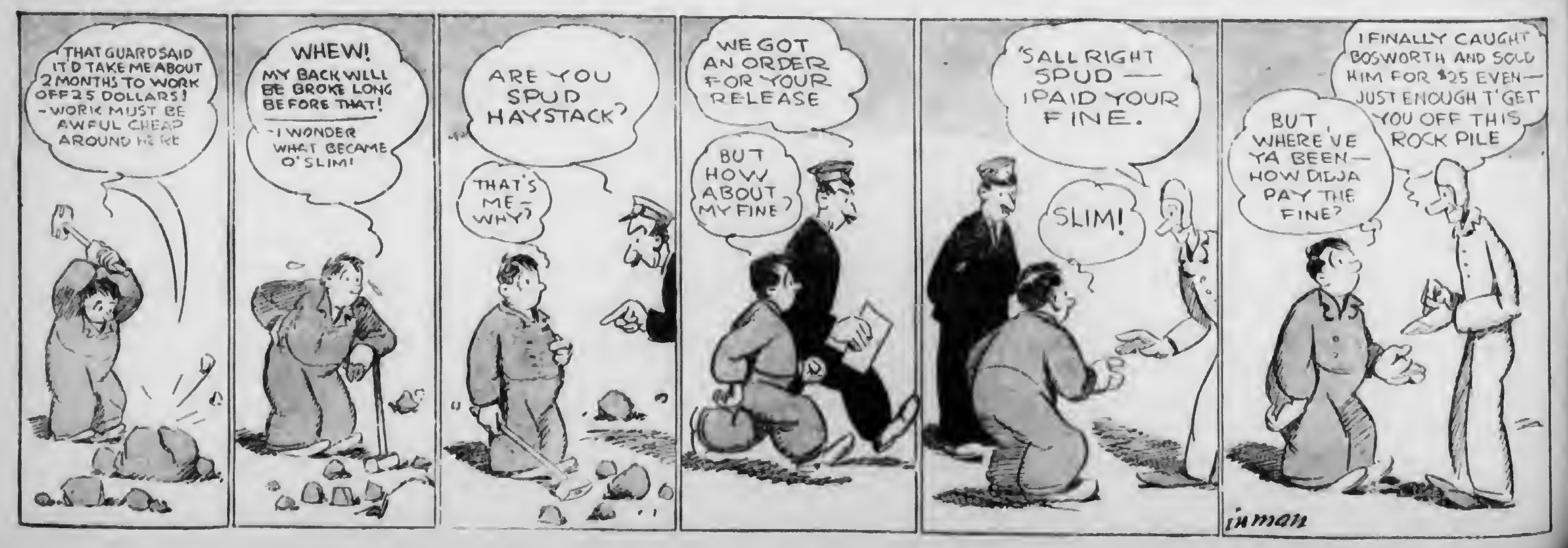
Pote continued watching until he saw them return along the shore to their sloop. Immediately after this they hauled up their sail and were seen heading out to sea.

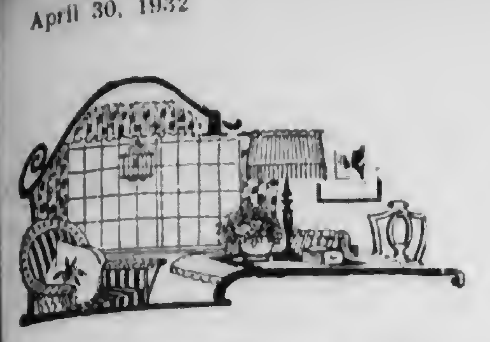
A head-wind that morning held them at their new place of refuge among the sand dunes. The old cutter could not be sailed into a breeze. In the afternoon they tried to get on a little way, by rowing, for their stock of food was scanty, and they feared it would run short before they reached Nassau.

Again they were followed by barracudas, and the women were obliged to restrain the witless Dennis to prevent him from shooting at them. The lad howled and became so headstrong that little Geeta at last confided her private childish opinion to Pote that it would be as well to throw Dennis overboard and let the barracudas have him!

(To be continued.)

Slim and Spud - - - - - - - - - Inman


THAT GUARD SAID IT'D TAKE ME ABOUT 2 MONTHS TO WORK OFF 25 DOLLARS! - WORK MUST BE AWFUL CHEAP AROUND HERE
WHEW! MY BACK WILL BE BROKE LONG BEFORE THAT! - I WONDER WHAT BECAME O' SLIM!
ARE YOU SPUD HAYSTACK?
THAT'S ME - WHY?
WE GOT AN ORDER FOR YOUR RELEASE
BUT HOW ABOUT MY FINE?
'SALL RIGHT SPUD — I PAID YOUR FINE.
SLIM!
I FINALLY CAUGHT BOSWORTH AND SOLD HIM FOR $25 EVEN — JUST ENOUGH T'GET YOU OFF THIS ROCK PILE
BUT, WHERE'VE YA BEEN — HOW DID JA PAY THE FINE?
inman



The Farm Home

Fifty-Cent Garden

By ANNA E. SHARPLESS

I ALWAYS did like to play "Suppose" so this is such a game it will work for those who are wanting to make a flower garden this spring in a new place. Here is what you can do with fifty cents:

First, read all the flower catalogues and see where you can get the most for your money. You want flowers in the house all summer and something which will live over winter. Night blooming flowers are lovely and you need a vine over the porch.

Purchase one packet of moonvine seed, one of hollyhock and one of mixed annual seeds and the rest of your money put into gladiolus bulbs which can be purchased for five cents each.

Plant the moonvine seed in small pots in the house as early as possible and they will be ready to plant out as soon as frost is over and will be in bloom by the middle of summer. The hollyhocks may not bloom this summer unless you can get them started very early. However, they will grow tall and make a good screen for the back of the garden. Next summer they will begin to bloom early and keep it up until frost. The glads will form new bulbs very fast and are no trouble to care for and keep over winter. In a few years you will have a great many.

The mixed annual seeds which my seed man calls "a wildflower garden mixture" I have planted other years and know you can depend on it to give at least twenty kinds of flowers. When these seeds come pick out the different kinds and plant them each in its own row, but if not plant them thin and transplant so each kind will be together. And there is your fifty-cent garden!

◇

White Lice

We are having considerable trouble with small white flies on our plants. We wash them several times a month but it does not seem to kill the flies. Pennsylvania. Mrs. B. F. S.

I KNOW just how much trouble those little white flies can make when they get on house plants. If you will spray your plants every two or three days for a few weeks with any one of the poison sprays which are on the market, I am sure your troubles will be over.

◇

Reverts to Type

Why is it that everything we get at the hothouse dies or changes color? I bought a variegated petunia for the cemetery and it lived but went to one color. We like primroses but they die in a short time. We now have one and find it does better in a window where there is not much sun. Mrs. L. S.

YOU do not say how you cared for your plants so I cannot tell for sure what was the cause of their dying but it sounds as if you had free gas in the house. Either coal or illuminating gas will kill plants if it is in the air of the room where they are. Plants from a greenhouse always suffer from lack of moisture in the air of our homes.

A petunia is by nature a solid color, as a rule a rather sorry red, but by cultivation we have got them of many colors and forms such as double ones and those which are ruffled. In a cemetery the soil is often hard and poor and any plant placed there will have a rather hard time of it. Rain is the only chance it has for water and when we have dry weather it does not get any moisture. Hence your petunia went back to the common petunia type. May I suggest that you try a geranium this season for the cemetery?

◇

Cream-colored oil cloth bound with colored bias tape makes attractive kitchen curtains.

* * *

Windows are easily washed with a cloth soaked with vinegar, then polished with a newspaper.

* * *

The ball of twine will not unwind and snarl if it is hung up in a large funnel with the end of the string through the neck of the funnel.

What Would You Do?

A READER from New York state wants help in hiding an unattractive fireplace. Here is her letter:

"We have a fireplace in our living room—natural red brick. We have no screen for it nor anything to hide its unattractive appearance when there is no fire. What can I do? Shall I hide it altogether with some of the furniture?"

This problem is a vital one in many homes during the summer months. Won't you tell us what you did to hide an unsightly fireplace? The Home Page offers one dollar for the best suggestion. Address this department, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Household Round Table

By OUR READERS

This Question and Answer department is for you to come with your household problems. If you desire a personal answer, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Write to the Household Editor, in care of this paper, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.

Canned Hominy

Can you please send me a recipe for canning hominy? Mrs. A. J. Pennsylvania.

BLANCH for three minutes by enclosing hominy in a piece of cheesecloth and holding the cheesecloth by the ends in boiling water. Remove, and dip in very cold water. Remove and drain. Pack closely in hot jars or tin cans, fill with boiling water, and add one level teaspoon salt to each quart. Put rubbers and caps on loosely, if you are using tin cans, seal completely. Place on rack in canner. Count time when the water is boiling vigorously and process three hours in a water bath or home-made outfit such as the wash boiler. If you use a pressure cooker, process one hour at from five to ten pounds pressure. Remove and seal. If tin cans are used, they should be the sanitary enamel-lined cans.

◇

Lard Burned

Can you tell me of anything that can be done to take the burnt taste out of lard. We got our lard burned so badly we cannot use it.

Can you tell what will keep moths out of wool clothes? I have tried moth balls but they won't keep them out. Pennsylvania. Miss H. W.

IF the lard is not burned too badly, heat an eight-quart pail of water, adding a handful or two of salt and three ounces of chloride of soda. When hot add the lard. Boil an hour or two and set aside to cool. When nearly cold remove lard which will be white and sweet.

I am very sorry I cannot vouch for the above. It was passed on to me but I have never tried it.

* * *

Sunlight and air are the greatest enemies of moths. Woolens should be thoroughly cleaned, brushed, aired and sunned before storing, or if possible, sent to the dry cleaners, and stored immediately upon their return. A little hand vacuum cleaner will remove all eggs and larvae, or spray the garments thoroughly with benzine to kill the eggs. Store the woolens in moth-proof bags, or wrap in newspaper, scattering in either case, napthalene crystals through the garment. If wrapped in newspaper, seal tightly with gummed tape. If packed in chests or trunks, scatter the napthalene crystals freely among them.

If the clothes closets have become infested with moths, they should be fumigated, for moths are hidden in cracks and crevices waiting to dine.

Moth balls do prevent moths from coming into the woolens, but they have no effect on eggs and larvae which must be destroyed before garments are packed. I believe that the napthalene crystals are better than the moth balls, however, as they may be scattered more freely, and their odor does not suggest moths.

◇

Pears Turn Brown

What is wrong with pears which have been canned coldpack; they look perfectly all right but when opened turn brown and are a trifle too soft, though they taste good?

What method is best for canning squash? Thank you for any information.

I enjoy the Household Page immensely. The article on house plants is just what I have been wanting to know. Mrs. A. L. H. Pennsylvania.

IT is possible that your pears were a bit over-processed, although exposure to the light and air has a tendency to discolor nonacid fruits. You can prevent this by making a syrup, pouring it over your pears to replace the juice used out. A slice of lemon or a few pieces of preserved ginger helps to preserve the color of fruit as well as lending a nice flavor.

I prefer to precook squash before canning, using the hotpack method which differs from the coldpack only in the precooking, and that it is packed in hot jars. Add one teaspoon salt to each quart and pour over the squash the water in which it was cooked.

◇

Who Will Answer?

WOULD like to hear from some one on how to make hard soap by using tallow and hog fat cracklings. Mrs. H. C. W.

◇

Remedy for Bedbugs

How can I get rid of bedbugs?

A CHEAP and sure remedy is gasoline brushed into floor cracks, mattress, bedsteads and furniture. Once a week for six months may be necessary for a permanent cure.

Oil of cedar is a sure cure for bedbugs.

Editor's note: What can our readers suggest?

That Extra Dollar

A Prize Letter

[A check has been forwarded to Mrs. C. S. Peterson as the author of the best letter submitted in the recent "Earning That Extra Dollar" contest. Other prize-winning suggestions will appear here from time to time. If you have a practical way of earning money, why not let us hear about it? One dollar will be paid for any letters printed on this subject.]

LAST year our Aid Society wanted to put a few new pieces of furniture and some rugs in the parsonage, and found our treasury was insufficient. Our President called a meeting of the Society to discuss ways and means of raising this money. We thought we had tried almost everything previously, and wanted to try something new. Some one suggested giving each member fifty cents to invest any way she thought she could make a profit. They all agreed it was worth trying. There were sixteen present and the treasurer gave each fifty cents making eight dollars.

It was really an inspiration to see how each one worked to make this money grow. Some bought sugar and made candy, some made aprons, some paper flowers; almost every one did something different. I started by making apple-sauce cake and sold it for one dollar. I then made different kinds of cakes, pies and rolls. I also bought material and made a child's dress.

At the end of three months we gave a social in the basement of our church and each member invited her husband or a friend. We served refreshments and had a very enjoyable evening. When the treasurer counted the money, she found we had a net profit of $76.

◇

A Hat for Every Dress

FEW of us can afford to have a hat to match every dress. But these days when crocheting is so popular, it is a simple matter to have a hat of every hue. It can be made in an hour's time and is suitable for any occasion.

Hat No. 392 is only thirty-five cents. Sufficient soft, light-weight yarn, a crochet hook and instructions are sent to you in a glassine envelope. Make your selections from the following shades—white, salmon-pink, powder blue, orchid, maize, rose, lapis blue, Nile, sand, delft blue, Chinese red and navy.

Send money order, stamps or coins to Embroidery Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MILLIONS SAY: "IT'S GENTLE TO HANDS!"

And millions are right! Fels-Naptha is made to be kind. The soap is velvety and mild. Every bar contains soothing glycerine, too. Send two cents for a handy soap chipper and a sample bar. Write Fels & Co., Dept. 7-4-30, Phila., Pa.

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"Write for booklet"

BOOKLETS that are offered through advertisements, usually without cost to you, stand the advertiser anywhere from ten cents to a dollar apiece. He is willing to send them to you free because he believes that you are really interested in the goods or the service he has to sell.

Read the advertisements in this paper. When booklets are offered on subjects in which you are interested, write for them, mentioning this publication. Advertised goods of known quality are safer to buy than unadvertised goods of unknown or doubtful quality. Read the advertisements.

Young People's Forum

Blossoms and Birds

By Laura Lawton
(Prize awarded.)

YESTERDAY as my brother and I were out of doors we took special notice of our last year's flower garden in the back yard. We were down on our knees hunting for the works of nature. Our eyes caught the little green slips of the tulips peeping their heads out of the earth. I walked to the opposite side of the tulips and there little stubs of the "Lily of the Valley" were thrusting their way through the soft earth. The daffodils are shooting their little heads through their green petticoats to burst into a yellow blossom. The green grass is giving the lawn a pleasing look. Out in the orchard the apple buds are nearly ready to bloom. The "pussy willow" is bursting its way to catkins.

Over in the woods the maple tree buds are pushing their way out. When the buds are at full maturity the sweet sap which people are gathering now for maple sugar will become bitter. Beneath these trees the crisp little hepaticas are nearly ready to blossom.

The most interesting of all things I have seen yet was a moth cocoon which I brought in after it had frozen last fall. I laid it in the kitchen window where it was warm and the sun shone in. A few days ago as my mother went to water the snapdragon plant, what do you suppose she discovered? It was a cecropia moth hanging there on a branch of the snapdragon. Imagine our surprise. The moth was white, orange brown, with what looked like peacock eyes in its wings. It was the most beautiful of all the moths or butterflies I ever saw. It measured five and one-half inches from the tip of one wing to the other.

Really, all of nature seems to be swelling, ready to burst. Even this moth thought it was high time to come out and decorate the sky with its beautiful wings. The little songbirds are singing their spring song. Robins with their glittering bodies make a bright spot wherever they go. All of nature's children are beautifying the earth.

Showers

By Betty Reitz

THE bright, sunny afternoons of these first spring days take me out walking. I go in search of our family's favorite green—the lowly dandelion. As I dig up the tender stalks from among young grass shoots, the wet earth oozes under foot. Overhead, birds welcome spring with their first lusty notes of song. A robin redbreast tamely flies near me. Daffodils spring from their bed and peep at the sun. The blue sky is spotted with clouds which promise more April showers.

I wander on fascinated by these first spring signs. Suddenly I am stirred from my enchantment. Looking up, I see fast-gathering storm clouds and already rain-drops are falling. I hurry home, but alas! when I get there my appearance proves that I have been caught in another April shower.

FLOWER LEGENDS?

HAVEN'T you sometimes wondered about flowers and how they got their lovely colors? There must be a lot of interesting legends about the Pussywillow and her soft gray coat. I wonder what the Skunk Cabbage did to merit that "perfume." Then there's Jack-in-the-Pulpit who must have fallen from grace long years ago and is sentenced to stand there so straight for all time; the May Apples under their funny little umbrellas; Dutchman's Breeches and their cousin, Squirrel Corn. Did you know that Bloodroot is called "Indian Paint" because it is from this little plant that the Indian maiden got her rouge?

Let's see what sort of a legend writer you are. Use your imagination and tell us a story about any flower you choose. Do you suppose they were people long ago who perhaps made Mother Nature angry and are being punished?

Write any sort of story you like and send it immediately to Young Peoples Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be prizes.

APRIL AND SPRING

By Robert Byrd, Virginia

"IT is spring," sings the robin,
As he frolicked o'er the lawn,
And his noisy jolly chatter
From the early morning dawn
Makes the hearts of all the lighter;
Makes them throb with joy at last:
And the sunshine is the brighter,
For the winter days are past.

"It is spring," whispers April,
As the grass shows forth of green,
And the balmy breeze of springtime,
Paints the clouds a silvery sheen.
Little birds sing forth with gladness,
As they from their perches start.
Days like these will banish sadness,
If it's spring within the heart.

"It is spring," sing the brooklets
As they babble merrily on.
Bringing fishes to their rooklets,
For the winter days are gone.
Buttercups are gaily nodding
To the brook that rushes by,
Trees along its banks are budding,
Fleecy clouds are floating high.

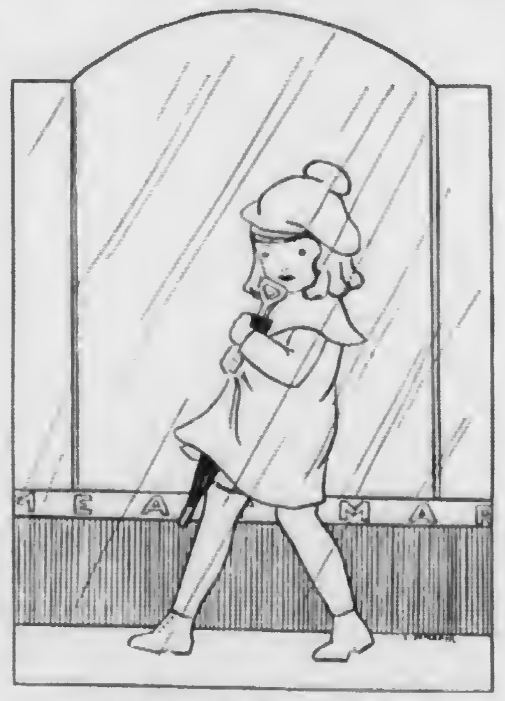
"It is spring," says the farmer,
"Feel it in my bones somehow.
Time to limber up the tractor
And to hook it to the plow.
April sun makes grass grow faster,
April sun and April showers,
Soon can turn the cows to pasture,
There to browse among the flowers."

"It is spring," murmured Johnny,
As he sauntered slowly out,
Makes a fellow feel so funny,
Just can hardly be about.
Mother smiles and Dad starts raving
As he shoulders up a spade.
Johnny keeps right on behaving
Queerly 'till he finds the shade.

Everybody knows it's springtime,
Feel it in the sun, the breeze,
See it in the latest fashions
Naked shoulders, arms and knees.
But the surest way to tell it,
Surest sign that's yet been made,
Is when folks like our Johnny
Start to hunting for the shade.

What We Saw Outdoors

Told by the Little Folks



Drawn by Ludmila Jamarik

UMBRELLAS, you know, are made to be carried over our coats, not under as this little girl is doing. There must be a good story here. Won't you tell me about "The New Umbrella" in a four-line poem?

There will be prizes for the best. Hurry your letter to Little Folks Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I saw a little robin sitting on a tree,
I saw a little chipmunk chattering cheerily,
I saw a little honeybee, flying swiftly past,
I saw a tiny buttercup peeping through the grass.
Maud Ritchey.

I saw a robin red-breast,
Hopping in the grass,
And he was singing gaily:
"Spring is here at last."
Lillian E. Woland.

I go in the garden
To use the rake;
I move a few leaves—
Horrors! There's a snake!
Ruth Moy.

When I go outdoors to play
What should I meet along the way?
Why all my pets
A-running my way.
Evelyn Eisenhuth.

Outdoors I find a cat and a dog,
Some little wee piggies, a great big hog,
And O! The many flowers, I see,
Some cows and horses, a bird in a tree.
Betty White.

A puppy and a kitten playing in the sun,
Ducks waddling to the brook, one by one,
A new swing by the maple tree, one that really soars,
These are some things I find outdoors.
Doreen E. Bayliss.

The bluebirds and the robins
The flowers and trees so tall
Make spring so lovely and beautiful
We should not sigh at all.
Annice V. Ebling.

Three Things

By J. Harold H. Ziegler

I FIND many things outdoors to draw my attention. Last week I took a walk across the meadow, through the fields and woods, and home along the stream. Turtle-doves were calling to their mates, song-sparrows were singing in the sunshine along the water, robins were looking for earth worms, and even a bluejay was trying to tell me that the forest was his home and I had no right to trespass. On my way home, at the edge of the field near the brook, I saw a woodchuck lazily sunning himself. I also noted where many plants were beginning to burst through the ground.

Besides these interesting feathered folk and animals, I find three things outdoors, far superior to any of them—health, happiness and prosperity.

No person can be healthy without the sunshine and fresh air of the great outdoors. No one can be happy and feel at liberty without being able to walk among the trees, flowers, and wild life. And, no person can be prosperous without the fresh air and sunshine, for it will make him healthy and happy. If he spends a lot of his time outdoors, he will learn from the animals and birds, also the many plants and flowers, and thus become wise. Let's get ready for summer, by spending considerable time outdoors.

Brand New

By Grace Griffin

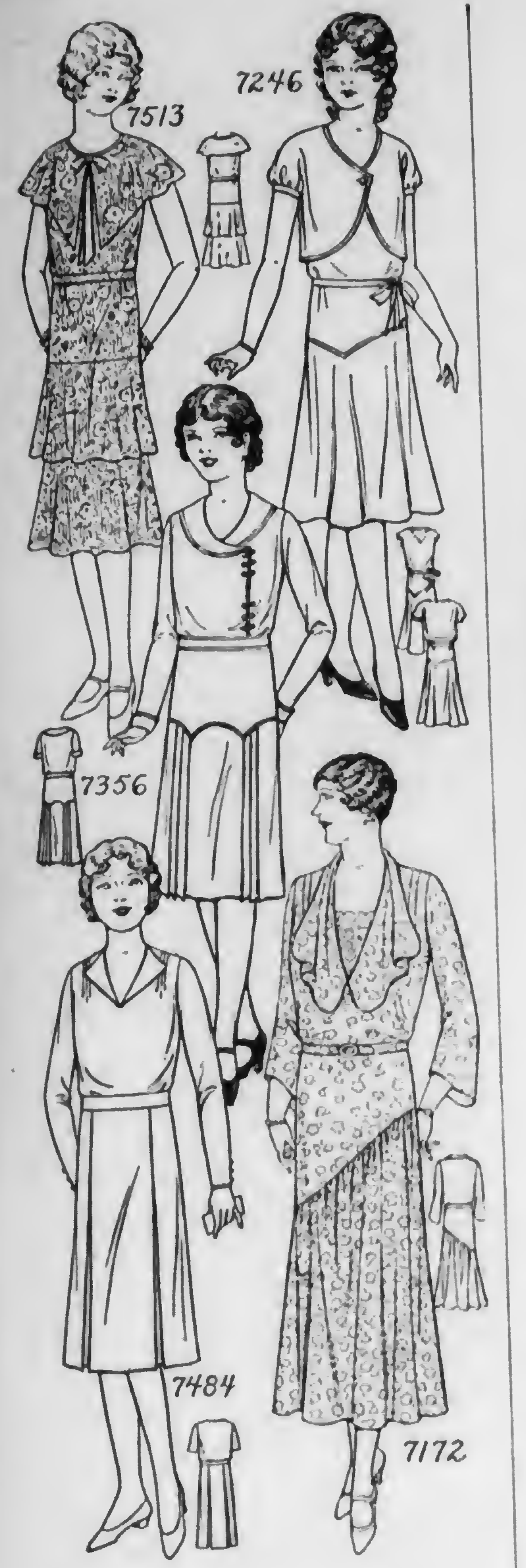
I find so much of nature
That the days go swiftly by.
The little birds a chirping
As they gaily pass you by.

The wild flowers all a peeking
Out from a long, deep sleep
To blossom for their lovers
That find them hard to keep.

The ground covered with carpet
Soft carpet, green and cool,
We know that Mother Nature
Has put it there for you.

Oh how the springs do bubble!
And Nature knows just why,
To keep the birds a chirping,
And all the flowers close by.

Now all you nature lovers,
I'll tell it just to you:
Don't fail to get to see them,
For I think they're just brand new.



A Dress for School or Party

No. 7513.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 3 yards of 32-inch material if made with capelet. Without capelet 2⅜ yards. The bow of ribbon requires 1 yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7246.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch material if made as shown in the large view. Without the bolero the dress requires 2 yards. May we suggest white pique with pipings, sleevebands and tie belt of orange organdy for this dress? Shantung is also nice. Price 15c or two for 25c.

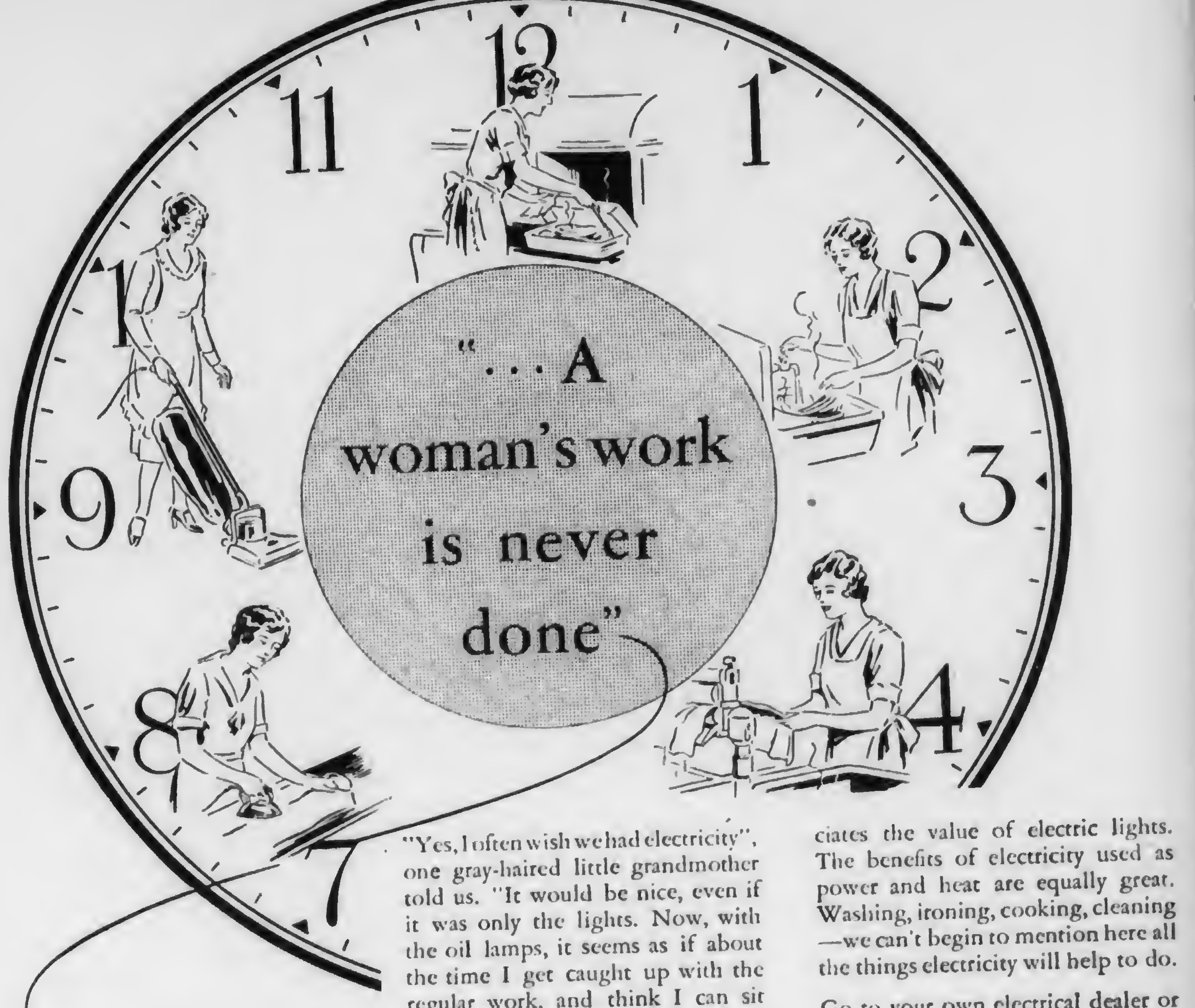
No. 7356.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. An 8-year size requires 2⅞ yards of 35-inch material if made with the sleeves in wrist length. With sleeves in short length 2¼ yards. This dress is attractive with collar and cuffs in contrasting materials or with two shades of one material in combination. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7484.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2⅛ yards of 35-inch material, if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 1⅞ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7172.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 16-inch size requires 5⅜ yards of 39-inch material. The vestee of lace requires ⅓ yard 10 inches wide. This is very attractive in gray and white printed silk with lace for the vestee. The waist blouses slightly. The gathered fulness of the skirt gives a very graceful and slenderizing effect. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Fashion Book only 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.


". . . A woman's work is never done"
12
1
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11

unless Electricity helps at every task through every hour of the day

"Yes, I often wish we had electricity", one gray-haired little grandmother told us. "It would be nice, even if it was only the lights. Now, with the oil lamps, it seems as if about the time I get caught up with the regular work, and think I can sit down and rest awhile, there are always a lot of lamps to fill and dirty old lamp chimneys to clean."

Electricity is the cheapest help the modern farmer's wife can hire, for when it is not being used it gets no pay and eats no food. There is hardly one of her daily tasks that is not made easier by the use of some electrical appliance.

Nearly everyone knows and appreciates the value of electric lights. The benefits of electricity used as power and heat are equally great. Washing, ironing, cooking, cleaning—we can't begin to mention here all the things electricity will help to do.

Go to your own electrical dealer or contractor, or to your hardware merchant or power company. Any of them can show you a dozen ways to make your daily work easier and more pleasant through the use of electricity. And remember, these electrical appliances are economical to operate, for the more electricity you use the less the cost per kilowatt hour.

It costs more to do without electricity than to use it.

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Articles advertised in this publication point the way for the thrifty family. Household goods, farm implements, tools, tractors, engines. Goods that are consistently advertised must maintain quality, or their manufacturers could not stay in business. Merchandise can be trusted, if it's advertised.

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Leghorns (24-oz. eggs) $11.50 $44 $105
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PRICES on Rusk's Grade AA chicks add 2c per chick to Grade rices—For Grade AAA add 5c per chick. For 2 weeks old chicks 6c per chick to day old prices. For 3 weeks old add 10c per chick ay old prices. When less than 100 chicks are ordered add 1c per . TERMS—Cash in full with order, we prepay charges. $1.00 , balance C.O.D. charges added. All Started-Chicks MUST shipped by express. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Extra he included. Our 4 weeks guarantee to live applies to all ex- assorted and odds. ALL customers entered FREE in $2,000 contest. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 218 Windsor, Mo.

Blood Tested Chicks
or C. O. D. 25 50 100 500 1,000
rred Rocks (Aristocrats) $3.00 $5.50 $10.00 $47 $90
R.I. Reds (Owens) ... 3.00 5.50 10.00 47 90
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ve chicks are tested 5 years from flocks that aver- 200 eggs per bird annually. Best money can buy.
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m 2 & 3 year old breeders. Customers report raising 100% of our chicks and shell out eggs like machine guns. 100% arrival postpaid. Coal Brooder cheap. Catalog FREE. Write at once.
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BOURBON Poultry Medicine
Few drops in water daily builds healthy chicks. Small size 60c. Half pint $1. Pint $1.50. At druggists or by mail prepaid.
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It will pay you to buy your chicks from blood-tested breeders.
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IX
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UALITY CHICKS AT LOW PRICES
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C. White Leghorns $6.00 $27.50 $50.00
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ICK Prices Smashed Large Type Wh. Leghorns, Barred ks, R. I. Reds, Light and Heavy Mixed. Circular Our 12th Year Hatching and Breeding.
View Poultry Farm, R. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

MOST of us now have chicks, or are about to get them. If we start with good stock, have the proper buildings and equipment, and feed and manage chicks properly, they should grow well and give very little trouble. If something is wrong somewhere along the line, right there is where trouble is liable to start. Success with chicks is not nearly so much a question of luck as it is of having everything right.

* * *

I AM brooding about 4,000 head of young stock at present, all the way from little chicks in the storage brooder up to pullets and broilers of two pounds weight. Losses have been slight, and the birds have grown well. Although they have not been on the ground yet, I have been able to get good feather growth and tails on the birds, with practically no picking. The houses have been kept as cool as possible considering the comfort of the birds, which is probably largely responsible for the good feather growth and absence of picking.

* * *

THIS year I have started the chicks on a good starting mash with water to drink, and have fed no grain until the birds were large enough to eat the intermediate size scratch. It has worked out all right, so far as I can see. As the young birds get older, I have been increasing the amount of grain fed, feeding it all in hoppers on top of the mash, instead of scattering it in the litter. It seems to help the youngsters to smooth up nicely.

* * *

THE litter on the brooder house floor should be kept dry and clean, and should be replaced whenever necessary. This means about once a week or oftener, especially if the weather is damp or the house is crowded. Wet, dirty litter is usually a forerunner of an outbreak of coccidiosis.

* * *

BROODER fires will go out sometimes in spite of care, or it may be necessary to start up again for older birds if the weather suddenly turns damp and chilly. For this reason it is a good plan to have a supply of dry kindling or cobs handy, in case it is necessary to start a fire in a hurry after dark or in a rainstorm.

* * *

THE Department of Agriculture reports that on February 15th, 1932, chickens were the only agricultural product that was selling for more money than the average pre-war five-year period of 1910-1914. The price of agricultural commodities on February 15th, 1932, as compared with the five-year average of 1910-1914 is as follows:

	Percentage
Chickens	111
Dairy Products	79
Eggs	70
Fruit & Vegetables	68
Meat Animals	65
Grain	51
Cotton & Cottonseed	47
Unclassified Products	47

* * *

THE Oklahoma Agricultural College gives a formula to determine the percentage of production required to pay feed costs, given the price of eggs and the cost of feed per 100 pounds. Divide the feed cost per 100 pounds by the price of eggs per dozen, multiply the result by three, and you have the percent production necessary to pay for the feed. For instance, if this formula is correct, supposing that feed cost $1.65 per 100 pounds and eggs were 15c per dozen, it would be necessary to get a 33 per cent production to break even on feed.

A great many of us complain about the price of eggs, but forget that feed costs have dropped tremendously, too, more in proportion than have egg prices, and this is especially true if home-grown grains are fed, which can be charged against the hens at wholesale prices.

It seems to me that if a man can get good production from his layers, he should not be discouraged because egg prices are low, because he will stand a good chance to make a profit on account of the low price of feed, even though he isn't handling so much money.

The Market Place

THE retailer is learning that the housewife prefers to buy by weight rather than by measure. One interesting demonstration of this is the practice of selling asparagus by the pound. California growers are packing a considerable part of their crop loose in crates and the wholesale prices received compare favorably with those paid for the bunched asparagus.

When I was a boy I bunched asparagus and it seemed to me that that was the only way to sell it. In those days we packed it in berry crates and later we thought those bulk, unhandy four-dozen bunch crates a big improvement. Next came the two-dozen bunch crate and later the western grower began to ship to our eastern markets in the dozen-bunch crate. This crate is still standard and it makes an excellent shipping package, since it shows the asparagus to advantage and carries well.

The newest crate for loose "grass" is somewhat smaller than those holding a dozen bunches, but it is the same pyramid type. The stalks are cut to an equal length and graded as to thickness. Perhaps other methods of packing will be devised that will be even more desirable. I believe that more and more asparagus will be marketed loose, or at least retailed by the pound. I have talked with a number of retailers, housewives and home economics specialists and they all appear to favor the practice.

The chief reason for this preference is that there are so many small families that do not require a full-sized bunch for a meal and they would rather purchase the exact amount they require. One housewife stated that she preferred the loose asparagus since she saw every stalk and could reject any that she did not care for. This would seem to require more time on the part of the retailers; but some of them claim that the additional time to weigh out asparagus is not much greater than when it is sold by the bunch. The housewives want the best that their money will buy and they will look over several dozen bunches to select the one that looks best.

The idea of buying by weight appeals to the housewife because she knows that she is getting all she is paying for. When she buys a bunch of asparagus she wants the biggest and heaviest one, since she knows that they vary considerably in weight. Many folks would rather buy a pound of asparagus and purchase more frequently than to buy a full bunch and have waste.

I do not say that I believe this is a desirable practice from the grower's standpoint, but it is easy to see that it is desirable for a large class of consumers. Perhaps it will increase the consumption of asparagus, since some buyers who have not wanted as much as a bunch will buy the smaller quantity. Bunching asparagus is a fairly expensive and a tiresome job and it may be that this loose pack can be put up at a saving. The asparagus season is just around the corner and this trend is worth noting.

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100% live delivery. 100 500 1,
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Write for special prices on 5 and 10 thousand lo
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From Selected and Blood-Tested Flocks
Prices on—25 50 100
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Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes 2.25 4.00 7.50
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PRICES SMASHED FOR 1932
Tanc. Str. S.C. White Leghorns, $6-1 $27.50-500, $50-1,000. Parks Str. Br. Rocks (Per 21032) & S.C. Reds, $7.50-100, $ 500, $65-1,000. Heavy Mix. $6-100, $27 500; $50-1,000. Light Mix. $5-100, $24-500, $45-1,0 Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P.P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box F, McAlisterville,

QUALITY BABY CHICKS
From Free Range Stock. 100 500 1,
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns $7.00 $32.50 $60
English Barron Str. S.C.W. Leg 7.00 32.50 60
S. C. Barred Rocks 8.00 37.50 70
Light Mixed $5.00-100, Heavy Mixed $6.00-1
Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery post paid. Order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville,

"TREXLAYERS" PAY!
SEND FOR PRICES
Big Leghorns. Big eggs. Big profits. Order Trexler chicks. Produced under Penna. State Sup
TREXLER FARM, Box 16, ALLENTOWN, PA

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chick
Barred or White Rocks, $7.00-100; White Wyandot $8.00-100; White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed $6.00-. We ship every Tuesday. 100% live arrival guarant
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs,

HAMPTON'S Black Leghorn CHIC
Healthiest, Hardiest, Greatest Layers and Pay Circular free.
A. E. HAMPTON, Box F, Pittstown, N.

CHICKS From Free Range Breeding Sto
Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Rhode Isl Reds, 8c each; 1,000, $75.00 prepaid.
Scarborough Hatchery, Milford, Delaw

What Is An Editor's Job?

The editors of Pennsylvania Farmer feel that their obligation to subscribers only begins with the publication of a helpful and reliable farm magazine. The printed page can deal with the more common problems and interests of subscribers. But it cannot cope with the endless new and knotty individual problems that rise almost daily on the farms.

That is why Pennsylvania Farmer has maintained for many years a direct-by-mail reader service. This service is free to subscribers and the members of their households. It places at their disposal the personal help and advice of any member of the Pennsylvania Farmer organization.

The members of our staff are recognized nationally—and even internationally—as authorities in their respective fields, but they have the practical knowledge and experience that enables them to deal helpfully and sympathetically with the every-day problems of the farm and home. These men and women of our staff write hundreds and thousands of letters every month and every year in answer to readers' inquiries.

Following are the principal reader service departments of Pennsylvania Farmer:

Technical Service

- Building and Construction
- Crops and Soil Fertility
- Dairying
- Farm Management
- Farm Machinery
- Garden and Truck Crops
- Poultry
- Veterinary

Protective Service

- Claims and Collections
- Legal Advice
- Investment Advice
- Fraud Exposure
- Marketing

Home Service

- Patterns and Clothing
- Recipes and Menus
- Entertainment Helps
- Beauty and Etiquette
- Quilt Patterns, etc.

Young People's Service

- Nature Lore
- Games and Sports
- Party Plans

It is not necessary to know which member of our staff to address if you want to take advantage of this direct-by-mail reader service. Your letter will be referred to the proper person when it reaches our home office. Simply address

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

HAVE you read the book written by W. D. Zinn: "The Story of Woodbine Farm"? If not you have missed a treat. It is a unique and very readable narrative. Plenty of comedy to make you smile and enough tragedy to sober you up, because of such is real life made up if we simply and truly act our parts, and this Mr. Zinn has done in all earnestness.

Many professional writers have such an effusion and effervescence of words that often you cannot find the idea they intend to convey. Mr. Zinn has a knack of saying much in few words and generally the words are short ones. It is a happy faculty that not many possess.

The autobiography makes up nearly half the book. I know from experience that teaching, farming, writing for papers and "institooting" for most of half a century gives a man plenty of material to write about, and Mr. Zinn has done it entertainingly and instructively. The rest of the book is devoted to farming and farm crops. An excellent subtitle would be: "An Outlook on Real Life and Farm Practice that Paid."

Is the Babcock Test Reliable?

The young man who asks this question also wants to know if testing milk is difficult. The Babcock test for butterfat is quite reliable, but in the hands of a careless manipulator the results may be inaccurate. Manipulating the test is a chemical procedure, yet every step is simple and if carefully performed according to the directions with your outfit the results will be entirely satisfactory.

The most common pitfalls for the beginner are an inaccurate sample, impure sulphuric acid, too low a temperature while testing, hard or impure water or incorrect reading of the fat column. Occasionally the whirling speed is too slow.

I have helped a number to master the art of accurate testing. Generally the beginner is in too much of a hurry to get the job over with. Be deliberate until you are expert at the manipulation. Follow directions strictly.

What Line of Farming?

A young man from Susquehanna county asks what line of farming would pay best in his section. Seemingly he had joined the white collar brigade and was "laid off," being one of many.

Mighty stern conditions confront the farmer in Susquehanna and the neighboring counties. When I first visited that territory I concluded the only crop they could raise there was sterling, robust and intelligent men and women. With such a rigorous climate and such a frightfully stony soil with the hard subsoil often pushing the stones up, I really wondered why such an excellent people stayed there. But on better acquaintance I found they really had solved their difficulties and in solving them had developed into the sturdy people they were.

Yes, my young friend, you can follow almost any line you wish and succeed if you have enough of that zeal and vim so common in your territory.

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Silage Flavor

SILAGE fed half an hour or more before milking is liable to taint the milk. I have fed silage for years, but I never feed it until after I milk. It would indeed be a foul stable that would pollute the milk while being drawn, provided it was removed from the stable as soon as drawn. If that farmer who inquired about silage flavor in the milk will do his milking and then feed the silage, I think he will have no more trouble.

S. P. Graham.
Crawford county, Pa.

Cash for Your CREAM every day in the year

LET YOUR COWS AND
FAIRMONT CHECKS
PAY ALL YOUR BILLS

Ship your cream to Fairmont.

You'll always be sure of getting all the cream is worth—and promptly, too. Why don't you try it and find out for yourself—that's what we suggested to many who are now regular Fairmont patrons. They found it pays and are sure you will too. Just write for tags, shipping instructions and Trial shipping cans.

The Fairmont Creamery Co.,
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How much does it cost to own a silo?

Its original cost, plus upkeep, divided by the years of its life.

Thousands of Unadilla owners know their silos cost less, because they are made to endure. Every feature of a Unadilla is designed for long life. Every bit of material is the best obtainable.

The Unadilla includes features which for other silos you must buy or build "extra".

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Agents wanted in open territory

UNADILLA SILOS

ECONOMY SILOS

Lower Prices!

Buy your Economy Silo now. Prices are lower than ever! Now you can have the kind of silo you've always wanted. Send for free catalog and new low prices.

Patented storm-proof anchor equipment. Continuous self-adjusting doors or swinging hinge doors. Economy Silos are made of best grade Oregon Fir, Spruce or Yellow Pine. Also Glazed Tile and Cement Silos. The Economy Silo & Mfg. Co., Dept. A, Frederick, Md.

Readers' Views

TO lower taxes nearly all of the readers' views are to cut salaries of officials, and nearly all start at the bottom, that is, the school teacher and go up along the line. I cannot see it that way. Cutting salaries would be one way to lower taxes, but why not start with the high salaried officials, come on down the line and get rid of a lot of the salaried officials who are not needed?

All one needs is to watch the throngs that come flocking out of the several different departments at Harrisburg at noon and evening. It looks like Coxey's army marching.

The rural school teacher has a much harder time than her sister a much harder time than her sister teacher in the towns. I was a director for eight years and came in contact with the teachers and children of from twenty-three to twenty-eight schools in our district. I think that if there was some house cleaning done at some of the larger leaks of the tax boxes there would not be any trouble about the rural school teacher. I am a tax payer. I have no one to go to school, but I have to pay my school tax just the same. In 1931 I paid $59 on fifty-six acres of land and am not kicking, for the schools are what we make them. K. B .D.

Jefferson county, Pa.

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The Ten-Year Plan

IN the April 16th issue I notice a letter from A. M. Sites of Adams county. He is evidently misinformed about the committee for the Ten-Year Plan for education in Pennsylvania. Not "all except two are college presidents." Dr. Eisenberg is president of Slippery Rock College, but he has had practical experience from the rural school to the superintendency of Chester schools. Dr. Davis is Professor of School Administration at the University of Pittsburgh. Dr. Miller is Professor of School Administration at the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Replogle is Assistant County Superintendent in Allegheny county. Mr. Morrow is County Superintendent in Bradford county. Mr. Stearns is in the Department at Harrisburg, but has been a county superintendent and has always been specializing in rural education. The writer was until this year Supervisor of Practice Teachers in Rural Schools.

It must in all fairness be said that Dr. Rule has tried to get committee people who understand the rural school problem. He has always asked that we find some means to relieve the excessive expense now on the farmers and yet give farm boys and girls a good school. A. D. Cromwell.

Chester county, Pa.

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Bulls and Taxes

I AM a reader and subscriber of Pennsylvania Farmer and often read about cross bulls. The bull cases are not so bad as some other things. You can make yourself safer from bulls than from school taxes. They are worse than cross bulls. They are at the killing point also, and if not killing immediately they injure so that you have to die from the effects.

Why, the farmers' income is less than what the school board collects. The school board collects more from the income of the farm than the man who owns the land. And where will it come from? The stuff that you have to sell is not worth anything, it does not pay to raise anything. I think people have too little respect for the agriculturist.

Live and let live is an old saying and a true one, and who does more than the hard-working farmer who helps to feed rich and poor? Give him a chance so that he may bear the title of farmer and not merely a slave, with hard work and little pay. Eggs have a good price just now, 12c a dozen, butter a little more. An honest farmer is a good man. Give him a helping hand. Ed. H. Becker.

Dairymen Strongly Endorse McCORMICK-DEERING MILKERS

Read These Letters:

"My McCormick-Deering Milker has saved me more time and labor, and made me more money than any piece of machinery I ever owned."—Ray L. Bunstead, Laurence, Mich.

"I have used four other makes of milkers and find the McCormick-Deering far above the rest."—L. B. Cake, Lakeport, Cal.

"Before purchasing the McCormick-Deering Milker, it was necessary for three of us to milk by hand. Now one of us does the job in less time than it formerly took three of us."—John H. Peterson, Clarissa, Minn.

"The McCormick-Deering Milker saves me about half the labor of hand-milking, production is greater, and the machine is easily kept clean."—John St. Croix, Weedsport, N. Y.

"I milk eight cows in thirty minutes, a saving of time of forty-five minutes over the old way by hand."—Ashland Goodeman, Oak Harbor, Ohio.

"I was a hand milker and thought it was the only way of milking, but after using the McCormick-Deering for a week, my sixteen cows stepped up about twenty quarts of milk a day."—G. H. Lincoln, Schuylerville, N. Y.

"I chose the McCormick-Deering against two well-known competitive machines, because of its simplicity, low cost of operation, and sturdy construction."—Milton Blecker, Merrill, Ia.

"We would not sell our McCormick-Deering Milker for $500.00 and milk our cows by hand."—W. E. Winter, Dixon, Mo.

"Since installing a McCormick-Deering Milker, we eliminated three hand milkers; now one man does the milking in a great deal less time."—Batty Corbett, Hardin, Ill.

"Am milking thirty-four cows now, an increase of sixteen since I bought the McCormick-Deering, which we wouldn't have done if we were still milking by hand."—Lee Pooler, Fort Dodge, Ia.

• •

These letters are like hundreds of others we have received from satisfied owners of McCormick-Deering Milkers. Wherever the McCormick-Deering is installed it is saving time and money, and is making the job of milking an easy one. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to demonstrate. Then you can see for yourself how this popular milker operates.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (*Incorporated*)
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Branches at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pa., and at 95 other points in the United States.

McCormick-Deering Double-Unit Milker

McCormick-Deering Cream Separators

McCormick-Deering Cream Separators are used on thousands of modern dairy farms where they are making money for their owners by their close-skimming ability. The butterfat loss is only one one-hundredth of one per cent with a McCormick-Deering—remarkable efficiency that cannot be beat. Ball bearings at all high speed points make the McCormick-Deering the easiest cream separator to operate. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer for a demonstration. Six sizes.

The "Star" Two-Row Planter with Distributor for High or Low Analysis Fertilizers.

STAR CORN PLANTERS

Disc, Runner, or Shovel Openers, Disc, or Scraper Coverers

Separate Adjustment for Depth of Planting and Covering

These planters put the kernels of corn where you want the stalks to grow. Accurate planting—no need of replanting if seed is good. Adjustable for distance in row; as well as width between rows. With or without Fertilizer Distributor.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited, Box 746, York, Pa.

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PIGS FOR SALE
Size — Quality — Breeding
Choice Chester & Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire & O.I.C. barrows, sows, boars
6—7 wks. old $2.75 each 8—9 wks. old $3.00 each
F.O.B. Lexington, Mass. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. *For good pigs and prompt shipment give us a trial.*
Old Homestead Farm, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

REG. BIG TYPE SPOTTED POLAND CHINA pigs, 6-8 weeks old. Few Fall gilts. White Collie Pups. Prices reasonable. Write.
D. H. WEAVER, R. 3, New Holland, Pa.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS. Spring pigs ready. Few fall boars and bred sows. Guernsey Cattle. A. M. Kennel, R.2, Honey Brook, Pa.

FOR SALE. Pedigreed big type Poland-China pigs, sired by "Supreme Armistice," $8.00 each.
WALTER KUGLER. Fairfield, Pa.

REG. HAMPSHIRE SWINE. Both sexes. White pekin duck eggs, eight cents each, delivered.
JOS. G. KENNEL. ATGLEN. PA.

DUROC BOAR ready for service. Pigs for breeders or feeders. Also Hampshire ram lambs.
J. HARLAN FRANTZ, Waynesboro, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS, properly mated pairs. We can and will please you
R. L. MUNCE, R. 1, Canonsburg, Pa.

FANCY REG. O. I. C.'s, 200-lb. boar, bred gilts, and pigs. True type, easy feeders. C. O. D.
H. K. LEMAR, MOSCOW, OHIO

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS at reduced prices. Service boars, bred gilts, spring pigs. Paper furnished. Large litters, easy feeders.
A. J. STARKEY, R. 2, Steubenville, Ohio

CHESTER WHITE PIGS for feeding $4.00; for breeding $5.00, 6-8 weeks old.
C. LEWIS TAYLOR, Wyalusing, Pa.

O. I. C. Choice Pigs, true type, best quality. Pedigree furnished. Guar. to please or money back, or C.O.D. Hollis Calvin, R. 2, Beaver Falls, Pa.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES. Pigs, bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104-lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

Big Type Pedigreed Durocs. Pigs, bred gilts, sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars.
GEO. W. DOZER. Roseville, Ohio

LARGE BERKSHIRES all ages of both sex usually for sale. Dilts & German, Roseville, Ohio

BERKSHIRES Large, Thrifty, big litters.
R. F. BOWER, R. 2, Shippensburg, Pa.

Large BERKSHIRES Extra fine lot 12 weeks old. Both sexes.
J. LEE VONADA, Center Hall, Pa.

FOR SALE 100 FEEDING PIGS, $4.00 EACH.
INDIAN CORN HOG FARM, Dushore, Pa.

50 GOOD FEEDING PIGS. Black or white, weaned and started. $4.00 each. Express paid.
I. R. TANGER, YORK SPRINGS, PA.

DAIRY CATTLE

WHITE SWAN FARMS
Guernsey bull calves and bulls for light service. Dams by Golden Searchlight of Hill Girt Farm 79510. His daughters have records up to 15,231.5 lbs. of milk and 789.9 lbs. fat. Others from dams with from 500 to 727 lbs. fat and up to 14,000 lbs. milk. Prices from $25.00 to $250.00. Will accept Dairymen's League Certificates or good young cows to freshen this summer.
WHITE SWAN FARMS.
Phone Erie 34-163 FAIRVIEW, PA.

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times.
FRITZLYN FARMS. Pipersville, Pa.

Two Pure-Bred Guernsey Cows and three young heifers, all T.B. & blood tested. All animals for sale are reg. and will be transferred to buyers. Prices reasonable. W. L. George, Apollo, Pa.

Two Pure-Bred Guernsey Cows with A.R. records, and one reg. heifer. T.B. and blood tested. Sew. 1325 J. Farmhill Dairy, Sewickley, Pa.

Holstein Cattle - either sex. Write for sale list. Accredited T. B. Tested. WINTERTHUR FARMS, Winterthur, Del.

Farmer's Business Letter

SPRING is late. Weather quite generally has been cool and dry, delaying growth of pastures and meadows, and planting of spring crops. Oats mostly in the ground, but coming slowly. Corn ground being prepared rapidly. Warm rains very much needed to start things off. Grass situation is expected to result in the planting of considerable acreage to temporary pasture, which will have some effect on the production of grains.

Wheat Crop Outlook Bad

The winter wheat crop will be much below average. Spring seeding now going forward in Canada, and the acreage planted will be fully up to normal, with the crop of course still to be made. Some hold to the belief that about the best thing that could happen to this country would be a general wheat failure, arguing that high prices for the cereal would have favorable effect on all other farm products. Wheat prices recently have moved up and down within narrow limits, with the main trend on the weak side, due largely to rains in the principal wheat states. Last week's advance has been mostly lost, but prices are still somewhat higher than at the opening of the month. Close students of the market feel that in view of the bad condition of the growing crop it wouldn't take a great deal in the way of evidence of business improvement to start prices on a sustained upward swing. Corn futures reached new lows this week, with July deliveries down to 35c.

New Lows in Hogs

Two months ago, or even one month ago, few would have thought possible what has happened in the hog market this week. Hogs didn't long stay above $5 where they sold early in March, but the market did appear to be stabilized around $4.50. But in the last ten days weakness has been pronounced, and the extreme lows of the middle of February have again been reached. The average price of hogs here this week, at $3.80, represents a new low since 1899. Step by step the market has moved downward almost without interruption this month. The first week of the month the average was $4.15.

On one day heavy packing sows of good quality sold down to $2.65, lowest in the history of the market, with one exception, that being in 1896. Loins have gone off again, selling at wholesale now at a range of 8½ to 12 cents, two cents lower in the past week. Hams in retail markets are offered as low as 12 cents.

Weakness in Cattle

The cattle market has shown weakness in keeping with other markets. A very small supply has to be coupled with a good demand to make a good day's trade, and that is a rare situation. While the tops have held up pretty well, at $8 to $8.35, not many sell that high, and around $6 takes a very good killing critter. The average steer price here this week was $6.30, only a dime above the low spot since July, 1911, and comparing with $6.50 a week ago, and $7 to $7.05 the first half of this month.

One thing that has hurt the cattle market seriously has been the nearly absent demand for at least some by-products. An Armour review of the by-product situation says that by-product values have dropped to such a low point that packers have been forced to return to the primitive basis of operations where the by-products were relatively unimportant. The hide is worth less in the hide market than the packer pays for it on the back of the steer, which means that the difference must be made up in the price of the meat, or in a lower price for the steer, and it has been mostly the latter. And it is just about that way with other by-products.

Lambs Off a Little

Lambs have been selling lower, too. And some feel that they are destined to go still lower. The average price paid for lambs here this week was $6.80, low since the first week of March, and comparing with $7.05 a week ago, the same two weeks ago, and $7 three weeks ago. Best lambs are now selling up to $7.50, and carcasses are quoted at 10 to 16½ cents, which is lower than they have sold in some time. One thing that hurts lamb trade is the extreme weakness of wool and pelts. Wool is selling three to four cents under a year ago and shorn pelts are almost unmarketable. The spring lamb crop is supposed to be somewhat reduced, but in the farm states the lambing results have generally been good. Lambs are still relatively high, as compared with other meats. How long they will continue to sell at an advantage no one seems willing to guess.

Chicago, April 23, 1932. Watson.

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Produce Market

THE Philadelphia egg market was irregular with prices averaging lower. The cheaper grades, which held the most interest last week, were slow due to very liberal offerings. Dealers were pushing this stock at around 12c to 13c per dozen and even lower in some instances. Better grades were closely held due to high replacement cost, but the demand was light.

Consumption is considered fairly good, although street trading is slow, indicating that some receipts are moving through different channels than normally. Chain store retail prices are low with loose eggs selling at 18@19c and with cartons bringing 22@23c.

Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 18@20½c, white extras 15½@17c, brown extras 15@16c, and mixed colors 12@15½c. The New York egg market was irregular during the week and at the close nearby white eggs were quoted at 14@22c, browns 15¼@19c and mixed colors 10@17c.

Poultry and Butter

The live poultry market in New York was fairly active on account of the Jewish holidays. Fowls ranged from 17c to 20c per pound, broilers 14@28c, with fancy Rocks bringing the top quotation. Capons brought 32@40c and ducks 9@14c. Domestic rabbits were in slow demand and sold at 10@15c with most sales of good stock around 13c. Fresh killed broilers were in liberal supply and the market declined 1c to 2c per pound. Prices ranged from 15c to 26c per pound.

The eastern butter markets were firm during the early part of the week but weakened toward the close. Prices advanced in most markets but at the higher prices trading was unsatisfactory and the market again declined. Receipts of butter at principal markets were rather light and storage stocks were considerably lighter than a year ago but outside influences, such as the condition of stock and grain markets, continue to have an unsettling influence.

Potatoes Firm

Potato prices advanced during the past two weeks and while prices have been fairly well maintained the demand has slackened. Chicago and other western markets have weakened but in the East prices were firm. Pennsylvania round whites were quoted at 90c to $1.10 per 100-pound sack with poorer stock selling around 75c to 85c. Maine potatoes sold within a range of $1@1.25 per 100-pound sack.

Prices of apples held about steady during the past two weeks. Nearby Paragon brought $1.25@1.50 per bushel, Delicious $1.25@1.75, Stayman $1.25@2 and Romes $1@1.50. Poorer stock of all varieties sold at lower prices.

The warm weather increased receipts of green vegetables from nearby sections. Nearby broccoli greens brought 20@60c per bushel late in the week, while dandelion greens sold at 50@65c. Nearby spinach brought 25@80c per bushel. W. R. W.

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Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 22c; 92 score, 21c; 90 score, 19½@20c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 22½@24½c; nearby white, extras, 16@18c; nearby brown extras, 15@16c; nearby mixed colors, 15@15½c; nearby current receipts, 12½@13½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 10@22c; spring chickens, 21@25c; old roosters, 12c; pigeons, pr., 25@35c; turkeys, 20@28c; ducks, 18@20c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskts., various varieties, 50@90c.

Vegetables.—BROCCOLI GREENS, N. J., 40@60c bus. BEETS, Pa. & N. J., 50@60c bus. CABBAGE SPROUTS, N. J., 20@25c bus. COLLARDS, Md., 35@40c bus. KALE, N. J. & Md., 20@30c bus. RAPE, Md. & N. J., 40@60c bus. RHUBARB, Pa., 4@7c bnch. SPINACH, N. J., 50c bus. CARROTS, Pa., cut, ⅝ bskts., $1@1.25. LEEKS, Pa & N. J., 1@2c bnch. MUSHROOMS, Pa., Md. & Dela., 3-lb. bsklts., white, 50@75c. TURNIPS, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskts., white, 10@25c. DANDELION, Pa., ⅝ bskts., 25@40c. PARSNIPS, Pa., ⅝ bskts., 50@65c. SCALLIONS, N. J., 50@75c per 100 bnchs. SWEET POTATOES, N. J., ⅝ bskts., 35@40c. POTATOES, Pa., 100-lb. sacks, various varieties, 90c@$1.10.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 20¾@21¼c; extras, 20¼c; firsts, 18½@20c; 88 to 89 score, 18¼@18½c.

Eggs.—White Atlantic Coast, closely selected, 23@24c; Atlantic Coast & Mid-Western, hennery, 19@22c; undergrades, 15½@17c.

Dressed Poultry.—Chickens, nearby, 22@32c; fowls, bbls., dry packed, 14@21c; old cocks, 12 to box, 10@13c; pigeons prime, doz., 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, and standards, 20½c; 89 score, 19¾c; 88 score, 19¼c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 11@11½c; fresh, extra firsts, 12½@13c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 13½@14c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 16@19c; Leghorns, 14@16c; broilers, 17@20c; colored broilers, 20@24c; old roosters, 10@12c; ducks, 15@18c; geese, 10@12c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 30c; hog dressed, 25c.

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CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, April 25.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 57c; No. 2 hard wheat, 57c; No. 2 yellow corn, 32½@33c; No. 3 yellow corn, 31½@32c, No. 2 white oats, 22½@24½c; No. 3 white oats, 21@22¾c; No. 2 rye, 42½c.

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PITTSBURGH MILK PRICES

The Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association announces the following basic prices for buying April milk: Country plants, Class I, $1.10; Class II, $1.05. Direct shipped, Class I, $1.70; Class II, $1.44. Class III is based on the price of 92-score butter at Chicago, Class IV on the Plymouth, Wis., cheese market and Class V on the price as applying to Mid-West condensaries.

The retail price in Pittsburgh is 9c a quart and 6c a pint.

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SHEFFIELD MILK PRICES

The net cash price to be paid the members of the Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association, Inc., for the three per cent grade B milk delivered by them in the month of March is $1.29 per hundred pounds in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is the same as $1.49 for milk sold on a 3.5 per cent butterfat basis.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

The steer market has not changed much of late, but ordinary light steers, cows and bulls show a little improvement. Monday's supply was about 25 carloads, all of which were needed. Sellers could not get any advance, buyers being able to supply their needs at other points at prices favorable to them. Not many weighty steers were here—none of top quality and finish. One load from northern Ohio averaging 1,207 lbs. brought $6.75, these cattle showing good finish but not the best of breeding. Other weighty steers, 1,230@1,250 lbs., brought $6.50 and a few plain ones $6. Nice handy-weight steers brought $6.50@6.65, with plainer but fleshy kind $6@6.25. One lot of choice light steers, 988 lbs., went at $6.75, and one lot of good 700-pound yearlings at the same figure. Fair light steers brought $5.75@6, with common kind on down to $5 and anything below that quite undesirable for any purpose. A few heifers sold at $5.50. Not many are coming and something choice would sell for more than that. Cows were stronger, good fat aged cows going at $4@4.25, useful kind $3.50@3.75 and common around $3. Canners were scarce and higher, $2@2.75 covering most sales. Bulls were steady, with choice heavy $3.75@4 and choice handy-weights around $4.25. Bulk of bolognas brought $2.25@3.75.

Choice weighty steers	$6 75@ 7 00
Good to choice, do.	6 50@ 6 75
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Ordinary to fair	5 50@ 6 00
Plain heavy steers	5 50@ 6 25
Good to choice yearlings	6 50@ 7 00
Good butcher steers, 1,000 @ 1,150 lbs.	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 25
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Common, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Good light butcher steers	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good light steers	5 75@ 6 25
Common to medium, do.	5 25@ 5 75
Inferior light steers	4 50@ 5 00
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 75@ 6 00
Good to choice heifers	5 50@ 5 75
Fair to good heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Common to fair heifers	4 00@ 4 75
Choice fat cows	4 00@ 4 25
Good to choice fat cows	3 75@ 4 00
Fair to good cows	3 25@ 3 75
Common to fair cows	2 75@ 3 25
Canners	2 00@ 2 75
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 75@ 4 00
Choice handy butcher bulls	4 00@ 4 25
Fair to good handy bulls	3 60@ 4 00
Common to fair bulls	3 25@ 3 50
Inferior bulls	2 75@ 3 00

Hogs

The hog market has gone from bad to worse of late, closing last week with good handy-weights mainly $4.20, one load at $4.25, and about seven loads held over. Monday's supply was around 37 double-deck carloads, including hold-overs, or about 5,500 hogs. Demand for handy-weights was sufficient to take them all at about last week's closing prices, $4.20 for sorted mediums and Yorkers, including the good light Yorkers of 140-150 lbs. Mixed lots went at $3.70@4, according to the number of weighty hogs in the mixture. Good heavy weights could be had at $3.50@3.60, the heavier the cheaper, but extreme weights would have to sell below $3.50. Some good 225-pound hogs changed hands at $3.65. Pigs were scarce and good ones sold at $4. Demand for sows is limited, $3 taking the tops and $2.75 some of fair quality. There is virtually no market for stags, which will not bring enough to pay the cost of getting them to market unless they are young and smooth.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$3 40@ 3 60
Heavy mixed	3 70@ 4 00
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 10@ 4 20
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 15@ 4 20
Light oYrkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 10@ 4 20
Pigs 90-110 lbs.	3 75@ 4 00
Roughs	2 75@ 3 00
Stags	1 00@ 1 50

Sheep and Lambs

Weakness has prevailed in the market for sheep lately, while lamb prices have fluctuated in accord with supplies. Monday's receipts were about seven double-deck carloads. Sheep were about steady, good handy wethers going at $3.50 and others on down, inferior sheep not doing more than paying charges. Good lambs were again a little stronger but about 50c below the recent top of $7.25. Bulk of the good lambs brought $6.75, only one deck going at $7. Medium class brought $5@5.50 and culls $3@4.50, some decent "outs" at the outside figure. Only a few spring lambs were offered, but they were unchanged at $7@9 mainly.

Good to best wethers	$3 25@ 3 50
Good mixed	3 00@ 3 25
Fair to good, do.	2 50@ 3 00
Common to fair	1 50@ 2 50
Good to best lambs	6 75@ 7 00
Medium lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Culls and common	3 00@ 4 50
Spring lambs	6 00@ 9 00

Calves

Monday's supply was about 850 head. The market was about the same as during the latter half of last week $8 per cwt. taking the tops, the others ranging downward from $1.50.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS of TAXPAYERS' LEAGUE

I—NAME—

The name of this organization shall be the .... Tax Payers' League.

II—OBJECT—

The object of this League shall be to study taxation and to promote, by mutual effort through non-partisan means, economy in government and proper expenditure of funds raised by taxation. No other issues shall be considered by this League.

II—MEMBERSHIP—

Any taxpayer of .... may become a member of this League on payment of prescribed dues. No persons except actual taxpayers shall be admitted to membership.

IV—OFFICERS—

The following officers shall be chosen to serve for a period of one year: President, Vice-President Secretary, Treasurer. These four officers, together with seven additional members elected by the League for a period of one year, shall serve as the Executive Committee of the League. This Committee shall have the power to transact the business of the League between regularly called meetings. All officers and Executive Committee men shall serve without compensation. No state, county, township official, nor any candidate for public office shall serve as an officer of this League. In case of vacancies occurring between annual meetings, the Executive Committee shall have the power to fill the vacancies from the membership of the League. The Executive Committee shall incur no liabilities in excess of funds on hand, or already pledged to the League.

V—OFFICIAL ACTION—

Any matter presented at an annual or regularly called meeting in the form of a resolution and adopted by a majority vote, or any matter presented in similar form at a meeting of the Executive Committee and adopted by two-thirds of the members of that body, shall be deemed to be official acts of the League.

VI—COOPERATION—

The League declares its purpose to cooperate with any other organization, or any public official or officials, concerned in its purpose as stated in Article II.

Diversified Farming demands Good FENCE

FARMERS in large numbers are turning today to a more diversified type of farming. They are giving more attention to vegetables, milk, butterfat, eggs, poultry, pork and beef, and other items that can be sold nearby, for a quick profit.

Good fence, properly subdividing the farm, is essential to diversified farming. Many farmers are using Cambria Fence for this purpose. It is strong and long lasting; erected on Bethlehem Steel Posts, it forms the stout, durable barrier so essential to the modern, efficient farm.

Because of the careful selection of the materials that go into these products and the close supervision over all operations by men of long experience, Cambria Fence and Bethlehem Steel Posts will give you years of dependable, low-cost protection for your crops and livestock.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

General Offices Bethlehem, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

MANUFACTURER OF

Cambria Fence

BLUE TAG Certified SEED POTATOES

SMOOTH RURALS
RUSSET RURALS
GREEN MOUNTAINS

College inspected in the field. Federal inspected at shipping point. Seed raised from high yielding, disease free strains only.

Graded better than U.S.1 and packed in two sizes. Write for prices.

NEW YORK COOPERATIVE SEED POTATO ASS'N., INC
UTICA, NEW YORK

BEES MAKE MONEY

Send for our free 16-page booklet "Bees for Pleasure and Profit." It gives full information on how to start keeping bees in your own back yard. Beekeeping is a profitable side line. Produce honey easily for table use and also to sell.

Name ....

Town .... State ....

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SPRAY THE OSPRAYMO WAY

Doubles the dollars at harvest with Ospraymo. High, constant pressure guaranteed. Revolving paddles with brushes keep spray well mixed, prevent clogging. Low up-keep. Sprayer for every need—large power orchard and potato sprayers. Our 50 year sprayer experience at your service. Write for catalog today.

FIELD FORCE PUMP CO., Dept. M, Elmira, N. Y.

STRAWBERRY & VEGETABLE PLANTS

Strawberry Varieties Premier, Success, Win, Bell, Blakemore, Howard 17, Big Joe, Aroma, Lupton, Gandy, Chesapeake, also Mastodon and Progressive everbearing. 100 Prepaid larger lots collect.

	100	500	1,000	5,000
The Summer Varieties	$.85	$2.25	$4.00	$18.75
Mastodon & Progressive E.B.	1.35	3.50	8.00	38.75
Cabbage plants	.50	1.25	2.00	9.00
Beets, Lettuce & B. Sprouts	.60	1.50	2.50	11.25
Cauliflower	.75	2.50	4.50	20.00
Tomato & Pepper	.85	1.75	3.00	13.75
Sweet Potato & Celery	.60	1.50	2.50	11.25

Plant list on request C. E. FIELD, SEWELL, N. J.

Up and Down

AT the Institute of Animal Nutrition, Pennsylvania State College, a 976-pound Aberdeen-Angus steer, on light feed, ate 9.89 pounds of alfalfa hay and 10.2 pounds of corn meal, and gained 1.54 pounds live weight per day.

The gross energy or fuel value of the ration was 36,026 calories, and below is an account of the disposition of this total:

	Calories	Per Cent
Gain of energy	6,245	17.4
Maintenance (12 hrs. standing; 12 hrs. lying)	8,410	23.3
Energy cost of feed utilization	6,200	17.2
Dung	10,880	30.2
Methane	2,930	8.1
Urine	1,360	3.8
Gross energy	36,026	100.0

It is of interest to note the effect of standing up and lying down on the energy gain of this animal.

The cost of standing up was 74.8 calories per hour; and while standing and lying each half of the time the steer gained 6,200 calories per day, which was one-sixth of his intake.

If, however, he had stood up all the time he would have gained 5,347 calories, and if he had lain down all the time he would have gained 7,143 calories—which is one-third more. These figures suggest the importance of bedding for fattening cattle.

Referring to the accompanying figures it will surprise the average reader to learn that as much as eight per cent of the energy value of the feed of cattle is disipated in the form of methane a combustible gas which is produced by carbohydrate fermentation in the first stomach.

◆

Farm News and Notes

THE division of large pastures into smaller plots for more intensive grazing over short periods is an effective method of conserving forage on dairy farms, reports Prof. C. B. Bender of the New Jersey Experiment Station.

* * *

A penalty of a nickel a pound may be prevented by taking a few simple precautions when shearing, says L. A. Kaufmann of Ohio State University. He refers to clean shearing without tearing the fleece, proper twine and tying, and conscientious tagging.

* * *

Some farmers in Luzerne county will try pop-corn this spring in an effort to supply 200,000 pounds of this grain used yearly in Wilkes-Barre and which formerly has been bought from growers in the Far West.

* * *

One of the methods used by dairymen in the 72 cow-testing associations of Pennsylvania to meet lower milk prices is to sell their poorest cows. Last month they sent 329 such cows to the butchers.

* * *

Fifteen Jefferson county Four-H Club boys have bought 250 New Hampshire Red chicks each to be grown out, caponized when 12 to 15 weeks old and fattened for the Brookville and Punxsutawney trade, which last year took all the capons the youngsters could produce.

* * *

Jefferson county, W. Va., sheepmen found a carload of early lambs for the Easter trade, which sold on the Baltimore market at 10½c a pound, a profitable venture.

* * *

More than 50 carloads of certified seed potatoes have been brought into West Virginia by potato growers this spring, reports Dee Crane, potato specialist of the West Virginia University.

* * *

Small brush dams are effective in stopping ditches from washing and in filling up gullies. The brush may be weighted down with bluegrass sod put into old gunny sacks. Grass seed should be sown thick up and down the ditch. Sweet clover is good for such places.

750,000 PENNSYLVANIA
cows valued at
$75,000,000

IN land area Pennsylvania ranks 32nd among the 48 states, yet it ranks near the top in all the departments of dairying, holding first place as maker of one of the dairy's most attractive products, ice cream.

About 90% of Pennsylvania's 170,000 farms are ranked as dairy farms. The total annual value of the milk and milk products of the state approaches the sum of $91,000,000.

Pennsylvania farmers owe a great part of their success to a continual effort to maintain high quality. In this connection it is interesting to note that there are more coöperative dairy bull associations in Pennsylvania than in any other state in the Union.

Every effort is made to improve the breed of cattle. Many farms in the state can serve as models to dairy farmers throughout the world.

The value of dairying is heightened by the ease with which markets may be reached. Many of the products of this great dairy industry are swiftly and safely transported by the Pennsylvania Railroad to the most profitable markets in the country.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
Agricultural Department

IRON AGE TRACTION AND ENGINE High-Pressure Sprayers

Cover 4 and 6 Rows—Give Complete Coverage of Plants

The IRON AGE Four-Row, Drop-Nozzle Traction Sprayer delivers spray from three angles, pressure up to 300 lbs. IRON AGE Underslung Engine Sprayers cover up to six rows at pressures as high as 450 lbs. Widest Spray Boom is made rigid by exclusive Locking device.

Illustrated Folders on Sprayers and Potato Planters—Write for them.

A. B. FARQUHAR CO., Limited
Box 1346 YORK, PA.

IRON AGE No. 370 Combined Field and Orchard Power Sprayer

ABERDEEN-ANGUS FOR BEEF

Now is the time to start an Aberdeen-Angus herd while prices are low. Pure bred stock for sale at all times. Our cattle are priced to sell.

ANDELOT STOCK FARMS, INC.
W. Alan McGregor, Manager Worton, Maryland

TREAT SWELLINGS
While Horse Works

Great liniment! Old reliable Absorbine gets right after any lameness caused by swollen tendons—by strain or sprain—brings quick relief—and keeps horse working. It never blisters, never removes hair. Great antiseptic, too! Aids healing of open sores, cuts, galls, boils. Economical. Little goes far. Large bottle, $2.50. Any druggist. W. F. Young, Inc., 351 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

use ABSORBINE

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN INCREASED PROFITS?

Shorthorn bulls of this type will sire money making calves for you. Buy one this year and start on the road to greater profits.

Extra profits are needed on YOUR farm now. The use of a Shorthorn bull makes this possible. When crossed with grade cows, the result will be thrifty, easy feeding calves that will mature early into prime beef with the added profit of a cream check from the female progeny. Send for FREE Booklets on Shorthorns, Milking Shorthorns and Polled Shorthorns.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N
13 Dexter Park Avenue Dept. N. Chicago, Ill.

FARM TEAM HARNESS $50.00

We will now sell direct to the consumer A Good 1¾" Trace Farm Harness at $50.00

We manufacture many styles of harness, illustrated and priced in our latest catalogue. Free for the Asking.

THE MUNTZ-WRIGHT COMPANY, INC.,
Established 1874 GREENVILLE, PA.

CATTLE

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle—Poland China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY. Mortonville Penna.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices
Write BAYARD BROS Waynesburg, Pa.

MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS, 3 to 6 mos. old. 2 Polled. R. of M. Dams. Lee R. Scott & Sons, Burgettstown, Pa.

Holstein Consignment Sale

60 HEAD, Mostly Fresh Cows and Springers.

All tuberculin and blood tested, selected by me out of 15 counties.

Sale at my farm, Shelocta, Indiana Co., Pa. at 10 A. M., TUESDAY, MAY 3rd, 1932
HARRY O. KIMMEL, SHELOCTA, PA.

Advertisements pay you in time and money. Read them regularly.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

SPECIAL.—HEADQUARTERS for Highest Quality northern grown Surplus plants, satisfaction guaranteed. 100 Genuine, selected Mastodon Everbearing Strawberry plants, $0.85; 250, $1.75; 500, $3.00; 1,000, $5.75. 200 Dunlap or Gibson, $1.00; 1,000 Dunlap, $2.50; 10,000, $22.50; 1,000 Gibson, $2.75; 10,000, $25.00; 1,000 Premier, $3.25; 10,000, $30.00; 150 Big Joe, Cooper, Pearl or Red Gold, $1.00; 1,000, $4.00; 200 Blakemore, $1.50; 1,000, $5.00. 25 Latham Red Raspberries, $0.75; 100, $2.25; 200, $4.00. 25 bearing age, $1.50; 25 Chief, $1.25; 100, $4.00. 25 heavy rooted Eldorado Blackberries, $1.00; 100, $2.50; 200, $4.00. 50 Cumberland Black Raspberries, $1.00; 100, $1.50; 200, $3.00; 100 flowering size Gladioli or 100 Asparagus, $1.00. If preferred prepaid, add 20 per cent. Westhauser Nurseries, (R 11), Sawyer, Michigan.

PLANTS POSTPAID.—25c for lot (5 lots $1.00) Six Mammoth Pansies, none alike; 7 Daisies "Blooming," 3 Carnations; 4 Columbines, 3 Coreopsis, 6 Coleus, 2 Delphinium, 4 Dianthus, 3 Gaillardia, 4 Myosotis, 2 Pyrethrum, 5 Petunia, 6 Snapdragon, 7 Sweet William, 6 Verbena, 18 Asparagus, 20 Cabbage, 18 Cauliflower, 20 Lettuce, 20 Tomato. Cabbage, Tomato, Strawberry, 500, $3.00; 1,000, $5.50; prepaid. Get our Book on Roses, Rockery Plants, Fruits, Etc. Glick's Plant Farm, Smoketown, Pa.

MILLIONS SPRINGGROWN CABBAGE Plants, Charleston, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen, Goldenacre, Flatdutch, Ballhead, Bermuda Onions: 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid, $1.00 per thousand express collect. Tomatoes, Marglobe, New Stone, Greater Baltimore, Bonnybest, Earliana: 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Early Snowball Cauliflower, 100, 50c. Satisfaction "Our Motto." Four Brothers Plant Farm, Franklin, Virginia.

MILLIONS PLANTS, disease proof, open field, hardy cabbage, best leading varieties: 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. Express, $1.00, 1,000. Marglobe, Bonnybest, Clarks Early Tomato, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.00 prepaid. Special prices, big lots, all plants. Potato, onion, beet, pepper, celery, broccoli, egg, cauliflower, May—June delivery. Prices free. Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and ONION PLANTS. All varieties, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75 postpaid. $1.00, 1,000 collect. Tomatoes, early and late varieties, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Sweet Potato and Pepper plants May 1st. All good plants. Drake Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

MAY SPECIAL.—Satisfaction guaranteed. 1,000 Strawberries, $2.00, (Dunlap, Gibson, Aroma), 500, $1.50; 300, $1.00. Premier, Cooper, Pearl, Harvest King, Red Gold, $3.00; 500, $1.75; 250, $1.00. Mastodon, $5.00; 500, $3.00; 150, $1.00. Latham, Kings, Cumberlands, Blackberries, 100, $1.50. Cloverleaf Nurseries, Three Oaks, Mich.

SELECT SEED CORN.—17 of Ohio's leading varieties, Sweet Corn, Pop Corn, Clovers, Alfalfa, Timothy, Rape, Sudan, Millet, Soy Beans, Potatoes, Cane, Buckwheat, Pumpkins. Write for our new 48-page free Catalog. W. N. Scarff's Sons, Box 23, New Carlisle, Ohio.

STRONG, HEALTHY PLANTS, guaranteed to please. 500 Tomatoes, Frostproof Cabbage and Onions, mixed any way wanted, and 50 peppers, $1.00 prepaid. Half order, 60c. Tomato, Cabbage, Onions, express, 5,000, $5.00; 10,000, $9.00. Peppers, $2.00, 1,000. Modern Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

PLANT ASSORTMENT.—200 cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 200 onions, 50 peppers all postpaid, $1.00. Large hand selected. Mossed, packed in standard container. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Orders acknowledged day received. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Tex.

TOMATO PLANTS.—Field grown, strong and hardy. Packed in moss, varieties labeled. Earliana, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Baltimore: 300-75c; 500-$1.00; 1,000-$1.75; 5,000-$7.50; 10,000-$12.50. Cabbage, Onion, Lettuce, Potato, Pepper Plants. Piedmont Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

SPRING GROWN CABBAGE PLANTS.—Wakefields, Flat Dutch and Copenhagen, 300, 65c; 500, 90c; 1,000, $1.50. Prizetaker Onion plants same price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joyner's Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS.—Dozen varieties. Onion, Cabbage: 500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.75 prepaid. Express, $1.00, 1,000. Tomato, pepper, egg, cauliflower, potato. Other plants. Ask for prices. J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Dunlap, $2.50 for 1,000; Latham Raspberry medium, $1.50 per 100; larger Bearing Size, $2.50. Concord grapes, $2.50 per 100. Peach, $4.00. Apple, $6.00 per 100. 1-8-50. Leo. H. Graves, Farina, Ill.

CABBAGE.—Postpaid, 200, 75c; 500, $1.25. Express: 1,000, $1.00; 10,000, $9.00. Tomato, Postpaid: 200, $1.25; 500, $2.35. Express, 1,000, $1.85. Catalog. Buckeye Farms, Box 541B, Youngstown, Ohio.

TOMATOES, ONIONS and Frostproof Cabbage plants. Tough, well-rooted plants, 500, mixed like wanted and 50 pepper, $1.00. Double order, $1.75 prepaid and guaranteed. Heath Bros., Ponta, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE ONION, TOMATO, Pepper, Broccoli, Cauliflower and Eggplants. Any variety, 100, 50c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00; 500 mixed any way wanted $1.25. Prepaid. Ponta Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES.—Green Mountains and the old original Carman No. 3. Free from stem-end discoloration. Very good stock. Write today for prices. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

CERTIFIED STRAWBERRY PLANTS, good as money can buy. Premier, Blakemore, Gandy, Big Joe, $2.50 per 1,000; Chesapeake, Lupton, $3.00; Missionary, $2.00. C. C. Mumford, Showell, Md.

SPECIAL.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper Plants, prepaid $1.00. Any Varieties. Moss Packed. Rusk Plant Co., Rusk, Texas.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED $5.00, Grimm Alfalfa $7.00, White Sweet Clover $2.70, Red Clover $8.50, Alsike $8.50. All 60-lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

PLANT BARGAIN.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, for $1.00 postpaid. Full count, safe arrival. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

STOP.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper plants, all $1.00 prepaid. Moss packed, any varieties. National Plant Farms, Ponta, Texas.

SPECIAL.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, any varieties. Moss Packed Prepaid, $1.00. Guaranty Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

THREE TWO-YEAR-OLD Everblooming Roses for one dollar postpaid. Three colors. Bloom this summer. Warren Shinn, Woodbury, New Jersey.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

APRIL SPECIALS.—ORDER DIRECT from old established concern. Save Money. Satisfaction Guaranteed. 100 Genuine Mastodon Everbearing strawberry plants 85c, $250 for $2.00; 500 for $3.50; 1,000 for $5.75. None better no matter what you pay. 1,000 Dunlap $2.50, 10,000, $23.00. 1,000 Premier, $3.25; Cooper, Beauty, Beaver, $4.00. Washington and Blakemore, 200 for $1.56; 1,000, $5.00; 5,000, $22.50. Latham Red Raspberry, 25, 75c; 100, $2.25; 200, $4.00; 1,000, $15.00. Cumberland, 50, $1.00; 100, $1.60; 200, $3.00. 25 New Chief red Raspberry $1.25. 100 Alfred Blackberry, $2.50. If wanted prepaid, simply add 20% to above prices and clip this advertisement. South Michigan Nursery, (R 7), New Buffalo, Michigan.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION AND PEPPER Plants.—Large, field grown, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed, varieties labeled. Tomatoes: Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, Early Jewel, 200, 75c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.25. Cabbage, all varieties, 200, 75c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00. Onions: Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25. Sweet Pepper, 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

"FAIRVIEW" QUALITY PLANTS.—Frostproof Cabbage: Early Jersey's, Charleston, Dutches, Copenhagen, Golden Acre: 1,000, $1.00; 5,000, $4.00. Bermuda Onions, same price. Tomatoes, Marglobe, Baltimore, Earliana, Stone: 1,000, $1.50; 5,000, $6.00, F.O.B. Georgia-Kentucky. All plants open field grown. Mossed, labeled, variety named. 100% safe arrival guaranteed. Kentucky Plant Co., Owensboro, Ky.

TOMATO and CABBAGE PLANTS.—Large, stalky grown from certified seed, disease free: Marglobe, Bonny Best, Baltimore, $1.00, 1,000; 10,000 up, 90c. Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefields, $1.00, 1,000; 5,000 up 85c. Millions ready. Prompt shipment, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Pembroke Plant Co., Pembroke, Ga.

MILLIONS SPRINGGROWN CABBAGE Plants, Charleston, Jersey Wakefield, Copenhagen, Goldenacre, Flatdutch, Ballhead, Bermuda Onions: 300, 65c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.40 postpaid, $1.00 per thousand expressed. Early Tomatoes, Leading Varieties: 30, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Full count, prompt shipment. Red Top Plant Co., Franklin, Virginia.

SEED OATS & BARLEY.—Quaker Hill Farm Certified Cornellian Oats and Alpha Barley rank high in Pennsylvania tests. Our Upright Oat outstands all others on rich ground. Comfort Barley is probably best of the new smooth bearded strains. Tip-top seed at reasonable prices. K. C. Livermore, Box P, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

TOMATO PLANTS.—Tough, hardy, field-grown, eight-inch plants, well rooted, hand selected and carefully packed in damp moss, Greater Baltimore, Marglobe and Bonnie Best. By express $1.50 per 1,000, any quantity. Prompt shipments and first-class plants guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

SEED POTATOES.—Certified Prince Edward Island Cobblers and Mountains, New York Russets and Rurals, bred well, grown well, stored well, graded well and bound to yield well. Bag lots or car lots. Prices reasonable. Quaker Hill Farm, Box P, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

PURE STRAIN BRAND CERTIFIED and Near-certified Seed Potatoes. Best proven varieties. Northern grown. Free price list. Established 1889. A. G. Aldridge Sons, Fishers, Ontario Co., N. Y.

SEED CORN.—Lancaster Co., Sure Crop. Germination 99%. $2.00 bu. shelled and graded. Bags free. Freight paid on 5 bu. Ben Ble Farm, (Home of Sure Crop). Isaac Hershey, Jr., Gordonville, 1, Lanc. Co., Pa.

GARDEN COLLECTION.—200 Onions, 200 Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes, 50 Eggplants, 50 Peppers, all postpaid $1.00. Try our famous East Texas Plants. Guaranteed to please. Order filled day received. United Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Onion and Beet plants, leading varieties, 100, 35c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75, prepaid. 10,000, $10.00, expressed. Best service possible. V. C. Lankford & Sons, Franklin, Va.

FROSTPROOF—Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Pepper, Broccoli, Cauliflower and Eggplants. Any variety. Hand selected. 100, 50c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00. 500 Mixed anyway wanted, $1.25. Prepaid. Fairview Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONION PLANTS, leading varieties, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. 5,000, $5.00 expressed. Cauliflower: 100, 50c; 500, $2.00 postpaid. Fairview Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, TOMATO, ONION, Beet, Lettuce Plants—300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75 postpaid. Cauliflower, 100, 50c; 500, $2.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Courtland Plant Farm, Courtland, Va.

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS make bigger, sweeter onions. Postpaid: 200, 60c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.50. Transplanted Tomato Plants: 50, 60c; 100, $1.00; 500, $4.50. Catalog. Port Mellinger, North Lima, Ohio.

HEALTHY, well-rooted, Cumberland Black Raspberry plants from fields of maximum production. Double inspected and Certified by State Department of Entomology, $2.00 per 100. Williams Twin Hill Farms, Terre Haute, Ind.

GARDEN COLLECTION.—200 Tomatoes, 200 Cabbage, 200 Onions, 50 Peppers, all postpaid, $1.00. Try our large East Texas Plants, Quick shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. United Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and ONION PLANTS, all varieties, $1.00 thousand. Tomato and Improved Certified Porto Rico Potato Plants $1.50 thousand. Peppers $2.00 thousand. Coleman Plant Farms, Tifton, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS: 60c, 1,000, Copenhagen and all best varieties. Tomato, $1.00. Bermuda Onion, $1.00. Certified Porto Rico Potato, $1.00. Ruby King Pepper, $4.00, or 50c, 100. Wholesale Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

2-YEAR WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS. $1.50-100; $7.00, 1,000. Southern Jersey is the largest shipping section for asparagus in the East. Warren Shinn, Woodbury, New Jersey.

250 MASTODON EVERBEARING, $2.40. Washington, Mastodon, $1.00-100. Plant, Seed Catalog Free. Oakhill Nursery, New Buffalo, Michigan.

GRADED LANCASTER COUNTY SURE-CROP. Seed Corn, test 98, $2.25 bushel Fob. Gap. Sorted by a state expert. S. J. Stoltzfus, R. 1, Gap, Pa.

QUALITY OFFER, 300 frostproof cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 100 onions, 50 pepper, 50 eggplants for $1.00 prepaid. Moss packed, open field grown. Troup Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

SEED CORN.—Sack Picked, Fire Dried, Six Varieties, $1.50 to $2.00 bushel. Send for catalog. Kelly Seed Co., Peoria, and San Jose, Ill.

Protective Service

Oil Stock

Representatives of the Income Recovery Co., 603 Broad St. Bank Bldg., Trenton, N. J., have approached me to contribute in connection with acceptance of allotment of an oil royalty in Kansas. I desire to know if the parties are reliable. G. E. W.

THE Income Recovery Company is not registered as a dealer under the Securities Act of Pennsylvania, nor has it ever applied for registration. Accordingly it may not sell or offer for sale legally any securities within this Commonwealth. Furthermore, most oil stock selling schemes, like the rat hole in Abe Lincoln's office, "will bear looking into." In this particular case one of the representatives Lloyd Gilliam was sentenced on January 23rd, 1930, on a charge of false pretense and fraudulent conversion to not less than two or more than four years in prison. Apparently he is at liberty again. We would advise our inquirer not to contribute.

Not a Store

Will you please tell me if Rand Coffee Stores, Inc., 363 Greenwich St., New York City, is a reliable firm to send eggs to? H. F.

THIS is not a store but a small office run by a man named Rand. Our informant says that "we have no reason to believe he is any more honest or any more dishonest, for that matter, than any similar company." However, it is obviously safer to do business with licensed and bonded commission merchants in New York, a list of which we are mailing the above subscriber.

Noxious Weeds

As a reader of Pennsylvania Farmer I would like to know how to get one's neighbor to destroy his thistles and chickweed before the wind carries the seed over the whole neighborhood. S. J. A.

ACCORDING to the Pennsylvania weed law it is the duty of every person owning land on which Canada thistles and chickory grow to cut same so as to prevent such weeds from going to seed. Failure to do so carries a fine of $15, payable to the treasurer of the school district. The enforcement of the law is vested in constables and supervisors. The law does not mention chickweed.

In case any one neglects or refuses to cut the weeds to prevent them spreading any aggrieved person may inform by written notice any constable or supervisor of the township or district, whose duty then is to give ten days' notice to cut or destroy the weeds. If it is not done the officer is required to have it done and collect the costs from the delinquent party.

To Protect Birds

I have built a bird bath, but cats worry and destroy the birds when they come to enjoy the bath. What can be done about it? J. B. C.

PENNSYLVANIA has no law to restrain or control cats. In fact cats have no legal status in this state. And dogs have no love for cats. A lively little pup might be the best policeman in this case.

Deer-Hide Sweatpads

I am tanning a couple of deer hides with hair on and was thinking of using them for sweatpads under the horses' collars. Would like to know whether they would be good for this purpose, or would they be liable to make sore shoulders? Reader.

WE don't think the deer-skin sweatpads would make sore shoulders, but you may have trouble in keeping them in place. They will have a tendency to creep out from under the horses' collars.

Deer skin with the hair on is seldom used for this purpose, but it has been used under the collar over horses' necks to cure sore necks and found successful for that purpose when other means of effecting a cure failed.

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NINE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS, from one to six years. Hesitation Blood. B. C. DOTTERER, Mill Hall, Pa.

For Sale Pair of 3-year-old black geldings, weight 2,875 lbs. A good team. J. HARLAN FRANTZ, Waynesboro, Pa.

PR. RED BAY GELDINGS, wt. 3,500. Pr. Dark Grey Geldings, wt. 4,300. Finely matched and sound. L. E. Miller, R. 1, Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

SAY you saw the advertisement in Pennsylvania Farmer when you are writing to our advertisers

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

SOY BEANS, MANCHU and DUNFIELD, 75c per bushel, Germination 97%, bags free. Inoculating bacteria, 25c bushel size. M. G. Stoller, Paulding, Ohio.

10 GLADIOLI BULBS Postpaid for 10c and a list of fruit growers, names and addresses. Zilke Brothers, Baroda, Michigan.

SOY BEANS.—Manchu, Illini and Dunfield Soy Beans, 60c bushel. Ebony, Wilson & Virginia, 90c bushel. Send for catalog. Kelly Seed Co., Peoria, and San Jose, Ill.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—$1.50-1,000 and up. Plant, Tree, Shrub, Bulb, Seed Catalog free. Zilke Brothers Nursery, Baroda, Michigan.

DAHLIAS.—15 Prize Varieties, $1.00. Mrs. Anna Oelschlager, 320 Barbadoes, Norristown, Pa.

COOK'S CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES.—Irish Cobblers, Russet Rurals. Better than ever. Safe arrival guaranteed. Irving E. Cook, Munnsville, N. Y.

SEED CORN.—Lancaster County Sure-Crop, germination 98%. $2.00 bushel F.O.B. John H. Denlinger & Sons, Leaman Place, Pa.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS, 60c, 1,000; Copenhagen and all best varieties. Tomato $1.00, 1,000. Wholesale Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

WORLD'S FINEST GLADIOLI.—100 large bulbs, mixed, $1.00, delivered. Harold W. Lauber, Wauseon, Ohio.

MONTHLY ROSES.—Hoovers, Talisman, others, 50 varieties, free catalog, 60 varieties fruit. Harlingen Nurseries, Harlingen, N. J.

SEED CORN.—White Cap, Yellow Dent, Selected $2.00 bushel. Grower, M. Kline, Reinholds, Lancaster Co., Penna.

BIN REJECTED DISEASE-FREE Russet Rural seed potatoes. Table stock price. Allan Kelsey, Lakeview, Mich.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES, Smooth rural type, high yielding strains. Appleton Bros., Canandaigua, N. Y.

MANCHU SOYBEANS, recleaned, sacked, 60c bushel. Sudan Grass seed, 4c pound. John Goetz, Fowler, Ind.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—Mary Washington. Strong one-year roots, 100, $1.00 postpaid. John H. Miller, Route 5, Lancaster, Pa.

WILSON BLACK SOY BEANS.—Write for prices, stating quantity desired. Warren Newton, Bridgeville, Delaware.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS. For planting. 30 years selling them. $1.50-100; $8.00-1,000. Ship Promptly. Warren Shinn, Woodbury, New Jersey.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Onion, Tomato and Pepper Plants. Write for list of varieties and prices. Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

LOOK.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper Plants, all $1.00 prepaid. Central Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

GREEN MOUNTAINS, RUSSETS, COBBLERS. Catalogue. Roy Hastings, Malone, N. Y.

15 BEAUTIFUL DAHLIAS, extra large, labeled. $1.25 prepaid. Peter Lasco, Forest City, Penna.

MANCHU SOYBEANS recleaned and bagged, 60c bushel. Reid Bort, Melrose, Ohio.

WILSON SOY BEANS, $1.00 per bushel. John E. Hartman, Westover, Md.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

MILKING MACHINE RUBBER for all makes at nearly half price. Guaranteed highest quality. Also Rite-Way Milkers at about half former prices. Free Trial on new improved teat cups suitable for all pipe line milkers. Better, faster milking. Exchange proposition on old shells. Save money on inflations. Write today Rite-Way Products Co., 1063 No. Tripp Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SILOS.—50-Ton Redwood Silo $135.00. Made in 6-Ft. Sections, easily converted to Brooder or Tourist House. Write for Information. Also Marietta Concrete Silos, Delivered and Erected. Beautiful—Permanent—Convenient. The Marietta Concrete Corp'n., Dept. P, Box 356, Marietta, Ohio.

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6" discs 95c; 6½" $1.25; gauzefaced 6" $1.35; 6½" $1.50. Postage prepaid. Howard Supply Co., Dept. T, Canton, Maine.

DOGS

COLLIES—SHEPHERDS, $8.00. Rat, Vermin dogs, $6.00. Fox-Bull Terriers, $10.00. Pumping outfits, $25.00-$70.00. Engines, $20.00-$35.00. Pumps, $15.00-$30.00. Belting goats, $15.00. Noblans, Dawson, Tuckerton, N. J.

RAT TERRIERS, FOX TERRIERS. Rock Garden Supplies. Illustrated lists, 10c. Puppyland, Box PF, Pana, Illinois.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHY BLAME THE BULL when your cow does not breed? Use Cowco 1 hour before service. Results or your money back; 85 cents for one cow, $2.90 for five cows, postpaid. Woodstock Farms, Best known farm in America. Rt. 2, Box 19 C, Renton, Washington.

SEND US YOUR OLD GOLD TEETH, Bridges, Crowns, and receive check by return mail. Highest Prices Paid. Standard Gold Refining Company, Dept. 64, Indianapolis, Indiana.

CABBAGE WORMS easily killed, low cost, treatment safe. Send twenty-five cents for directions. Lock Box 138, Meadville, Pa.

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates. Collect at home Bank. Alexander Securities Co., Alexander, N. Y.

RAISE WHITE MICE for Laboratory purposes. Circular free. Laboratory Supply Co., Richfield, Pa.

USED RADIO PARTS FOR SALE. Forbes-Murray Electric, 5851 Forbes Street, Pittsburgh.

FOR THE HOME

$1.50 BUYS GALLON PURE MAPLE SYRUP. 5-lb. pail clover honey, 75c. Full 50c. Honey-Maple table syrup $1.00 gallon. Maple sugar-cream. Write today sure for circular and buy from a reliable house. Griswold Honey Co., Madison, Ohio.

PEANUTS.—Shelled and selected, 10 pounds 70c; 100, $5.50. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

PECAN MEATS, halves, two-pound package $1.00, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED: MEN—WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs. Salary Range, $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write, Instruction Bureau, 266, St. Louis, Mo., Today.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

145-ACRE TRACTOR FARM.—Potatoes, cabbage, grain, hay, also 20 cattle, 4 horses, tractor and attachments, grain drill, potato planter, digger, cutter, sprayer, Reo 1½ ton truck, etc., included by widow owner; good 10-room house, running water, good barns, other buildings; only 4½ miles city 15,000, on macadam, land all tillable except 10 acres wood, stream, apples, other fruit. Wonder bargain for quick action, only $7,000, good terms. J. H. Tobin, Bonded Strout Agent, 19 Main St., Portland, N. Y.

50-ACRE MONEY-MAKING FARM.—Income from many sources, est. 3,000 cords hardwood bringing $12 cord stove length nearby, could make $1,500 maple syrup in season, $300-$400 blue berry crop, valuable growing pine, 300 apple trees; 30-cow pasture, fertile soil; 9-room house, log barn, other buildings, near markets, $2,900 takes it, part down and 3 horses, 8 cows, bull, heifer, hens, shoat, hay, stovewood, machinery, vehicles, sugar tools included, pg. 21 Spring catalog, 1,000 bargains, 1,000 pictures. Free. Strout Agency, 1122-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSE FOR SALE. Six rooms, all improvements, garage attached. Price $6,000.00. Inquire 229 Main St., Metuchen, N. J.

PHOTO FINISHING

KODAK FILMS.—Special Trial offer. Developing any size roll 5c, prints 3c each. Beautiful 5x10 mounted enlargement 40c. Send us your films. Young Photo Service, 430 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED

WOOL WANTED.—Sheep owners, write S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED.—Young red foxes. Will pay $4.50 each. Corvin Kaltreider, Red Lion, Pa.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

LOOK!—We have any quantity Frostproof cabbage and onion plants. Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Ballhead, Flat Dutch. Tomatoes early and late varieties, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. 5,000, $7.00; 10,000, $12.00 express. Sweet potato and pepper plants May 1st. "Prompt Shipments." American Wholesale Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

FINE FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and ONION plants. Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefields, Flat Dutch, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50, postpaid. 5,000, $4.00; 10,000, $7.50 express. Tomato plants early and late varieties, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.75 postpaid. Sweet Potato and Pepper plants. 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.75 postpaid. "Prompt Shipments." Drake Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

HIGH QUALITY PLANTS. Five varieties frostproof cabbage, 300, 50c; 500, 80c; 1,000, $1.40. Tomatoes, Baltimore, Marglobe, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.80. All postpaid. By express: Cabbage 75c; Tomatoes $1.00, 1,000. Roots damp mossed to arrive not wilted. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

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WHY BUY ORDINARY CHICKS when you can get our famous Bloodtested Breeds at the same price or even less? Four departments of the U. S. Government and thousands of satisfied customers have purchased our chicks. They come from the famous Tancred, Wyckoff, Fishel, Thompson, Holterman and other bloodlines. Price per 100 Standard Quality Special Selected: White, Brown, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas $6.75; Barred, White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, $7.75; Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White, S. L. Wyandottes, $9.00; Mixed Breeds $4.50; Heavy, $6.75; Exhibition Quality per 100: White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, $8.00; White, Barred Rocks, Reds, $10.00; Buff Rocks, Buff, White Orpingtons, White, Col., S. L. Wyandottes, $11.00; White, Black Minorcas, Jersey Black Giants, $12.00. Nothing better to start or rebuild a profitable flock, nothing better for even broilers because these famous breeds grow larger, mature quicker, and lay better. Immediate shipment. 100% prepaid live delivery. Write for our free color plate catalog. Thornwood Poultry Yards, Box 204-A, Crandall, Indiana.

BLOODTESTED S. C. REDS, Barred Rocks, $6.50 per 100; White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, $7.00; Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $5.50; Assorted, $4.50; Seconds, $4.00; Pure-bred blood-tested chicks that live and grow and lay. Ship prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Can ship C.O.D. Hatches weekly. Order direct from this ad. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Indiana.

PRICES REDUCED on Quality Chicks. White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, and Reds, now $8.00 per 100. Heavy Mixed, $6.50 per 100. Hollywood White Leghorns for May 9th and later at $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00 per 100. Our Hollywoods carry blood of hens with trapnest records of 290-314 eggs in 365 days. Order direct from this "ad" or send for free catalog. The New London Chick Hatchery Co., Box 102, New London, Ohio.

NEW HAMPSHIRE R. I. RED CHICKS Pullets lay at 16 to 18 weeks. Heavy producers of large size eggs. Chicks show excellent livability. They are blood-tested. We guarantee chicks to live. Quick maturing. Weigh one pound at six and two pounds at eight weeks. Unbelievable until you try them. We sell day-old or started chicks three and four weeks old. Send for Free Catalog. Steelman Poultry Farms, Box 302, Lansdale, Pa.

$5.50 PER 100 for S. C. REDS, Barred Rocks; $6.00 for White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons; $5.00 for Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed; $4.25 for Assorted; $3.75 for Seconds. Live arrival guaranteed. Pure-bred Hi-Grade chicks. We pay postage. Can ship C.O.D. Hatch weekly. Order direct from ad. Glendale Hatchery, Box 31, Ramsey, Indiana.

GUARANTEE YOUR INCOME this year. Get Massanutten chicks from high Flock Average breeding hens. Virginia Blood Tested and Certified. 95% livability. Lowest prices in years. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for Free Book. Massanutten Farms Hatchery, Box 5006, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

BIG DISCOUNT on Wyngarden Hollywood White Leghorn Chicks and Pullets. Pedigree sires of 200 to 304 egg blood lines. Flocks often average above 200 extra large eggs. Also Barred Rocks. Write for Catalog and Prices today. Wyngarden Farms & Hatchery, Box 1M, Zeeland, Michigan.

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LET US BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW for Chicks from our large Hollywood Strain, White Leghorn Breeders. They lay a large chalky white egg. They will be money makers for you. Catalog free, write for it. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

LOWEST CHICK PRICES. Best laying strains. Per 100: Leghorns, $4.90; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons; Wyandottes, Minorcas, $5.90. We ship C. O. D. Pay Postman plus few cents postage. Columbia Hatchery, Box 205, Columbia, Missouri.

CHICKS, STARTED CHICKS, PULLETS from my own trapnested blood tested pure Barron White Leghorns. Prices reduced. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farms, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

SPECIAL PRICES on Sterling Chicks. Postpaid. Guaranteed. Prompt Shipments. Send for free catalog and bargain prices. Sterling Hatchery, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana.

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CHICKS. 100 Reds, White or Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, $7.00. White Leghorns, $6.00; Mixed, $5.50. 100% delivery guaranteed. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

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WHITE LEGHORNS, Grade A, 6c; Rocks, 7c. Order at once. Monroe Hatchery, Richfield, Pa.

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PROFIT BRED CHICKS 4c UP. Bred from bloodtested state accredited flocks. Official records up to 336 eggs. Immediate or future delivery. AA Grade White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, 100-$3.75. Barred, White and Buff Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, R. I. Reds and White, 100-$5.75. White and Buff Minorcas, Black Giants, $5.75. White and Buff Minorcas, 100-$4.75. Mixed, 100-$6.75. Assorted heavy, 100-$4.75. Mixed assorted, 100-$4.25. AAA Grade (200 egg capacity) 1c chick higher. AAAA Grade (trapnest, Exhibition Quality) 2c chick higher. Order from this ad or write for free catalog. Easy terms $1.00 down. Balance C.O.D. plus charges; 100% live delivery. Missouri Poultry Yards, Route 8, Holden, Mo.

IT'S A SENSATION.—$2,000 in 100 CASH Prizes. Chicks representing Rucker's World Record Breeding Farm low as $39.00 thousand. Exporter Trapnested breeding stock eggs. Holders All Time World Official Leghorn Pen Record 320.2 egg average. Reds broke old world Record of 278.5 eggs, laying 289 egg average. White Rocks won all four highest awards for ten bird pens in one year. No other breeder ever equalled this record. Ship successfully east to New York, south to Florida. Bloodtested Trapnested Ancestry. Double Guarantee to Live. Liberal discount, explained in Free Catalog. Best chance you ever had to buy Good Chicks Cheap. E. H. Rucker, Route 9-2, Ottumwa, Ia.

BROODED CHICKS 3 and 4 WEEKS OLD. New Hampshire Reds, White Leghorns and all popular breeds. All heavy laying strains that have wonderful profit-making possibilities. Our quick maturing New Hampshire R. I. Reds are simply amazing. You won't believe it until you try them. Our Leghorn pen at Storrs Conn., Egg Contest averaged 272 eggs per bird. Two laid 300 each. Our blood-tested chicks are guaranteed to live. Beautiful free catalog is yours for the asking. Baby Chicks too if you prefer. Steelman Poultry Farms, Box 301, Lansdale, Pa.

PRICES SLASHED ON CHICKS.—60,000 thoroughbred blood tested baby chicks weekly for May shipment. Reds (either comb), Barred, Buff, White Rocks, White, Columbian, Silver Laced Wyandottes, and Buff Orpingtons, 6c. Light Brahmas and Black Giants, 8c. White Leghorns (English or Tancred strain), Buff, Brown Leghorns and Anconas, 5c. Heavy Mixed, 5c. Assorted 4c. Prompt shipment guaranteed. Davis Poultry Farm, Route 21, Ramsey, Ind.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS.—White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, 6½c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 8c. Minorcas, 8c. Brahmas, Giants, 10c. Heavy Mixed, 7c. Light Mixed, 5c. 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid. Best Blood Lines. None Better, don't pay more. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

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WHITE LEGHORNS. Have a high flock average with Trexler Leghorns. Have big Leghorns—Big eggs. Big profits. Enjoy quick maturing—heavy laying birds. Produced under Penna. State Supervision. Reserve shipping date. Learn about lower prices. Mail postcard now. Trexler Farms, Box 17, Allentown, Pa.

SUNNYFIELD MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas are Big Minorcas. Heavy Minorcas. Hardy Minorcas. Reliable Minorcas. Have Egg Producing ability. Breeders Tested. Write Sunnyfield Minorca Farms, Grampian, Pa.

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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS at Bargain Prices. Big English and Tancred at $6.90 per 100 and we guarantee to replace all that die in first two weeks at half price. We solicit large orders. Ramsey Hatchery, Box 120, Ramsey, Ind.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Tancred Hollywood White Leghorn Chicks. Breeders Tested. Extraordinary Quality. Low Prices. Free Catalog. Keiser's White Acres, Grampian, Pa.

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KEISER'S BROWN LEGHORN Golden Buff Orpington Chicks. Breeders Tested. Live Layers. Exceptional Matings. Catalog. P. Keiser, Grampian, Pa.

CHICKS 5c UP. Barron and Tancred strain White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Mixed. 100% Guaranteed. Write for prices. Elgar E. Strawser, Box 13, Richfield, Pa.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY from blood tested stock only. Under Penna. State supervision. Write for folder. Hamburg Hatchery, Dept. 11, Hamburg, Penna.

HAMBURGS, 8c; ROCKS, 6c; LEGHORNS, 5½c. Continental Hatchery, York, Pa.

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SMOKING, 10 lbs., $1.00. Chewing, 10, $1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

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MAKE STEADY INCOME selling Double Refined Motor Oils to farmers and auto owners on long credit. You receive ½ the profits paid weekly. No investment, no experience necessary. Free selling outfit. All or your spare time. If income of $35.00 to $50.00 weekly interests you, write quick. Solar Products Co., Dept. 156, Cleveland, Ohio.

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FARM IMPLEMENTS

FOR SALE—Slightly used hammer feed grinders and new limestone pulverizers—at bargain prices. This is your opportunity to save real money. Address Box 215, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Spray Program

(Continued from page 5.)

Blotch and black rot are present in very small amounts in completely sprayed orchards. Lime-sulphur almost completely checks these diseases. Where twig and limb cankers of blotch are common, however, Bordeaux is needed as a clean-up measure.

A summary of the figures show that in five out of the seven disease control sprays the omission of one spray caused an increase of over ten per cent of diseased apples. In the case of the pink spray counts made before harvest showed at least ten per cent disease. The fourth summer spray is not considered as one spray since its place has been taken by the earlier or third summer spray. The delayed dormant spray is therefore the only spray that may be of doubtful value in disease control. However, the delayed dormant spray is likely to be important whenever scab spores are mature at that period.

Finally, figures on complete, incomplete, and no spraying reveal the following:

In unsprayed orchards there was an average of only 2.5 per cent disease-free apples. With six sprays omitted, or one applied, there was 21.2 per cent disease-free fruit. When five sprays were omitted, or two applied, there was 32 per cent disease-free apples. With four sprays omitted, or three applied, there was 53.5 per cent disease-free apples.

When outstandingly poor methods of spraying were used, such as missing parts of trees, using worn-out spray guns, or half-strength material, there was 60.8 per cent disease-free apples. Omission of three sprays or poor timing in the most important sprays gave 71.5 per cent disease-free fruit. Omitting two sprays resulted in 82.4 per cent disease-free apples. Use of substitute material gave 88.5 per cent disease-free fruit. With one spray omitted, there was 91.4 per cent disease-free apples. Application of a complete spraying program which varied slightly in different counties but averaged six and two-third sprays for the state gave 97.7 per cent fruit free of disease at harvest.

There can .be no question about economical production of commercially clean apples demanding five to seven spray applications for disease control. The exact number of sprays to be applied depends on the local disease conditions and the weather. Further, even with a full program of sprays successful disease control comes only when the most efficient fungicides are used, are applied in a thorough and careful manner, and are applied at the crucial time to control the various diseases.

* * *

Farmers Report

CRAWFORD county, Pa.—"Hard roads put in last fall held up well and were a great help to hundreds of farmers, but dirt roads right now are at the worst."

Cumberland county, Pa.—"Spring sales about over. Personal property brought fair prices, especially stock of all kinds. Does not look like depression through the country."

Upshur county, W. Va.—"Stock in good condition with plenty of feed. Most plowing done. Some peas, onions and potatoes planted. Business dull."

Morgan county, Colo.—"Coldest March on record; 26 below zero on March 10th. Snow 14 inches on the level. Snowfall in the mountains greater than normal, which insures adequate water for irrigating."

* * *

"Fiftieth Anniversary of the Jordan Soil Fertility Plots" is the title of a technical bulletin giving the history of and the lessons learned from the oldest fertilizer experiments on this continent. It may be had by writing the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., and asking for Bulletin 273.

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That's just one of its strong points though, for there is no motor fuel that'll give your car the pep and power of Amoco-Gas. Fill your tank up today, pile in the wife and kids and start out for a real ride. Your car will fly over the hills that seemed like mountains before, it'll throttle down to a walk in heavy traffic without a knock. Best of all it'll cut the cost of motoring just the same as it cuts the cost of farming.

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Spraying is easy with Pyrox. And Pyrox kills leaf-chewing bugs and prevents blight. Just add water—that's all. Many farmers place Pyrox on the screen of their sprayer tank, letting the water wash it through!

This mist-like spray gives complete coverage, resulting in higher crop yields and quality. Ask your seed, hardware or farm supply dealer for folder, "The Secret to Effective Spraying." Use Bowker Line Insecticides for best results.

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Pyrox

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Established 1877

Consolidated with PENNSYLVANIA STOCKMAN and FARMER

May 14, 1932

MAY 16

In this Issue---The Pennsylvania Farmer Tour to the Far North

MYSTERIOUS Alaska is as inviting in summer as it is forbidding in winter. After a winter's night several months long, the midnight sun of summer produces miraculous results.

Members of the Pennsylvania Farmer Alaska Tour, July 28th—August 20th, may expect to see pansies over three inches in diameter, and nasturtiums that grow three inches in 24 hours. And as they sail the Inside Passage to Ketchikan, Sitka, Juneau, Skagway, etc., they may stop off to pick the largest strawberries they ever saw, by sunlight, at ten or eleven o'clock at "night."

Enroute to the land of the Northern Lights, tour members will visit Yellowstone Park and numerous other points of interest on the Great Plains and in the Mountain States of the Far West. Returning they will cross nearly 2,000 miles of Canada, stopping at Lake Louise and Banff in the Canadian Rockies.

The cost of this sixth cooperative expedition arranged especially for readers and their friends, will be even lower than that of last summer's Pennsylvania Farmer tour. Further details appear on inside pages.

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FIRESTONE tires appeal to the thrifty. They give Extra Values at the lowest prices ever known.

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This is a patented construction, and the two extra cord plies are so placed that you get 56% stronger bond between tread and cord body, and tests show 26% greater protection against punctures and blowouts. It sets a new standard for tire performance on high speed cars.

NON-SKID TREAD

Tough, live rubber specially compounded for long, slow wear. Scientifically designed non-skid gives greater traction and safe, quiet performance.

COMPARE • CONSTRUCTION • QUALITY • PRICE

Firestone
COURIER TYPE

SIZE	Our Cash Price Each	Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21	$3.63	$3.63	$7.04
4.50-21	3.98	3.98	7.74
30x3½ Clin.	3.57	3.57	6.92

4.40-21
$3.52 EACH
WHEN BOUGHT IN PAIRS

Firestone
SENTINEL TYPE

SIZE	Our Cash Price Each	Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Our Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21	$3.95	$3.95	$7.66
4.50-21	4.37	4.37	8.46
4.75-20	5.20	5.20	10.08
5.00-19	5.39	5.39	10.46
5.25-21	6.63	6.63	12.86

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

Make of Car	Tire Size	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair
Ford Chevrolet	4.40-21	$4.79	$9.30
Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.35	10.38
Ford	4.50-21	5.43	10.54
Ford Chevrolet Whippet Plymouth	4.75-19	6.33	12.32
Erskine Plymouth	4.75-20	6.43	12.48
Chandler DeSoto Dodge Durant Gr.-Paige Pontiac Roosevelt Willys-K.	5.00-19	6.65	12.90

Make of Car	Tire Size	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair
Essex Nash	5.00-20	$6.75	$13.10
Essex Nash	5.00-21	6.98	13.54
Olds'bile Buick-M. Chevrolet Olds'bile	5.25-18	7.53	14.60
Buick Studeb'r	5.25-21	8.15	15.82
Auburn Jordan Reo	5.50-18	8.35	16.20
Studeb'r Gardner Marmon Oakland Peerless	5.50-19	8.48	16.46

Make of Car	Tire Size Heavy Duty	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair
Chrysler Studeb'r Viking	6.00-18	$10.65	$20.66
Studeb'r Franklin Hudson Hup'bile	6.00-19	10.85	21.04
La Salle Packard	6.00-20	10.95	21.24
Pierce-A.	6.00-21	11.10	21.54
Buick	6.00-22	11.60	22.50
Pierce-A.	6.50-19	12.30	23.86
Stutz	6.50-20	12.65	24.54
Cadillac Lincoln Packard	7.00-20	14.65	28.42

Truck and Bus Tires

Tire Size Heavy Duty	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Each	Firestone Oldfield Type Cash Price Per Pair
30x5	$15.45	$29.96
32x6	26.50	51.00
34x7	36.40	70.60
36x8	51.65	100.20
6.00-20	14.50	28.14
6.50-20	16.30	31.62
7.50-20	26.45	51.60
9.00-20	46.50	90.40
9.75-20	61.65	120.00

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Truck Crops

By GILBERT S. WATTS

THE busy, happy, hopeful days of early spring planting now are some weeks behind. As time runs on both the market gardener's and the home gardener's days become more complicated. Weeds, bugs and blights may seem to conspire for the gardener's downfall.

But in the fight, which is quite certain to go in the gardener's favor if he carries on knowingly and vigorously, it should be borne constantly in mind that these three groups of enemies have one common characteristic. That is stealth. Or it is our failure to recognize the first signs of the pests? At any rate the attack too often is widespread and firmly established before we get into action. And by that time really effective action is quite likely to be exceedingly laborious and costly, in some cases actually impossible.

A Standing Army

Indeed the weeds, the bugs and the blights war against our gardens as allies of the most efficient order. Thus weeds harbor in their tissues some of the virulent diseases of vegetables. They provide food and shelter for many bugs which transmit bacteria. The three may join forces to starve, sicken and destroy our cultivated plants—unless we are very watchful. The very open winter increases the probability of such attacks.

One of the first skirmishes will be with the cabbage maggot, the little white "worms" that get into the roots. The old, proved formula still holds. Dissolve one ounce corrosive sublimate in eight gallons of water. Soak the soil around each plant, or along the rows of late cabbage plants and repeat at ten-day intervals. About a half cupful will be required per plant.

The Mexican bean beetles, some one has called them "tiny yellow porcupines," are sure to be with us again. The latest leaflet from State College suggests :

Dusts

Any of these mixtures should be used at the rate of 15 pounds per acre.

1.	Calcium arsenate	1 pound
	Dusting sulphur	1 pound
	Hydrated lime	4 pounds
2.	Calcium arsenate	1 pound
	Hydrated lime	7 pounds
3.	Magnesium arsenate	1 pound
	Hydrated lime	5 pounds
4.	Sodium fluosilicate	1 pound
	Hydrated lime	9 pounds

Sprays

1.	Calcium arsenate	¾ lb. or ¾ oz.
	Hydrated lime	1½ lb. or 1½ oz.
	Water	50 gal. or 3 gal.
2.	Magnesium arsenate	1 lb. or 1 oz.
	Water	5 gal. or 3 gal.

It is further recommended that both sprays and dusts be mixed thoroughly, the latter by rotating the materials in a tight can containing a few stones. Arsenate of lead cannot be used with safety. In a letter Prof. Hodgkiss advises, "The chief thing to remember about the Mexican bean beetle is that it feeds on the underside of the leaves, therefore, the dust must be thrown in those places." Clean culture, destroying early infestations by poisoning or even burning a few heavily populated plants, and prompt plowing are helpful.

It would be fine if equally detailed directions for combating a dozen other enemies could be published in this column. But that would make a small book. However we shall be glad to answer to the best of our ability inquiries from gardener readers.

◆

Several of our neighbors are very strict in planting as to the signs of the moon, although we always raise as good crops disregarding the signs. What is your opinion? W. H. L. R.

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Orange **AMERICAN GAS**

HERE'S a real labor saver for your farm, Orange American Gas. Orange American Gas and Amoco lubricants will give you perfect performance from your equipment at all times, under all conditions. There'll be no time or money wasted by breakdowns—you'll be able to run your tractors and engines all day long at top speed without harming them. You'll accomplish more than ever before in a lot less time.

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Pyrox best protects your crops from bugs and blight because this mist-like spray *completely* covers the surface of the foliage and sticks there.

Ask your seed, hardware or farm supply dealer for folder, "The Secret to Effective Spraying." Use Bowker Line Insecticides for best results.

BOWKER CHEMICAL CO.
New York, N. Y.

easy to use
Pyrox

"I made 10c extra a hundred by using my telephone"

A TRUCK FARMER in New Jersey keeps one jump ahead of the truck buyers by telephoning Newark for market reports. Thus when they come around to bargain for his produce, he is prepared to insist on the top price. On his green corn, for instance, he often makes from 10 to 25 cents a hundred extra on a thousand ear load because he uses his telephone regularly to keep up with the market.

His neighbors, truck farmers like himself, find it pays to keep in touch with the home market *every day* by telephone. One of them recalls how last fall he made fifty extra dollars on a potato deal for the simple reason that he had informed himself by telephone on the price of that day.

Many are the uses of the telephone in putting you in touch with the world and its people. Because of it, you may be guided in a business venture or receive glad tidings from distant friends and relatives. Of all things purchased, there's none that gives so much for so little as the telephone.

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Mix your Bordeaux as needed, and apply it fresh. To insure purity and accurate strength, use only

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The Standard of Quality—99% Pure

Send for the free booklet, "*Bordeaux Mixture, its Preparation and Use,*" containing full directions for preparing and applying Bordeaux.

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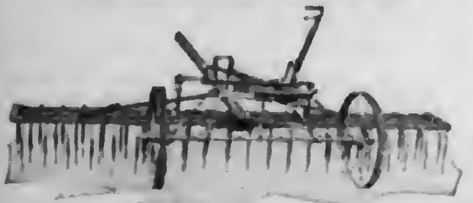

Kill Weeds-Conserve Moisture -Stimulate Plant Growth.

Riding Type 12-foot, with or without grass seed attachment.
Walking Type built in three sizes; 7½-foot, 9-foot and 11-foot.
This is a most profitable implement on the farm.

A. B. Farquhar Co., Limited, Box 1546, York, Pa.

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Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

I HAVE been following with much interest, and some amusement, the discussion which has been going on in Pennsylvania Farmer over the wages, or salaries, of school teachers. Of course, if there were no depression, and if people were as flush of money and as prodigally minded as they were a few years ago, the question would not be raised. But since prices have fallen and money is hard to get, we look around to see where it is going, and begin to point our fingers at every one who is getting more than we are, even if it is only a living wage. That's human nature.

* * *

But justice and fairness are not always found in our demands. What we are thinking of most is personal relief. And that's human nature also. But beginning the practice of economy of public expenditure by cutting the school teacher's wages seems unwise, at least until we have cut down and improved some other phases in our educational system. Unfortunately, voters and taxpayers do not often study seriously and intelligently their public institutions, hence are not able to judge what is fundamental and what is superficial. In the matter of education, the teacher is the basic element. If the teacher is good and competent, it matters little what the buildings and the equipment are like: the child will receive an education "Horace Mann on one end of a log and a student on the other will make a university." Remember that? For such teachers, no salary will be too high.

* * *

But in recent years the people—people who are howling for cheaper teachers—have been voting bond issues for over-expensive school buildings. Thousands of districts are up to their necks in debt because of the white elephant they asked for and received in the shape of school buildings which are not representative of the homes in the neighborhood, nor of their ability to pay for and maintain. Add to this the cost of other equipment and the social and "cultural" activities fostered and maintained and we have something in which there is a chance to economize.

But these things were voted in more prosperous and thoughtless moments, and now, in order to save money, we see no place to save except to take it out of those who had no part in the purchase of the white elephants.

* * *

It would be rather easy for me to side with those who demand the lowering of the teachers' wage scale if I were selfishly inclined. I could look back and remember the fifteen years I spent in school rooms as a teacher and recall the size of my pay checks. I could say: "Why, I taught school and worked hard, sometimes having all the eight grades at one time, for $50 per month. I taught everything from the ABC's to algebra; built my own fires and swept the floors. Even as teacher of a grammar school I never got more than $50 per month And look what good schools we had in those days."

I could say all that and feel like a martyr if I had not learned a little since those days. But I know now that I was well paid. Teachers did not have to know much in those days, and usually we didn't. We began to teach in our teens, and usually went from a mixed school to teaching if we could "get by" the superintendent's easy examinations. Our success was as much due to the better discipline which the homes gave the children then as to the ability of the teacher. Not only did our education cost us little except our time, but we boarded for $8 to $9 per month while teaching.

Yes, I am with the teachers today. They are not overpaid. Our troubles as tax-payers lie at our own neglected door-steps.

◆

Apple Marking Law

THE attention of apple growers, as well as dealers, wholesalers, retailers and other handlers of Pennsylvania apples, is being called to the Pennsylvania apple marking law. This law has been on the statute books since 1917, but there are many apple handlers in the state who are not familiar with its provision, George A. Stuart, director, Bureau of Markets, explains.

The law requires that apples in closed packages be marked with the name and address of the packer, the variety of the fruit and the minimum size or numerical count. The law does not require that any particular grade be marked on the package.

However, if any of the U. S. grades are used, the contents of the packages must comply with the requirements of the specified grade since these grades are official for use in Pennsylvania.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

"WITH things as they are, do you think it wise to advise folks to stay on the farm?"

This question comes to me in one form or another very often, and sometimes people are out of patience when I say that everything considered I believe the farm is the best place to be in these hard times. It has seemed to me that we cannot do better than to hold on till the clouds clear away and the sun shines again.

I know holding on is hard business, but it often is this very thing which marks the line between success and failure. In the time of the war for independence, many hearts weakened and Washington was severely criticized for battling on when things looked so dark. The war went on, however, and independence was won. It was the same way in the days of the Civil War, and when the outcome seemed most uncertain, Grant declared, "I'll fight it out on this line if it takes all summer!" He held on and the world knows the result.

The story of the laying of the Atlantic cable brings us the old tale of trial and repulse, but the battle ended with the linking of the two continents with this cable of many strands. The Apostle Paul had every reason in the world to relinquish his work of carrying the Gospel far into the world. He was beaten, stoned, misused in every way, but he bravely held on and the world owes more to him than to any other missionary of the cross.

As farmers we have put many years of our lives into building up our farm homes. We have worked early and late. We have scrimped to pay for our lands. Our wives and our boys and girls have done noble work in seconding our efforts to establish our homes. Just now the way is hard and the shadows thick. We cannot see just which way we are going. Shall we then give up all we have done and acknowledge our defeat? It does not seem to me that this would be best. Better days are surely coming. Unless we are sure that we will better our condition by changing our occupation we cannot do better than to hold on hard, for that way lies success.

MORE READERS ON FARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA THAN ANY OTHER FARM PAPER

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Grassland Agriculture

By J. B. Abbott

IN one of your winter issues a reader asked which is cheaper, to feed silage all the year around or to buy grazing land at $100 per acre. In reply W. D. Zinn stated that where land is cheap farmers would not be interested in feeding silage through the summer, but with land at $100 per acre they should feed silage.

I have done a great deal of pasture improvement work of one sort and another in the past and all of my work leads to a conclusion opposite to the one stated in your paper. Let me give you some examples.

During the grazing season of 1930 we completed 80 grazing tests, each including four acres or more of fertilized pasture and three times more unfertilized pasture. Many of these tests were on rather low grade land which could be bought for $20 per acre or less. A number were on very good land, probably valued at $100. Perhaps an average valuation would be $50 per acre on which the interest charge would be $3, and I think it would be fair to allow $3 more for taxes and fencing, making the annual carrying cost $6 per acre.

Costs per Cow Day

On the fertilized portion we used an average of $14.35 worth of fertilizer per acre, including cost of applying. This fertilizer, obviously, will have some residual effect, but to avoid any argument I am going to charge all of it to the crop of the first year. Now the outcome of these tests was a yield of 89.7 cow days grazing per acre on the unfertilized land at a cost of about six and two-thirds cents per cow day, and on the fertilized land, 181.5 cow days grazing at a cost of about 11c per cow day.

If we select a group of 20 tests located on somewhat better land which might approximate the $100 grazing land specified in your paper, the average yield of the unfertilized land was 129.1 cow days per acre and of fertilized 263.5 cow days per acre. For purposes of rough calculation, I will allow an increased carrying charge of $3. On that basis grazing on unfertilized land cost seven cents per cow day and on fertilized land eight cents per cow day.

Now turn to the matter of silage. The average yield will not exceed ten tons per acre in any state so far as I know, but I am going to assume a yield of 15 tons per acre. Most of the cost-of-production figures which I have seen from eastern states indicate a total of $6 to $9 per ton in the silo, but I am going to assume $5 per ton. Fifteen tons of silage, fed at a rate to supply nutrients reasonably comparable with those derived from good pasture, 50 pounds per cow day, will last 600 cow days and the cost amounts to 12c per cow day.

A System of Farming

In this entire computation I have intentionally given silage the best of it, yet it proves to be a decidedly more expensive feed than unfertilized or even very intensively fertilized pasture. In my opinion any comparison of cost of nutrients from silage and from pasturage will always come out that way unless one uses light sandy soil which is well adapted to corn culture and ill adapted to the pasture grasses. And note particularly that the better land produced cheaper pasturage than the poorer land.

In my opinion, further, we, in the Northeast, are making a very serious mistake in continuing to ape the arable agriculture of pioneer days here, and of the Corn Belt at the present time, instead of developing a sound system of grassland agriculture as a basis of our livestock industry.

It is only fair to say, however, that the mistake is being made by professional men rather than farmers. Farmers themselves, despite the teaching of professional men, have turned largely to grassland agriculture over the eight northeastern states, as you can verify by consulting the census. They have not, however, developed a sound system of soil fertility maintenance to go with their grassland agriculture, and in my opinion public interest would be far better served should professional people devote their attention to development of a grassland agriculture in place of so much evidently ineffective teaching of a system better adapted to the smoother lands of our great mid-continental valley from Ohio westward to the Plains region than to our "rocks and rills" here in the Northeast.

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Sudan for Pasture

A GOOD permanent pasture is a great feed and labor saver to the dairyman. Every normal summer, however, there comes a time in July and August when the pasture is no longer adequate. Pasture grass cannot grow without moisture, and July and August are apt to be dry.

Kentucky bluegrass seems to think itself entitled to a midsummer vacation. Nitrogen fertilization will give it a boost in the early summer, when we usually have grass enough anyhow, but seems to fail to produce the goods when we most need it. Sweet clover produces a lot of pasture in May and June, the year after seeding, but is done by July or August and the new seedings will not stand heavy grazing.

Some farmers can turn stock on their hay and grain stubble fields to carry through this period of shortage. Pasturing the new seeding too hard, however, may hurt next year's hay crop. Second crop clover makes needed hay or seed, and the later cuttings of alfalfa are too valuable as winter feed, as well as too apt to cause bloat, to be much used as pasture. A small "summer silo" solves the problem for those who have one and produce more silage than is needed for winter. Some even grow such soiling crops as corn or soy beans, to feed through the short pasture period, thought these are a daily nuisance.

A few dairymen have hit on a temporary summer pasture crop which on good land and in a warm, fairly dry summer seems to fill the bill extremely well. This crop is Sudan grass, a fine stemmed relative of the sorghums, imported from Africa. The experience of Mr. J. Barlow Cullum of River Edge Farm near Reading gives us a good idea of what can be expected of it. Mr. Cullum has a herd of about 20 high producing, pure-bred Guernseys. His farm is on good limestone soil and his farmer, Mr. Huff, knows his business.

In 1930, the dry summer, seven acres of Sudan grass carried the Cullum herd from early July till frost without any hay being fed. In the spring of 1931 a four-acre piece of thin sod was plowed up, and on June 1st 15 pounds of Sudan grass was drilled on with the wheat feed of the grain drill. The cows were carried through the early summer on six acres of sweet clover and grass pasture and on a small permanent pasture which had been stimulated with 500 pounds per acre of 5-8-5 fertilizer. By June 10th this pasture was getting short and the Sudan grass was two feet high. The cows were then put on the Sudan grass during the day and on the other pasture at night. A marked increase in the milk flow was noticed when the cows first went on the Sudan.

After three weeks the 20 head had the four acres pretty well trimmed down, so they were kept off for three weeks. By that time there was a regrowth of 18 inches. From then on till the late frost killed the Sudan grass, the cows were allowed access to both pastures day and night and seemed to fare pretty well. They showed a marked preference for the Sudan.

Sudan grass, like millet, does best on good soil. It is a hot weather crop and, like corn, should not be put in till the ground and weather are warm. The seed bed should be well prepared. The seed is inexpensive and most authorities recommend 20 or even 30 pounds per acre where the crop is to be pastured. It may be turned on when 18 inches high, which will be in six to eight weeks' time. Frosted Sudan grass, like frosted sorghum, may cause prussic acid poisoning. The crop may also be used for hay or green feed. If cut when the heads appear, a second cutting can usually be depended upon.

A workable plan to produce adequate pasture through a long season would be to start pasturing rye in the spring as soon as it is ten to twelve inches high. This would carry the cows for three or four weeks before it becomes unpalatable, or until sweet clover or permanent pasture is ready to turn on. The rye pasture could be plowed or disked and put into Sudan grass which would be ready by the time the sweet clover or grass pasture was past its prime.

The old sweet clover might as well be plowed in August and put into rye, which would furnish some late fall pasture, as would also the new seeding of sweet clover. The Sudan grass pasture could also go into winter grain in the fall and the sweet clover could be sown on one of these patches of winter grain in spring. Three lots of one-half to one-third acre each per cow, if properly handled in a system of this sort, should furnish pasture in the southern counties from the middle of April till sometime in November. J. B. R. Dickey.

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Where We Fail

I HAVE been getting more and more interested in your readers' page. No doubt this depression has been a test for our government. A test is a very fine thing, for unless we know what things are valuable and what are not, how are we to improve?

Many parts of our government have stood the test and made good grades, while other parts have failed miserably. Out of defeat comes victory if we are interested enough to find out exactly why we have failed and set out with a determination to improve that. But we must realize that we have been defeated and that the fault is with us, and we need to have faith that the fault can be remedied and have courage, patience and determination to do it.

Two things, I believe, every one will agree we have failed in, are economy and law enforcement, but in order to grade these two things we must consider very carefully and find out just what parts of each have failed and what parts have passed. We must have something to build from and if we can find anything that has stood this test, and I think we can, it surely would be a valuable part to build upon.

Our government is by the people and for the people, and if it fails in anything we have failed and in order to do better the next time we must find out how we have failed. I will mention a few ways I believe I have failed. Maybe you have not made the same mistakes but stop and think.

First, I have looked too much for the failures and not enough for the successes, and therefore considered everything a failure when I should have been encouraging some. I have thought of public offices as jobs that should be divided equally among the people instead of as a service that should be done by the one who can and will render the best for the people in general, regardless of all personal feelings

(Continued on page 30.)

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ONLY ONE

ONLY one attack by a bull has been reported since our latest issue and in this case nobody was hurt much. Are the bulls in better temper or are their owners more careful?

THEY WANT JOBS

SEVERAL young men, in college and elsewhere, have asked us to find them a job on the farm. Of late we have had few applications for farm help of any kind, but if anybody needs help we'll be glad to put him in communication with these boys.

OVERBOARD

THE executive committee of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, representing 360,000 dairymen, recently adopted a resolution urging Congress to repeal Section 9 of the Agricultural Marketing Act, or that part of the Act which provides for stabilization operations. Evidently the milk producers realize that the so-called stabilization provisions are bringing into discredit the whole Act as well as the Federal Farm Board, and their purpose is to save one part of the cargo by tossing overboard the other part. That would be helpful, but it would not do all that must ultimately be done with this piece of unsound legislation.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH

THE presence of foot-and-mouth disease was discovered in Orange county, California, April 28th. A strong force of veterinarians was immediately put in charge, quarantines were established and the work of eradication will be followed in this as in past outbreaks, for that is the correct policy for this country. While the disease is on the Pacific Coast this time it may occur anywhere at any time and all suspicious cases should be reported promptly to the State Veterinarian. Better investigate a thousand false alarms than allow a single case of the real thing to escape.

TAXING PRODUCTION

ON another page of this issue is a proposal to limit production by taxation on the excess over certain areas or quantities, the rate of taxation increasing as does the production. There are several objections to such a plan but one of them should be sufficient. Taxation should be for the purpose of providing revenues for efficient government, not for the purpose of regulating production, preventing competition, redistributing wealth or instituting reforms. We have departed far from this correct principle of taxation in many cases, and we should not go any farther in that direction.

WHY POOR LAMBS?

AN Ohio reader writes: "I was very much interested in your comment on the percentage of inferior lambs under present conditions of sheep feeding. Two reasons, I think, may be advanced. The first one is parasites and the second one is of a psychological nature. A farmer hesitates to give feed to lambs when lamb is cheap and he is hard pressed for money. If there has ever been a year when lambs should be made good this has been the one. Our lambs this year paid 50 cents a bushel for the corn; $25.00 for cottonseed meal; $30.00 for linseed meal; $12.00 for alfalfa; $3.50 for silage and made us a little money."

LAND BANK LOANS

THE report of the Federal Farm Loan Board, made public last week, contained the following significant paragraph:

> **In spite of unfavorable conditions borrowers from the land banks in the farm loan system have met their obligations in a remarkable manner. On December 31, 1932, 76.9 per cent of the number of borrowers from the Federal land banks and 73.9 per cent of the volume of loans had no delinquent installments; and only 9.8 per cent of the number and 12.3 of the amount were delinquent 90 days and over. In the case of joint stock land banks the reports indicate that 78 per cent of the number of loans and 71.9 per cent of the amount had no delinquent installments while only 10.8 per cent of the number and 14 per cent of the amount were delinquent 90 days and over.**

Could a like number of borrowers of any class make a better showing in such times as these? December 31st, 1931, the Federal Land Banks had outstanding loans of $1,163,475,657. We doubt whether any such amount of credit extended to any other class of borrowers is in as good position as this credit extended to farmers.

MORE CREDIT

THE National Publishers' Association is taking its own medicine by advertising some of the things now being done by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and some of the immediate effects thereof. The Corporation is in active service as a great discount bank, lending to various agencies and through them to all classes of our people about $7,000,000 per day at the present time. Through 33 branches the Corporation is receiving applications, scrutinizing them and advancing funds to worthy institutions which need credit assistance and can utilize it in the preservation, rebuilding or legitimate promotion of all kinds of business. Agricultural credit associations and livestock credit associations, intermediate credit banks and other banks on which farmers must depend are among these institutions. In addition a large amount of money is being supplied directly to farmers who lack other credit.

With such credit available bank failures have been cut down and some suspended banks are reopening. With the confidence inspired by the public dollar the private dollar is emerging from its hiding place. All these are signs of better business, but we must not expect that it will come with a rush or develop into a boom. Values, prices and wages not down to a solid basis will still have to get there before they turn the other way. But for things now on that basis there is more credit for any sound development

THE CONSENT DECREE

THE United States Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the District Court whereby the big packers involved in the consent decree of 1920 would have been permitted to handle the various "unrelated" products, or those not related to the meat industry. The decision in this case was made by Justice Cardozo, who said in reviewing it:

"The defendants, controlled by experienced business men, renounced the privilege of trading in groceries, whether in concert or independently, and did this with their eyes open. Two reasons, and only two, for exacting the surrender of this adjunct of the business were stated in the bill of complaint. Whatever persuasiveness the reasons then had is theirs with undiminished force today."

The two reasons mentioned by Justice Cardozo were the fact that the packers could distribute other products with "substantially no increase of overhead," or in other words could do it economically; and the alleged fixing of prices, over temporary periods, so low as to eliminate competition by rivals less favorably situated. These two reasons should have had no actual "persuasiveness" in 1920, for at no time is it a crime to effect economy in distribution, and at no time have the packers or any other interests been able to eliminate competition by the alleged acts or by any acts. In the meantime conditions have so changed that the consent decree amounts to discrimination against the few big packers, for their competitors in and outside the meat industry are permitted all the advantages which may be had by handling all commodities. Justices Butler and Van Devanter dissented from the prevailing opinion, and in our judgment their position is marked by good sense and consideration of changed conditions in business. In neither of the two opinions is there recognition of the fact that some American business men are denied their constitutional rights to engage in legitimate commerce. It is true that they waived these rights, under pressure, but it is also true that they are now denied them when they petition for their resumption.

LOWER TAXES

RECENTLY the President made an address to the governors of the states assembled at Richmond. In it he called attention to the increase in the cost of federal, state and local government and said that it is caused by "sectional and group demands, by large expansion of national, state and local ventures into business, most of which we perform in a very costly manner." In this speech the President submitted the following figures indicating the approximate cost of federal, state and local government for the years named:

	1913
Federal	$ 700,000,000
State	400,000,000
Local	1,800,000,000
Local	$2,900,000,000
	1921
Federal	$4,100,000,000
State	1,400,000,000
Local	5,400,000,000
Total	$10,900,000,000
	1930
Federal	$4,200,000,000
State	2,300,000,000
Local	7,500,000,000
Total	$13,200,000,000

Referring to these figures the President said: "Before the war theoretically every man worked 25 days a year for the national, state and local governments combined. In 1924 he worked 46 days a year. Today he works for the support of all forms of government 61 days out of the year." To which we might add in 1932 much more than 61 days, for cost of government is greater than in 1930 and more days of labor or their equivalents in commodities are required to make even the same cash or tax payment. Perhaps, counting both differences, the number of days required to pay taxes totals about one-third of the working days in the year. Whatever the number may be it is too great. But how shall we reduce it? That is a tremendous business problem, requiring the best judgment of the thoughtful citizens of every tax unit

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New Jersey Farm Comment

PHILLIP ALAMPI, Four-H poultry club youth of Williamstown, New Jersey, as he faced the microphone at WZJ, New York, recently, to tell over a coast-to-coast hook-up of fifty-seven radio stations how the flock of pure-bred White Leghorns he brought to Rutgers University laid enough eggs to pay virtually all of his college expenses for two years.

He told how he came to Rutgers as a freshman in the College of Agriculture a year ago last fall, bringing with him a flock of 130 White Leghorns, which were housed at the College farm. Profits made, together with money earned for other work done on the College farm, solved for Alampi the problem of how to earn one's way through college. This year he has 250 birds in two houses, and is selling more eggs than ever before.

Phillip Alampi, of Williamstown, N. J.

SPOKESMEN for farm groups, who were interviewed this week for their views on the proposal to increase the gasoline tax from three to five cents a gallon to raise the $20,000,000 that will be needed for relief of the unemployed next winter, were unanimous in their disapproval of this method of raising relief funds.

Their comments:

William C. Spargo, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation: "I am dead opposed to any use of gasoline tax funds for anything but highway purposes. The only argument in favor of this proposed increase is that it is easy to raise. No one group should be taxed for poor relief, and least of all the farmer, who already is taxed 'out of his boots.' The money needed can be raised by an income tax, tax on luxuries, or even through a bond issue."

David H. Agans, Master of the New Jersey Grange: "Personally, I want to go along with any sensible plan that will raise relief funds, and although I don't want to appear to be in the position of fighting any plan, it doesn't seem right to ask any one group to bear the burden of raising the money that is needed. The commercial trucker can pass his extra costs on to his customers, but not so the farmer. He has to take what the consumer offers for his products, which creates a situation which seems unfair. I favor not only a luxury tax on movies, professional athletic contests, and other amusements but I'm also heartily in favor of a state income tax. I think we should start now to get it."

Robert P. Hulsart, president of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society: "I oppose the increased gas tax because it is not equitable. Every one should contribute to unemployment relief and it is not fair to ask users of gasoline alone to bear the burden. It seems to me that one solution of the problem is to let each community take care of its own unemployed."

James Ewart, president of the New Jersey State Potato Association: "I consider this proposed tax very unfair to the farmer, especially the provision which would remove the exemption, in the new tax, on the gasoline used in farm tractors. We hear a lot of talk about relieving the farmer these days, and at the same time more and more burdens are being piled onto the farmer. The best solution of the problem of how to raise relief funds, in my opinion, is to levy a state income tax. We now have too many persons in the state with large incomes who are not paying their just share of the costs of government."

Theron McCampbell, farmer-assemblyman from Monmouth: "The fair way to raise the $20,000,000 dole is to impose an income tax, tax luxuries, and cut county and municipal governmental costs. I am unalterably opposed to this proposed increase in the gas tax, or to the issuance of bonds to raise relief funds, and I have said so to Governor Moore and Senator Richards. If we have a state income tax with a reciprocity clause the three to four million dollars that Jersey residents are now paying into Albany, New York, would instead be paid into our own state treasury. We should repeal all mandatory legislation so that local officials could have a free hand in reducing costs of government."

Briefs of the Fortnight

AT one of the largest meetings ever held by Grand View Grange, 240 persons saw Laurence Ramsey installed as Master, Frederick Rockafellow as Overseer, and Barbara Price as Lecturer of the newly-organized Grand View Juvenile Grange.

The American Jersey Cattle Club has reduced its registration fee on mature Jersey cattle from $10 to $5.

What is believed to be the largest installation of electric heated hotbeds in South Jersey is on Riverview Farms, Fairton, Cumberland county, where one-half of the sprouts for this year's commercial sweet potato acreage are now being grown.

For 15 successive weeks the Hunterdon County Egg-Laying Contest flock has laid at a rate of 70 or more per cent, with the high score of 76.2 per cent being made last week.

The Vineland Contest birds have exceeded the 70 per cent mark for ten successive weeks.

Jeanette Hardwick, a three-year-old Guernsey cow in the herd of Henry W. Leeds, Westfield, has made an advanced registry record of 15,851.3 pounds of milk, 833.45 pounds of fat in Class D.

W. H. (Bill) Allen, former New Jersey extension service poultryman, tells members of the North Bergen Poultry Association to feed sauerkraut to their chicks and layers.

John H. Hankinson, a past president of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society and well known by farmers in all sections of the state, is the new president of the Mercer County School Board Association.

The time limit for applying for crop loans from the Farmers' Seed Loan Office of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been extended from April 30th to May 14th.

The Sunshine Egg Producers' Association, which was organized in 1927 with egg clubs at Hammondton and Dorothy, Atlantic county, has decided to have two instead of one New York receiver for its eggs because of increased business created by the formation of additional egg clubs in Cape May and Gloucester counties.

The Bergen county Chamber of Commerce has announced that it will continue to foster the farmers' cooperative roadside market organization, which was formed three years ago to accredit, for the benefit of both farmers and consumers, reliable roadside markets.

Take it from the New Jersey State Department of Weights and Measures, those Idaho potatoes aren't all they're cracked up to be.

"One of the principal problems of the Department," says the annual report of the Department, "resulted from the discovery of consistent short weights in shipments of large Idaho potatoes. After several successful efforts to correct the discrepancies in weight at the source of shipment, all merchants were asked to reweigh each sack of potatoes before making purchases."

A pure-bred bull bred by R. V. Lindsbury of Bernardsville and owned by Walter E. Wright of Columbus, is now entered in the advanced registry of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

The Fox and Son Poultry Farm, located at Little Falls, and perennial winner of egg-laying contests in New Jersey and other states, has a flock of White Leghorns that is leading the Passaic County Egg-laying Contest with 1,539 eggs, 1,498.20 points.

At the Hunterdon County Contest, John Kuntz's White Leghorns from Stockton are leading with 1,511 eggs, 1,519.90 points.

In the Vineland competition the Dembro Poultry Farm White Leghorns from Sewell lead all entries with 1,515 eggs, 1,581.40 points.

Gloucester county, where Four-H Club work has been booming in recent years under the direction of County Club Agent J. Lloyd Glass, now has its first girls' Four-H Poultry Club at Cecil. The president is Wilma Ott.

Forty acres of pasture, which for five years have been managed in accordance with provisions of the Hohenheim system, will be open for inspection by dairymen who attend the annual Field Day of the New Jersey College of Agriculture and Experiment Station, New Brunswick, June 15th.

Two advanced registry records have just been completed by two pure-bred Guernsey cows in the herd of Mrs. Mathilda H. Lloyd of Bernardsville.

Datura of Somerset, a four-year-old, made a record of 6,952.9 pounds of milk, 376.8 pounds of fat in Class BBB, and Forsythia of Somerset made a record of 6,595.9 pounds of milk, 348.2 pounds of fat in Class DED.

County Agent Edward A. Gauntt says the amount of new construction in Hunterdon county, especially poultry houses, doesn't support much talk of the depression.

One Hunterdon county dealer sold more than two and a half carloads of new brooder stoves this spring.

Dr. F. G. Steinbach and County Agent Henry H. White vaccinated 200 pigs last week on 35 farms in Cape May county's annual drive against hog cholera. White reports that fewer pigs are being kept on Cape May farms this year because of low pork prices. In the same county 21 poultrymen attended a caponizing demonstration staged by J. C. Taylor, extension service associate poultryman.

From Elmer, Salem county, comes a report that a housewife of that town is the first person to discover a Japanese beetle of the 1932 crop. She found the beetle between the sheets of a bed, where it was thought to have traveled from a potted plant in the bedroom.

Thousands of visitors were attracted to Glassboro to see the four-mile-long parade that climaxed the three-day blossom time celebration fostered by the Glassboro Chamber of Commerce.

* * *

KILLING by the House of Representatives of the proposal to withdraw federal support to states from vocational education work means that New Jersey can expect to continue to receive aid from Washington for vocational education in agriculture, home economics, and trade and industrial subjects. For this work the federal government, under the Smith-Hughes Act, allocated $218,500 to New Jersey for the current fiscal year. Of this amount, $39,135.29 was for salaries of teachers, supervisors and directors of agricultural work. New Jersey now has 31 teachers of vocational agriculture.

* * *

THE State Department of Agriculture reports that five canneries, which annually can approximately 80 per cent of the state's $3,500,000 canhouse tomato crop, will this season make purchases by grade instead of a flat tonnage rate. Prices will range from $18 to $20 a ton for U. S. No. 1 tomatoes, and $10 to $12 for U. S. No. 2 grade. Cull tomatoes will be refused.

The Department says the new plan will benefit growers because they will "receive encouraging prices based on the relative quality of each load." The Department of Agriculture will do the grading, costs of which will be paid for by the canner, or the canner and the grower.

* * *

HOWARD M. SHEPPARD has been reelected president of the Cedarville Cooperative Auction Market Association for 1932. Others reelected are Joseph Nardelli, vice-president, and Myron L. Powell, secretary-treasurer. Frank Tongue was named auction master, Addison Turner was chosen auctioneer, and Mrs. Addison Turner clerk.

A contract for the erection of an office building, to be located on the grounds of the auction market association, has been awarded.

Dr. Guy Meal, New Jersey extension service marketing specialist, reported that produce from the Cedarville Auction Market is being more widely distributed each successive year. In 1928, 68 per cent of the produce was sold in New York. In 1929 only 54 per cent was sold in New York and in 1930 only 43 per cent. More produce from the Cedarville market is going into western and southern markets.

* * *

WEDNESDAY, June 15th, is the date set for the annual Field Day of the New Jersey College of Agriculture and Experiment Station at New Brunswick. Governor A. Harry Moore has been invited to speak.

Thanks, Again, to Good Markets

Mr. Arnold Found Nearby Buyers for His Extra Quality Milk

WHEN a real "dirt farmer" keeps his farm looking like a rich man's country estate we always wonder how he does it. That question is bound to occur to any one who visits Master Farmer J. Raymond Arnold of York county, Pa., for the neat white and yellow buildings all seem to be in perfect repair. In fact, they might have been built within the last year, judging by outside appearances. The yards are in perfect order. The fence rows offer shelter for nothing so large as a rabbit. The field crops all seem to show perfect stands and an almost total absence of weeds. The dairy barn is so clean and odorless as to be a model of sanitation.

How does he do it? The answer seems to be, "Well-directed hard work." Not the ceaseless grind we think of when we talk about dawn-to-dark labor. Rather, the work that gets things done because it follows a plan carefully laid out in advance.

Mr. Arnold's business is the production of the finest grade of raw Guernsey milk for the York market. Poultry raising is a side line. At this writing the herd consists of 41 milk cows and 26 heifers, about one-fourth of them pure-bred Guernseys, the rest high grades. The type of sires Mr. Arnold uses may be judged by the fact that he now has a son and a grandson of Langwater Hannibal, one of whose dams is an imported cow with a record of 18,000 pounds of milk.

From Dizzy Scaffolds to Rolling Fields

The herd's latest cow-testing association average is 7,263 pounds of milk and 355.8 pounds of butterfat. In 1930 Mr. Arnold had the high cow in the county and all of the 500-pound cows in the two county associations. On twice-a-day milking the high cow produced 594 pounds of butterfat.

J. Raymond Arnold has been "on his own" since long before he was of age. He became a brick mason and worked in the employ of some of the largest construction companies, helping to erect famous buildings in many large cities.

While he worked on dizzy scaffolds his mind was back among the beautiful hills of York county and eventually he bought a farm in Washington township. A tenant operated it for him on shares, while he paid for it by continuing as a brickmason. Then he took charge himself, built up the soil, improved his herd and made real progress. But when he failed to see any immediate prospect of getting good roads near his farm, he sold out and bought his present place. That was early in 1920.

On the new farm he started a beef, tobacco and milk program. Four years were enough to convince him that there was too much work and not enough money in that system.

Some Hard Jolts, then a New Start

Sometimes it takes a severe jolt to get us out of a rut and onto the right track. Whether or not the jolts had anything to do with his discovery of the York market for extra high-grade milk we don't know. But Mr. Arnold had jolts aplenty the year before he made a revolutionary change in his operations. Hail ruined his corn and tobacco crops. He broke an arm. He was the victim of a bad automobile wreck with the usual hospital bills. He had to go back to his trade for a few months.

Perhaps it was on the airy scaffolds that he got the big idea. Whatever started him moving, he moved fast during those early weeks of 1920. On a Tuesday he sold all his old dairy herd. They brought some of the needed money and bank loans provided the rest. Immediately the interior of the barn was torn out, everything was disinfected against possible lurking disease germs, and the next week 22 Guernseys started producing the rich golden milk for which the farm now is famous.

Mr. Arnold is as good a farmer as dairyman. It is no rare thing for him to take off his smooth fields three tons of alfalfa from the first cutting, after which the field will be pastured if the barns are full.

To obtain the large premiums he has received, his milk surpasses even the standard certified milk requirements in some respects. Recently he spent several thousand dollars on a new milk house, equipped with the latest thing in bottling and sterilizing equipment. No less than eleven electric motors are used around the dairy and in the home.

The visitor to Valley Acres Dairy Farm is quite likely to find both Mr. and Mrs. Arnold busy keeping their work just a little ahead of schedule and looking after their four children, all under twelve. But this does not mean that they have no time for other things. Mr. Arnold is a member of the York Kiwanis Club, and is active in various farm and dairy organizations. Both take vacation trips, their most ambitious one recently being to the Pacific Northwest. They make their well-planned work yield dividends in living, as well as dividends in dollars.

Cleanliness and tidiness are the rule at Valley Acres. The carefully isolated bottling and refrigerator rooms of the new milk house appear in the interior scene above. The large picture shows a field of alfalfa, mixed with timothy, which yielded three tons of hay to the acre at one cutting.

Andros Island

By C. A. Stephens

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THESE voracious fish continued swimming about close in to shore, after the voyagers had landed for the night; watching his chance, Covel shot one of them, and succeeded in catching its carcass with the boat hook. Vigorous struggles ensued with the rest of the fish, but with Pote's assistance he drew his catch into shoal water. Covel thought this one would have weighed fifty or sixty pounds, and said it looked like a huge pickerel.

There was head-wind again next day, and only a few toilsome miles were covered. But on the following day at sunrise a stiff breeze from the southeast sprang up, and they sailed on fast before it quite too fast for the welfare of the old boat. White caps got up, and Pote judged it safer to put in within the outer cays and reefs and try to navigate the arm of calmer water between these outer barriers and the main shore. Seeing what looked to be a clear passage betwixt the reefs and islets, they entered it without lowering the sail. Pote in fact dared not do so, the waves were running so high; he was afraid of being swamped if he lost headway.

They would have gone through safely, but just where the narrow gut opened on the smoother water inside the boat struck an upstanding rib of wreck that lay there under water. They tore past it, but the shock started the seams between the strakes again, and water began to come in fast. Courra and La Mujer seized their two kettles and began bailing as well as they could, while Pote and Covel got the sail down and started rowing; but they were barely able to cover the short distance to the main shore before the boat so nearly filled that it grounded in a foot or two of water, and they were all compelled to scramble out helter-skelter and get the screaming youngsters to land anyhow they could.

Later their belongings were salvaged, all very wet, and the boat was left where it lay half full of water. But lest other audacious sponge-diggers should come around and discover their plight, Pote immediately buried the silver packages out of sight in the sand, carefully marking the spot, and bidding Covel and Courra McCarty take notice of it.

Night fell before they had more than attended to these precautions and to the many wants of the little company of voyagers. Driftwood was picked up, a fire kindled, and more barracuda fried. Already their fare was meager, but fortunately the weather was mild, and next morning Covel and Pote again addressed themselves to the task of repairing the infirm old cutter, now nearly full of water.

An insuperable difficulty at once presented itself. Bail as they might, water came in fast; and, although all four of the women as well as little Geeta and Dennis, tugged hard at the line with Pote and Covel, their united strength failed to pull the water-soaked craft up the beach far enough to allow its being turned over for recalking. They were unable to stir it from its bed in the sand; and after two hours of hardest labor they had to relinquish the hope of going on in the cutter.

Courra McCarty was now wholly disheartened; the colored women sat down in silent dejection; Dennis howled like a lost dog; and little Geeta stood with her eyes fixed on Pote, the picture of despair. I am afraid, too, that Covel was not above again reminding Pote that they ought never to have set off with so helpless a party.

"HOW shall we ever go on? How shall we ever reach Nassau?" exclaimed Courra drearily.

"Looks to me as if we would have to walk," Pote remarked absently and stood back reviewing the landscape to northward.

"But, Pote," Covel remonstrated, "we could never get through the mangrove swamps. There's one not half a mile ahead, and they're all alongshore!"

Pote was now looking off to the westward, however, toward the interior of the island. "I must go exploring," he said at length. "You stay here, all of you, till I come back."

He was gone a long time, so long that Covel began to fear he was lost in the forest which appeared to cover all the higher ground back from the shore.

There was very little left to eat that day; and after a time Covel took one of the muskets and followed the beach back to the southward for a mile or more, but saw no game or anything edible except an abalone; and his memories of that comestible did not lead him to set a high value upon it.

On his return, however, he fell in with a pelican, flapping heavily shoreward from the sea. It alighted on the beach only a little way in front of him. Pelicans, like flamingoes there, were very little afraid of mankind. Covel's general idea was that these big, clumsy birds were worthless for food; but, as the colored women often cooked mahas, he thought perhaps they might do something with a pelican, and so shot this one and took it along.

La Mujer regarded the bird with complete indifference at first, but suddenly uttered an exclamation and began squeezing the big gray pouch beneath its bill; and from this odd natural creel she presently extracted four fish, resembling hake, each over a foot long and quite thick-bodied. These had every appearance of having been freshly caught, and the colored women did not scruple to fry them for immediate consumption. It was therefore a pelican that furnished them with the better part of a luncheon that day! Covel went off at once to watch for others.

Pote did not return until mid-afternoon, tired indeed, but hopeful, and he had shot a teal. At a little way back from the tropical thickets alongshore, the higher land was covered by a magnificent forest of large, lofty trees, the tops of which wholly shut out the sun's rays. The ground was nearly level, he said, and on account of shade was quite free from undergrowth. The walking there was fairly good, and he believed they might, by going back a little way inland, make their way northward without difficulty. At intervals he had seen hummocks, and he had at length come upon a pretty little pond, or large pool, of fresh water, with sedgy shores where ducks wholly tame were disporting themselves with loud quackings; he had also seen a flamingo's nest here and thought he had heard parrots squawking. What pleased the colored women, Pote had seen two mahas, a fact which was less agreeable to the Irishwoman and Covel; but La Mujer and Bonita were loud in their assurances that a maha was as harmless as a chicken.

Pote's plan was now to go on by land, taking as many of their belongings as could be carried, and try to reach the north end of Andros. From there they would have to trust to good fortune for some means of crossing over to Nassau. In fact nothing better now offered; there was little else that could be done. What they regretted most was leaving the buried packages of silver behind. Those were much too heavy to attempt to carry with them. All that could be done about this was to line out the place and mark its bearings on the outlying cays and reefs—with a view to returning there in a sailing craft, after reaching Nassau.

HOW ABOUT IT, BILL?
PERHAPS AND MAYBE!

The Cheerful Plowman

WHAT'S WRONG WITH BILL?

WHAT'S wrong with Bill? Why is it, say, that Bill's uncertain in his way, he can't decide a thing? Why is it Bill cannot say, "Yes," instead of "May be" or "I guess"?

His mind's half on the wing. When I propose a deal with Bill, a partnership in farm or mill, he can't say, "Yes" or "No." He simply says, "Perhaps you're right," or "May be so," "Perchance tonight I'll tell you so-and-so." But, when the hour has come poor Bill is still unsettled in his will, he still is up a tree; he has no answer to the plan that I have made him, man to man, he cannot answer me.

He's never sure of this or that; just when to pitch and when to bat are problems sore for him. He thinks he will; then thinks he won't, he rights-about and changes front, he glows then waxes dim.

What's wrong with Bill? I'll tell you straight. That dad of Bill's, of ancient date, was ruler of the roost. He did the talking for the herd and Bill said not a single word, he dared not knock or boost. Until poor Bill was twenty-two his father told him what to do, he laid down all the laws; without a veto or a sign Bill scribbled on the dotted line and dared not kick or pause.

Bill's father died and there was Bill without decision, voice, or will, without a working mind, without the kick, and snap, and go, without the power of "Yes" and "No," as weak as you can find.

I have no patience, none I'd say, with dads of this or any day who play the part of czar, who do the thinking for their lads; such stubborn, autocratic dads make some guys what they are. J. E. T.

Nita continued very ill, and they were unable to set off next day, as they had planned. The boys hunted alongshore and finally shot a young manatee of about a hundred pounds' weight, and another pelican; but the fish in its pouch proved too much decomposed for use. Covel found that the fried flesh of the manatee tasted much like fresh pork.

In the afternoon a schooner was seen passing out to sea beyond the cays; but Pote was afraid to signal to it. Just before sunset the boys went hunting again but secured only four abalones, which the women boiled.

After the moon rose that night, a number of large turtles were seen to emerge from the sea, waddle up the beach and deposit their eggs in the warm sand. They burrowed nearly out of sight, making the sand fly amazingly, like hens dusting themselves. Pote, who knew something of the habits of turtles, followed around and unearthed a bucketful of eggs. Instead of shells, these chelonian eggs were covered with a kind of thick, flexible skin.

POTE meantime had cut a path through the scrub back of the beach to higher ground where the forest growth began; and as soon as possible he got the party started off afoot, to try its fortunes in the wilderness. All had packs, cooking utensils, guns, or other articles to carry, and progress was necessarily slow.

Covel, who had seen lumbering go on in Maine, was much impressed by the size, height and beauty of the trees in this northern portion of Andros. Their names were mostly unknown to him; but Pote knew many of them and told him as they went on what they were called. There were a great many mahogany trees, often eight feet in diameter, with roots branching out seven feet above the ground; numbers, too, of sturdy lignumvitae; also varieties of yellowwood, or fustic, and another extremely hard tree which bears acorns. Another fine, straight tree was called "horse-flesh," much used, Pote explained, for the frames of vessels as well as houses. Intermixed, too, with these trees was a large evergreen somewhat resembling pine; and, what seemed stranger still, they came at times where cocoanut palms raised their tall plumes.

"Pote!" Covel exclaimed. "When I get to be a man I'm coming down here with a big schooner and go into the lumber business. You must come with me. We will make a fortune shipping mahogany up to New York and Boston!"

"Bueno," said Pote. "But I reckon we had better get to Nassau first."

Covel never forgot that tramp through the forest of northern Andros. Often he spoke of it in after years, and always cherished a plan of entering the lumber business there.

Toward evening they arrived at the little lake in the forest which Pote had reached the previous day. The same large flock of teal was still there, nearly as bold as before; and three fine birds were secured for their evening meal.

A heavy thunder squall came on during the night, with vivid lightning and rain for an hour or two; but the lofty wood all about the pool largely shielded them from its violence, though several bolts fell not far away with frightful crashes.

Next morning Pote fished in the pond with some little success, and Covel contrived to shoot two birds resembling grouse, flocks of which were running about on the ground under some nut trees. The children, too, had gathered an abundance of a sweet-meated nut not unlike chestnuts.

They proceeded for another day and came to a sluggish bayou, which probably extended to the sea far to eastward. In places it widened to deep black pools of an acre or two in extent, but at no point where they first reached it could it be crossed by fording.

They camped near the bank that night, and Pote tried fishing with not much success; but Covel shot down three cocoanuts from the palms.

Just at nightfall little Geeta met with an alarming adventure while looking for cocoanuts along the borders of a pool. She had come upon a mound of dried grass, twigs and loose earth, which looked so queer that the child stopped to examine it. It so piqued Geeta's curiosity that she began digging into it. Before she had made much progress demolishing it, however, she heard a splash in the pool close at hand. A large alligator has risen there and made so swift a rush ashore that the child only escaped it by running away at top speed.

The odd mound was an alligator's nest of eggs, deposited in this heap of compost for hatching and probably for safety's sake. At any rate the reptile was lying up hard by, apparently on the watch for intruders. Pote shot the alligator next day, and they dug the mound open. Near the bottom of it lay fifty-two eggs somewhat resembling those of turtles' and about the size of turkeys' eggs; but they were peaked at both ends. The pools of this forest bayou were no doubt an old-time haunt of alligators; the reptiles were heard "groaning" throughout the entire night.

During the latter part of that night they were also disturbed by the singular whinings of two animals that lingered about the place for an hour or more. Courra McCarty thought they were wolves; but all accounts say that there are no wolves in Andros, so they may have been lost dogs, seeking their masters.

The bayou being too wide, deep, and muddy to be forded, they followed the hither bank of it next forenoon for two or three miles, hoping to reach a practicable crossing-place, and finally did so at a point where a huge tree, blown down perhaps during a hurricane, lay across it. Pote carried the youngsters over on the trunk, and the others followed without much difficulty.

From the bayou they went on, keeping as nearly as they could to what appeared a northerly course, and toward evening came to another small lake with sedgy shores, where again the entire expanse seemed covered by ducks and other waterfowl.

Covel set off with his gun to go one way along the shore, and Pote the other; and within a few minutes each saw ducks close in to the bank and fired almost simultaneously, Pote securing three large black ducks and Covel two teal.

A boisterous episode with Dennis, who had got a bone in his throat, prevented them from continuing their journey next morning. The lad had incautiously attempted to swallow too much of a duck's wing, and a joint of the bone stuck fast in his gullet—to his terrible alarm. He started running, uttering wild howls, but was at last caught and subjugated by Pote and La Mujer. While the colored women held him fast, Pote hastily fashioned a little wooden hook with which the offending bone was pulled out.

DENNIS'S mother, who had been suddenly taken ill during the night, was lying by at the time in much bodily distress; and, her indisposition continuing for two days, they made no effort to move camp.

Meantime a dense mist drove down from northward at night, and, believing they could smell the saline odor of the sea in it, Covel and Pote set off to explore the country ahead. They supposed they must now be approaching the north end of Andros; and in that case some means must needs be found for crossing over to New Providence—that smaller island of the Bahamas on which Nassau is situated.

After skirting the lake the boys went on through the forest for as much as two miles, they thought, and came out unexpectedly, past broken hummocks, on a cove opening out toward the blue water of the sea. Here almost the first objects they perceived were four squalid cabins on the beach and near by a small sloop at anchor, with sail half raised.

"Good!" Covel exclaimed. "We will hire these folks to take us across to Nassau!"

But Pote was scrutinizing the craft more intently. "Get back out of sight!" he suddenly muttered under his breath. "That's the sponge-diggers' sloop! I know it by that dirty patch on the sail, and this is their puerto!"

Pote and Covel drew hastily back and stole away as fast as possible. The distance from where they had stood down to the cabins on the shore of the cove was hardly more than a stone's throw.

"I'm afraid they saw us!" Pote exclaimed, for they had seen one of the sponge-diggers emerge from a doorway and call across to another of the crew aboard their sloop, which lay at anchor a little way off shore.

"If they did see us, they'll follow us," Pote added, "for I'm pretty sure they got sight of that silver the night they came and overhauled our things on the beach. They're rascals. They would rob us in a moment if they got a chance, and maybe murder us!"

The boys were quite as much afraid of these sponge-diggers as they had been of the Old One and his gang of pirates. They ran nearly all the way back to their camping-place on the lake shore in the forest. Courra McCarty fully shared their alarm, as did the colored women and children. They hurriedly made up their packs and, leaving their fire still smoking, with other signs of recent occupation, went along the lake shore for two or three miles. Then they halted among the huge mahogany trees, near a creek flowing from the lake. Here a sheltered nook on the creek bank, having several large fallen trees behind it, took Pote's fancy as being a good place for defense, and they camped there for several days, always on the watch and in fear of attack.

FOOD of a sort was plenty in their new camp, however, since the creek abounded in fish somewhat resembling trout, and it was possible to shoot ducks and geese from the lake shore. The nuts there may have been castanas. By looking about, they could pick up cocoanuts.

A number of days passed in uncertainty; then they were startled one morning by the report of a gun, followed by a whole salvo of reports not far away.

Pote judged from the sounds that one or more persons were shooting ducks on the lake and thought they were likely to be the sponge-diggers. Presently they heard voices at no great distance, as if several men were approaching. The women hastily gathered their belongings and took up the two smaller children, to run farther away along the creek bank. But Pote deemed flight more perilous than to stand at bay and defend themselves. They had three guns which had been kept loaded. Pote handed one of these to the tall Irishwoman.

"Madam Sanchez, can you shoot?" he asked her.

"For home and auld Oirland, yis!" said she.

He bade the other women lie low behind the tree trunks and keep the children quiet.

"Don't fire unless I do," Pote said to Covel. "But if I fire, you do the same—and see you get good aim."

The voices were growing louder. Then there was a pause, and soon after a voice which Covel recognized as belonging to the villainous white man among the sponge-diggers cried in loud tones:

"Put up your hands, and come out from those trees."

"No!" called Pote.

A shot was fired from the undergrowth, not fifty yards away. The ball clipped a leaf over Covel's head.

"Come out! I have twenty men here, and we will kill you all."

Covel's finger was twitching with nervousness on the trigger, but Pote whispered to him: "We have only three shots. Save them till the last minute."

Then a volley was fired from the thick cover in which the assailants lurked, unseen. Balls thudded into the branches. Nobody was hit, and yet Pote and Covel knew that a second volley would probably find many victims—perhaps all of them.

"We have no hope," muttered Covel.

A minute passed, and another. The besiegers were evidently reloading their guns.

Covel braced himself for the shock of the next volley. All his struggles, he told himself, had been in vain. The Providence that had guarded him would do nothing more for him; he would die under these fallen trees. He had done his best, and his best was not good enough. But he resolved to die like a man, without further complaint. He looked at the priming of his gun; and this effort, slight as it was, relaxed the tension.

Still the enemy did not shoot.

Covel resolved to fire at the first burst of smoke that might come from one of the muzzles in the thicket. Perhaps his bullet would find a billet there. He looked around at his companions. The Irishwoman was hugging Dennis in her arms; the negro women were sitting fatalistically on the ground, with their hands over their faces. The young children were crouching here and there, with scared faces. This was the company that Covel had tried to lead to safety. He wondered if he and Pote could, even now, wriggle away to safety. He dismissed the thought. Why did not the attackers pour in another volley and end the battle—and the suspense?

THEN a shot was heard, far away on the left. There was a loud command; an excited reply in Spanish; another shot. Then there seemed to be a brisk skirmish of some kind. Many shots were fired; and there was a crackling sound in the thicket, as of a number of men trying to run rapidly away.

"Who is there, under the trees?" called a voice in English—and Covel knew, with a throb of his heart, that it was the voice of an honest man.

"Here I am!" he shouted, without picking his words; and he scrambled out from under the bushes and faced two young white men carrying duck guns, followed by six or eight colored gun-bearers and other servants.

The two strangers stopped short, stared hard for a moment, and then came forward with smiles.

"You seem to be a white boy," said one of them.

Covel gave his name, and said he was a member of the crew of the shipwrecked schooner Yankee.

"My name's Langmaid," said the taller of the two men. "My father, Colonel Langmaid, is commandant at Nassau. What are you doing here in the bush—with such a party of hangers-on?"

Covel explained briefly that the tattered people in his party were fugitives, except for Pote. Pote came forward and was introduced. Now that the danger was over, he seemed to be almost lost in his own private thoughts.

"Well," said Mr. Langmaid, "we'll hear the whole story later. Is this Mrs. McCarty a British subject? Good. We'll take her, and the rest of you, to Nassau without delay."

On the way to the beach, Covel was able to give a clear account of his adventures. The young Englishmen were incredulous at first, but became warmly sympathetic when the details were all told.

"We came here in the government schooner Watchdog," said Mr. Langmaid, "to explore this end of the island and get some duck-shooting. When we heard all the shots fired, we hurried in your direction and almost stepped on the backs of some hard characters, who were so busy attacking you that they never heard us coming. We drove them off with no trouble. Their leader, Barrett, has a criminal record."

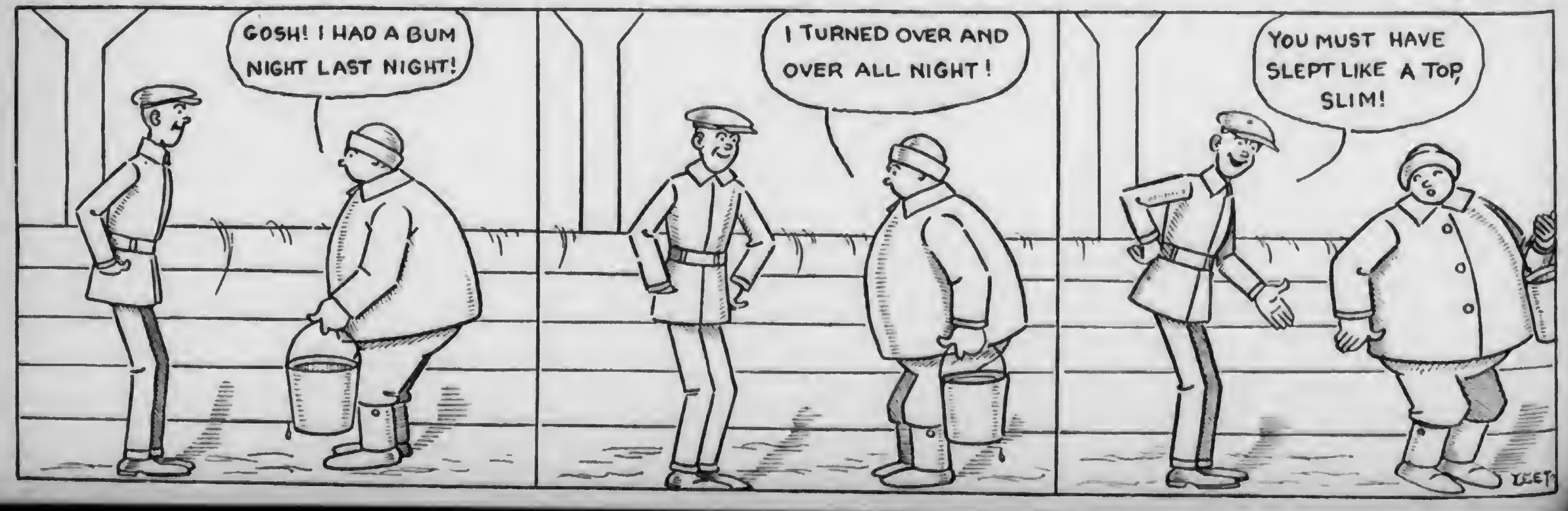
"He'll come to no good end," remarked Mr. Ponsonby, the other Englishman.

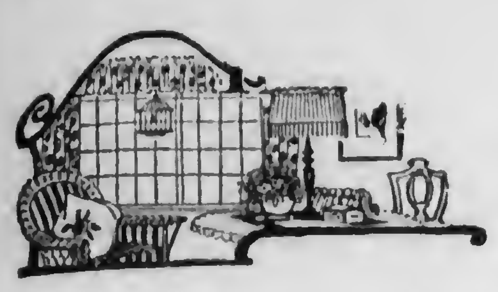
He was a smiling young man, and the way he helped the party by carrying the children across creeks and streams on the way to the shore quite won the women's confidence. "Es bueno hombre!" said little Geeta, wonderingly, to her mother. Good men had been unknown in her childish experience.

They went aboard the Watchdog late that afternoon. The distance across the ship channel to New Providence Island is about forty miles; the schooner arrived early in the morning at the harbor of Nassau. Covel was given hot water in which to bathe, and a clean suit of clothes; and for the first time in months he slept in a comfortable bed.

Nassau in those days was a straggling village of white houses, built along the hillside overlooking the port. The fine hotels and boarding-houses, now so popular with tourists, had not then come into existence. But there (Continued on page 22.)

Al Acres *By Leet*


GOSH! I HAD A BUM NIGHT LAST NIGHT!
I TURNED OVER AND OVER ALL NIGHT!
YOU MUST HAVE SLEPT LIKE A TOP, SLIM!
LEET



The Farm Home

Poison Ivy

By BESSIE L. PUTNAM

THERE are few native plants more widely distributed than this pest, and yet few other plants are so universally dreaded. It might be in many places eradicated, but no one likes to touch it or take the chance of being poisoned by digging it out. And so it is let alone by man, and the berries are scattered by birds until it is found almost every place where it should not be.

Look at the tree trunk covered with a bright red vine right now. The chances are it is poison ivy, though the harmless Virginia creeper is often mistaken for it. It is so easy to distinguish between the two that no one should make a mistake. Just remember that if the leaves are grouped in threes it is probably poison ivy. If they are in fives—one for each finger—it is harmless. The poison vine has whitish berries, and the harmless one has blue berries. The poison vine clings to its support by rootlets while the harmless one has disc-like tendrils.

Do not think you can escape its venom by setting fire to it. The burning plant is increasingly dangerous, the heat liberating its poison and scattering it broadcast. Even in winter the leafless stems are ready to get in their work. Some are simply poisoned by coming into contact with it. Others are so sensitive that even in passing along the roadside its fumes may be wafted to them and poisoning result.

One who has had charge of a state highway district for years and whose men frequently come in contact with it declares that he has a remedy which will overcome it in a couple of hours.

The prescription calls for four ounces or four teaspoons sugar of lead, four ounces niter, one pint distilled water.

The niter evaporates very rapidly, and in this evaporating draws the poison to the surface, where the sugar of lead kills it. The latter alone might do the work, but it is slower for the reason given above. One should remember that it is deadly poison, so should be kept out of reach of children.

Has Many Cousins

Poison sumach or poison dogwood is a shrub quite generally distributed in our northern swamps, and having the same noxious qualities of poison ivy in a more active form. The foliage looks quite similar to that of the ordinary sumach and turns bright red in autumn. It is this which makes our swamps most beautiful at this season. You will be further enabled to recognize it by its large clusters of small, dull white berries. The same sugar of lead remedy will effect a cure for its poison. The berries, like many of the other swamp berries, are food for the birds; and so by them it is still more widely scattered.

Poison oak is but a more upright variation of the common poison ivy, with the same irregularly formed leaflets grouped in threes. It is more straggling in growth than poison ivy, hence not so quickly noticed.

◆

Cleaning Wool Blankets

THERE are four requisites for the successful cleaning of wool blankets.

A warm, sunny, dry day; the soap or soap flakes used must be mild, free from alkali, such a soap as one would not hesitate to use in bathing; plenty of warm, preferably soft, water and a double line for drying.

To insure the highest degree of cleanliness, fluffiness and at the same time not injure the blankets by making them harsh, shrink them or get them out of shape, the following methods should be used.

Shake the blankets well, to remove dust, loose threads or feathers.

Prepare at least two suds, three if the blankets are very soiled, using two tablespoons of mild soap flakes to one gallon of water more if the water is very hard. The soap should be thoroughly dissolved before putting the blankets in. Do not rub soap directly on the blankets as it injures the fiber.

The temperature of the water is important. It should be lukewarm, that is, 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Test each suds and rinse with a thermometer or with the elbow. If the water is too cold, the blankets are apt to be stiff and harsh, if too hot they will shrink and lack fluffiness.

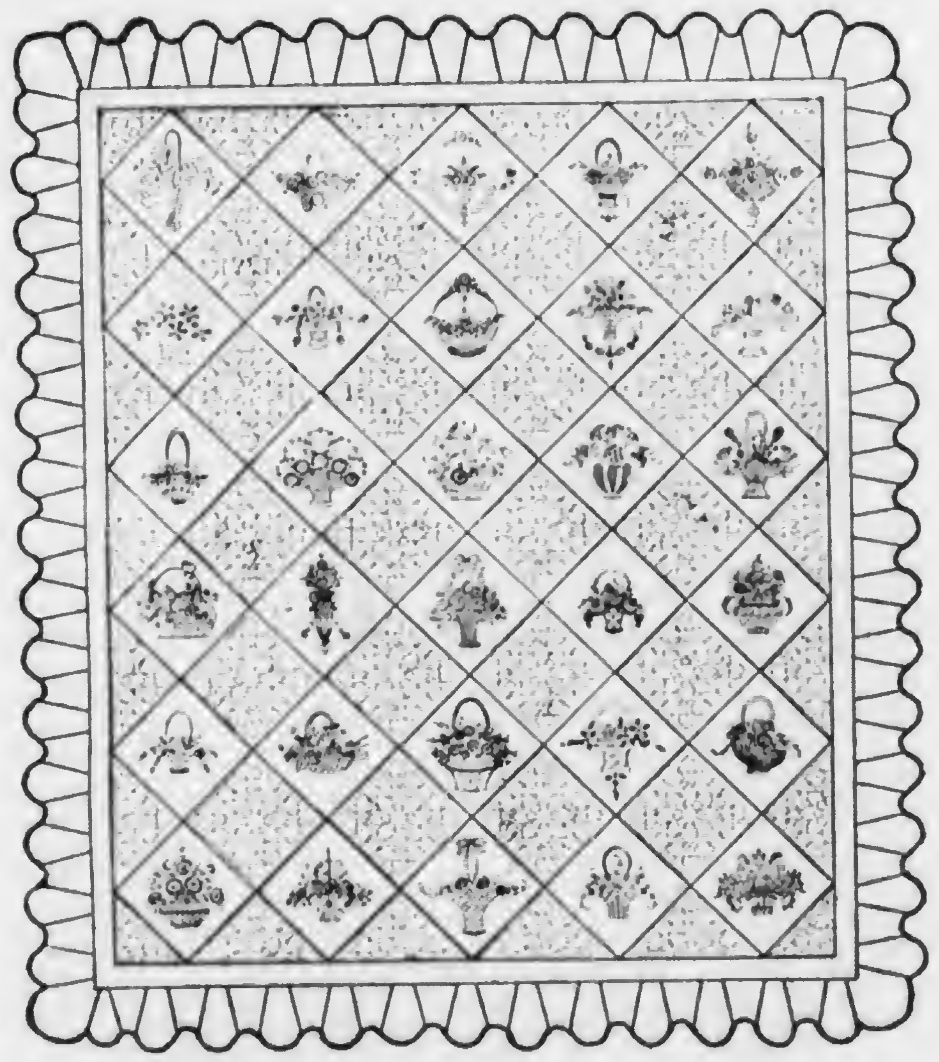
Do not rub. Squeeze the suds through the material.

Do not wring. Squeeze the water out in such a way that there is no strain or weight on the wet fibers. Wet wool is weak and will pull apart and get out of shape easily.

Do not leave any soap in the last rinse. Proper washing methods will make the nap soft and fluffy.

Hang to dry over two lines about two feet apart. This lessens the strain on the wet material and insures quicker and more even drying because of the circulation of air through the folds.

Kellie Watts.



May Day All the Year

CONSIDER thirty baskets, each one different in design, each one filled with the gayest of blossoms and embroidered upon a single quilt. If you would keep the joys and beauties of springtime all the year, do make a Flower Basket quilt.

The flower baskets are stamped on fine quality long cloth, soft and free from dressing—the kind of material that's easy to embroider and just right for quilting. Each block is nine inches square, and the blossoms are embroidered in nature's own colorings.

These embroidered blocks are set together with plain blocks of one's favorite color.

We can supply you with thirty-two stamped flower basket blocks. Thirty embroidered blocks are used in the quilt, and the two remaining blocks can be used either for a bolster or for separate pillows. The set costs just $1.00.

A kit of embroidery floss, all the colors necessary—boil fast—is fifty cents additional. A chart to guide the maker in placing colors and directions for doing the simple French-knot, lazy-daisy, outline embroidery, accompany each order.

If you like, we can also supply guaranteed Cleona cloth to set the embroidered blocks together and make the border, for $1.50. Choice of these colors—green, pink, peach, blue or orchid, and just for good measure, we'll include border and quilting patterns—and a little sweet-smelling sachet bag to make the quilt more flowery and May-day-like.

Quilt Patterns in Color

Our new Quilt Pattern book shows the quilts in color and will be a help to you in making your favorite quilt. The price is only twenty-five cents.

Address order to: Quilt Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Sunday Menu

OUR second prize-winning Sunday menu appears this week. It was submitted by Mrs. Joseph T. Adams of New Jersey, and she has given us her ice box cake recipe. Doesn't this make your mouth water?

Prize Menu No. 2

Fruit Cup
Roast Chicken   Oyster Dressing
Baked Potatoes   Buttered Carrots and Peas
Cole Slaw   Cranberry Sauce
Rolls and Butter
Ice Box Cake with Whipped Cream
Coffee

This meal, with the exception of the coffee, can be prepared on Saturday. Sunday morning the chicken and vegetables are placed in the oven of my electric range and the clock set for whatever hour I wish the meal to start cooking. Then I can go on my way, knowing that the automatic control will take care of the meal. On returning from church it takes but a short time to make the coffee and dish up. I believe the ideal meal now is to use as much home-grown stuff as possible.

Ice Box Cake

Two cups of crushed graham crackers, one cup chopped dates, one cup chopped marshmallows.

Mix all together and moisten with enough sweet milk or cream to hold. Shape in a long round loaf and put in the ice box until it is to be used. When serving, cut in slices with whipped cream and a red cherry on top. This portion will easily serve eight or ten persons. It can be prepared a week or ten days ahead. In fact, it is better a few days old.

◆

That Extra Dollar

OUR Guild earned seventeen extra dollars with a grocery basket. We placed about twelve articles in the basket, bought and paid for out of the treasury. To the basket we fastened a box with a slot and a book with the names and addresses of each member. The price was marked on each article.

The idea was for each member to take out one or more articles and put the money in the box. Then they were to replace the articles with another. There should be as many articles in the basket when it leaves each house as when it came. After one member has bought and replaced some articles in the basket she should take it to her nearest neighbor who is a member or perhaps just a good friend. She then strikes her name off the list. When the basket has been around, the articles left are sold at a meeting. They might be auctioned off or chance taken on the whole basket. We found this a lot of fun as well as bringing us some money. Mrs. Stanley D. Bowersox, Pennsylvania.

◆

Bride's Chicken Pie

Bride's Chicken Pie

PERHAPS "L. L. W. of Pennsylvania," the originator of this recipe, will tell us why the name. But whether you're this year's June bride or one of fifty years' standing, you can't make a mistake in serving it even when your mother-in-law comes.

No. 5

One fat hen, cooked tender, cut from bones and put in baking pan. Make a sauce of three tablespoons butter, three tablespoons flour, five cups broth, one cup milk. Cook until thick as gravy; season, pour over chicken.

Make batter of two cups flour, two level tablespoons baking powder, one teaspoon salt, two tablespoons shortening. Mix in flour as for biscuit, add one egg beaten and one cup milk, drop batter on chicken and bake thirty minutes

The Household Round Table

By OUR READERS

This Question and Answer department invites you to come with your household problems. If you desire a personal answer, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Write to the Household Editor, in care of this paper, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.

We Hide That Fireplace

IN answer to our plea for suggestions in hiding a fireplace during the summer, many splendid letters have come to our desk. We have selected Louise White Watson's idea as the prize winner. While it isn't possible to give you all the helpful suggestions received, we want you to read a few.

A Fernery Instead

I SIMPLY turned that open fireplace, when not in use, into a beautiful fernery. I took a table drawer, inverted it and filled it with different varieties of ferns, some upstanding, others drooping gracefully over the edges, thus covering the drawer entirely.

Under this I placed a large waiter, later replaced by a large piece of tin upturned at the edges to prevent the water from leaking out. True, ferns do not need much watering as they are not exposed to the sun. The whole fernery did not cost me fifty cents and was greatly admired. When fire was needed I rolled it out on casters.

Pennsylvania. L. W. Watson.

Why Not Paper It?

WE had a piece of plasterboard cut to fit the fireplace, and then we papered this plasterboard with wall paper to match the room, also lined the outer edge with a narrow border like the paper. This board is then tacked up when we do not wish the fireplace open, or taken down if fire is wished. Alyce Bennington.

Pennsylvania.

Out of the Scrapbag

I WANT to tell you how I fixed my fireplace. It is not only pretty but very serviceable and inexpensive. I made a rather heavy wooden frame, somewhat larger than the fireplace opening, and covered it with glossy black oil cloth lapping it over at the sides and top, keeping it in place by small thumb tacks.

Next I cut petals from three-inch strips of yellow and rose oilcloth, and from my scrapbag I took two-inch squares of black cloth and gathered them in to make centers about the size of a dime. Then I fastened the petals to these, four or five petals, and put or worked bright-colored French knots in the centers. After this I arranged these on the oilcloth, in the corners and where they suited my own pleasure and, lo! "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Viva Hester Gaugh.

Pennsylvania.

Canvas and Wallpaper

WHAT I did to hide an unsightly fireplace was to have a frame made of wood to fit snugly around inside the mantel-piece. This was covered with canvas, stretching it tight and using carpet tacks. Then it was wet thoroughly and let dry for shrinkage. Then we covered it with wallpaper, the same as on the walls and spread a rug over the hearth.

Mrs. Joe Eidson.

Pennsylvania.

A Rock Garden Fireplace

I HIDE the unattractive recess in our fireplace in this way: Cut from wallboard or heavy compoboard a piece to fit neatly into the recess, then cut from old magazines colored pictures of either flowers, figures or other designs as desired and arrange them on this base, gluing them fast. Or a nice stencil design would be good. We vary ours from year to year. This year we are going to simulate a rock garden with some water color paints and pictures cut from seed catalogues. Tinfoil makes a nice waterfall and with fronds of ferns and grasses cut out and pasted over the edges in places it looks very realistic if neatly done.

Mrs. H. F. Jenkins.

Pennsylvania.

Just Logs

A FRIEND of mine had a fireplace she wished to cover when not in use. She cleaned it out, piled in small logs in the grate, leaving the rough bark on. It looked like the gas logs which cost so much.

Mrs. A. W. Plymire.

Pennsylvania.

Why Hide It?

IN response to the reader from New York state who wants help in hiding a fireplace during the summer months, try scrubbing it clean and fill the chimney with a roll of newspapers and flour sacks to keep the flies out. Set a large chair or small davenport in front or fill a tall gallon crock with asparagus tops after it has gone to seed and set just at the edge.

But why hide it at all? In each room there is some center of interest and a fireplace with a mantel on which is a clock with a vase on either end is attractive. A fireplace represents no small expense and serves its purpose well. Washing the bricks with vinegar will make them beautifully red. Mrs. B. R. M.

Pennsylvania.

A West Virginia Plan

WE have found a very successful way to hide our fireplace when we do not have a fire in it. We do not wish to close up the fireplace for frequently in the summer here the evenings are chilly and friends who visit us enjoy an open fire. We gather pine branches—especially those with the long needles—as they do not shatter badly and fill the fireplace with these. Pine cones also improve the appearance and when we want a fire, all we have to do is strike a match. With the green of the pine and the brown of the cones and branches no one would ever call your fireplace unsightly.

We enjoy your page very much and have found many helpful ideas.

Mrs. D. P. Linger.

West Virginia.

Inexpensive and Colorful

I HOPE my way will help some one else. I made one and it is a great deal prettier than a dark open fireplace.

Start with a piece of plasterboard large enough to fill up the opening. Cut colored pages from your magazines, you can use all colors or colors to harmonize with your room. Cut the colored paper in small pieces, all shapes. Now paste them to the plasterboard, fitting them together. After it is entirely covered take a brush and paint a fine black line around each piece. After the paint is dry and solid go over it all with a coat of varnish. It can then be kept clean and free from dust.

Mrs. Ernestine Beard.

Pennsylvania.

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Household Conveniences

Editor's Note:—Many and varied are the conveniences our readers cannot do without. Electricity, of course, received the largest number of votes but the prize letters have been chosen because they depict the small, inexpensive conveniences—often home-made—which are out of the ordinary. We hope the suggestions given here will help to lighten your work just a little. Checks for one dollar each will be sent to these readers.

The Old Dough-Tray

I WANT to tell you about two of my conveniences. The first is the old dough-tray which is over a hundred years old. It served several generations as a dough-tray; then was used as a storehouse for papers. Finally it was put away in a shed as no longer needed. One day I was looking for something which I could use as a bed-clothes box and came across this old piece of furniture. It was painted to match the bedroom furniture in Daughter's room and she uses the top for a dressing table while its roomy interior holds bed-clothes. Thus the old dough-tray is back in service.

The other convenience is an old sewing machine which had seen better days in my husband's family. Needing extra cabinet space in the kitchen, I took off the treadle and brace and put in two boards on which to place three drawers. One drawer now holds aprons and dust caps, the second holds towels and the third—just what is most convenient to place there. The three small drawers on each side which formerly held thread, now house pins, soap, hammer, tacks and some of those things which are needed only once in a while.

The top of the machine was taken off and covered with a piece of zinc. The drop leaf also makes quite an added length when more room is needed.

These two pieces of furniture are prized for their usefulness as well as for their long association in the family. Mrs. W. Alexander Ely.

Pennsylvania.

* * *

A Sink and Strainer

I BELIEVE a twenty-five-cent dish drainer has saved me more time from day to day than anything else I ever used. I had no sink at first, so I placed the drainer in a dripping pan. I could save from five to fifteen minutes every time I washed dishes. With small children even fifteen minutes a day gained helped. We moved in another house where there is a sink and I fixed up a drain board, used an old mixing board covered with zinc and part of an old cupboard I found in the woodshed. I arranged one end higher and placed the zinc board to slope toward the sink. It serves the purpose very nicely.

Mrs. Will Fish.

* * *

Saves Many Steps

I HAVE a dumb-waiter in my kitchen that I would not like to be without as it saves me lots of steps. There was a wall cupboard in one corner when we moved here and we took out the shelves and put in the dumb-waiter. It has five shelves, works with two ropes and two pulleys with a sandbox for ballast. It goes to the cellar and back much oftener in a day's time than any of us would care to go by the steps. When clearing away a meal, all perishables go on the "dummy" and are left down in the cellar. It is always cool. It proves its value in canning season also as I place my canned goods on it and send them down to the cellar all in one trip.

It is a home-made device and this is what it is made of: A pulley from a threshing machine and one from a clover huller; one-inch iron shaft from a manure spreader, mounted on ball-bearings from an old automobile. The ball-bearings are the latest addition and make it run much easier.

Mrs. Blank.

Pennsylvania.

Editor's note: We have the address but not the full name of this writer. Will she please furnish it?

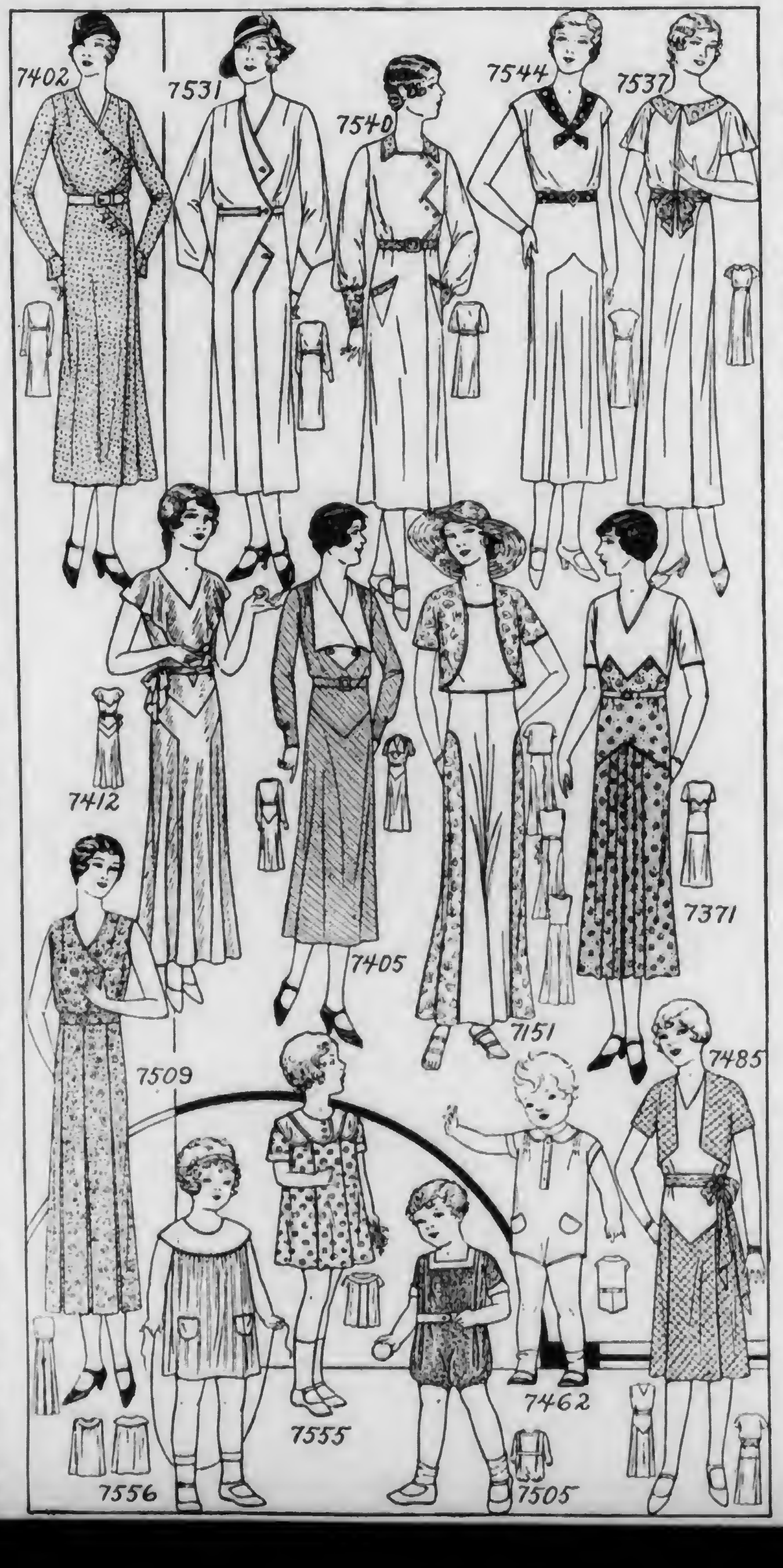
* * *

A Time Saver

A LITTLE device which has saved me time, strength and money is my small outfit to handle and tighten fruit jars. It consists of three parts: An adjustable clamp to hold a pint, quart or two-quart jar; a wrench which fits standard lids and tongs to lift the jars out of the hot water. When my jars are sufficiently processed I grasp them with the tongs and set them on my work table. Then I slip the clamp over them, adjust the wrench on the lid and tighten.

Mrs. George K. Robb.

Pennsylvania.



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No. 7540.—Ladies' smock. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4⅛ yards of 35-inch plain material and ½ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7544.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 if made as in the large view requires 4 yards of 32-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7537.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7412.—Juniors' dress. Designed in sizes: 11, 13, 15 and 17 years. Size 13 requires 4¼ yards of 35-inch material. Sash of ribbon requires 2⅛ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7405.—Misses' dress. Designed in sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 4¼ yards of 35-inch material if made with long sleeves. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7151.—Ladies' beach pajama. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7371.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 3 yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7509.—Ladies' pajamas. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7556.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1 year, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 1½ yards of striped material and ¾ yard for contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7555.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 if made as in the large view, requires 1½ yard of printed material, and ⅜ yard of plain material in 35-inch width. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7505.—Child's rompers. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 2 if made with long sleeves requires 1⅝ yards of 29-inch material. With short sleeves 1⅜ yards. For contrasting material ¼ yard is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7462.—Child's rompers. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2-year size requires 1¼ yards of material 32 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7485.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

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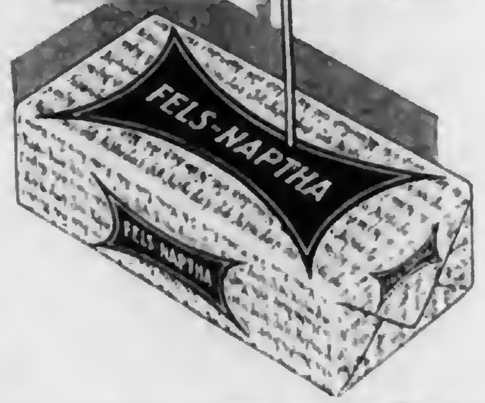

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New-fangled Contraptions

●

Grandfather came home from his annual visit to the Fair and said he had seen a plow with wheels and a driver's seat. He didn't think much of it. It was twenty-five years before anybody in that locality owned a sulky plow.

The first mowers, cream separators, sprayers and incubators, and the early sewing-machines and carpet-sweepers were treated in the same way. It used to take the neighbors in the next county five or six years to learn that a better implement had been made, and when they did find out they either laughed at it or ignored it.

Today, in half that time, people in all the forty-eight states have the new tool at work on their farms or in their homes.

Modern advertising takes an improved product, gives it a name and a trade-mark, builds it to a definite standard of quality, places it in every good hardware and implement store in the country, and tells you why you should own it and where you can get it.

Young People's Forum

Favored Homes of Our Birds

By MAUDE WOOD HENRY

WORTH-WHILE birds' nests are not all so handy for observation as are the nests of the April birds that visit our dooryards. By May the woods and fields are full of migrants and nesting operations are in full swing, continuing through June, with a few later stragglers.

If you wish to investigate the homes of these birds you will have to go warily; wild birds resent prying eyes and often hide their nests very cunningly. The ground nesters are clever at subterfuges and do not let you catch them at their domestic affairs if they can help it.

Meadowlark's nest, formed of dead grasses and arched over to make a roof of sorts, is a mere hollow but as dainty a grassy cup as you will find.

The four or five eggs of this sweet singer of the fields are white, speckled with gray and red-brown.

Not far away is bobolink's nest, a sketchy affair of grasses, hidden among weeds or clovers. To build this bobolink has traveled all the way from South America or the West Indies, so be careful of her treasures if you happen across them.

The Lazy Cowbird

The little ovenbird, one of the warblers, chooses to nest on the forest floor. If you stroll through the woods in May or June you may hear her call—"Teacher — Teacher — TEACHER" in increasingly loud tones, but you will need sharp eyes to locate the voice or the nest. If you do you will see a real oddity and understand how this bird earned its name. Her nest is like a little oven with an open side door, set up on a bed of last year's leaves and screened by fresh vegetation.

In nearby thickets, brier patches and trees are other of the warblers. The redstart, as flame-like as the ovenbird is quiet, may be seen dashing like a fire brand among the foliage, expertly catching insects on the wing. Saddled to a limb is a downy nest, tiny as becomes this tropical sprite, one of the gayest of our woodland visitors.

"Mamma" Hummingbird On the Job.

The cheerful yellow warbler, if not found nesting in a willow or alder by a pond, is apt to be in a fruit tree near your own house. And such a nest as she builds, a nest of silvery fibres, caterpillar's silk, fern down, feathers, shreds of milkweed stalk, leaves, grasses and hair. It takes both parent birds to achieve this masterpiece. The rascally cowbird likes to slyly insert her egg in it and this is often hatched at the expense of the infant warblers. Usually amiable, the yellow warbler sometimes stands up for her rights and adds a second story to her nest to cover the cowbird's unwelcome offerings.

No bird is more difficult to study or photograph than the warbler. Forever flitting about in an endless search for insects these little fellows personify perpetual motion. Some prefer tall trees, others low shrubbery, or, like the ovenbird, a ground floor location, for their nests. The birds' nest hunter will run across several kinds of warblers in the spring woods.

To find a vireo's nest is to find a fine bit of bird architecture. In the fork of a small limb of a maple or basswood may hide the exquisite nest of the yellow-throated vireo, adorned with birch bark, a favorite fabric of these birds. Vireos are called arboreal birds or greenlets because of their fondness for trees. Their dress harmonizes with their surroundings and has a yellowish-green, olive or gray cast. Wintering in Central or South America the vireos return to us each season to nest in our trees and hunt their meals in them.

High-In-the-Air Oriole Nests

For nests of the orioles you will not seek far. Lord and Lady Baltimore hang their reticule-like nest on a high limb of a street elm or other tall tree. In this glorious, wind-rocked nursery their young are reared. It is well that the nest is deep, otherwise the youngsters might tumble out much oftener than they do. Lady Oriole is noted for her wonderful weaving, using many vegetable materials, to which she adds whenever she gets the chance bright bits of yarn or cloth. String, too, is freely used, often yards and yards of it.

The orchard oriole, known to all country boys and girls, is another remarkably fine builder. Her nest is green, round and cup-shaped, made of fresh grasses woven together with the precision of a basket-maker. Both nest and builder match their surroundings so well that it takes a keen eye to detect them. The orchard oriole mother wears a greenish costure like the vireos and Lady Baltimore wears a yellowish-green dress, but her lord's orange and black plumes are visible at a great distance.

A Goldfinch's Nest.

In June Rubythroat the hummer saddles her elfin nest to a bough perhaps overhanging a stream. This nest is the gem of the woodland, but so small that it is often mistaken for a tree knot and so missed. Less than an inch across it is yet large enough to accommodate the tiny mother bird and her twin white eggs the size of beans. Fern wool, plant down, cobwebs and lichens compose this daintiest of nests which is made as carefully as that of the most famous bird builder. What a contrast it is to the huge, coarse, bulky nest of the eagle which you sometimes see in a tree.

Cuckoos build their flat twig platforms and lay their round blue eggs in June. During this month or earlier the kildeer scoops out a hollow in the sand or grass and lines it with stones or roots. Not long do her young remain in this inhospitable nursery. Almost at once they leave the nest and run about, like the chicks of the spotted sandpiper.

Bobwhite is a late builder, rearing her young—ten to twenty in number—in a grassy hollow of some field, in danger from the hay mowers which sometimes run over her nest, shearing off its roof but not frightening her away.

These are but a few of the many birds that nest in our woods and fields in May and June, but they are well worth your study and when you have learned some of them you will be anxious to continue this most fascinating of outdoor sports.

◆

Pennsylvania's Landmarks

By Harold H. Ziegler

I CERTAINLY enjoyed reading the letters about famous landmarks and pioneers that were published in the issue of January 23rd, 1932.

Let me tell you of the historical places in upper Montgomery county. It is so jammed full of fine traditions and history that I cannot reveal all of them.

About one-fourth of a mile from my home there stood an old covered bridge that was built in 1836. Last summer it was replaced by a concrete bridge.

Tylersport, in Salford township, was named after John Tyler, President of the United States. General Grant's mother, Hannah Simpson, came from that part of Montgomery county.

John Frederick Hartranft, who was Governor of Pennsylvania from 1873 to 1879, was born southwest of Fagleysville, which is in upper Montgomery county. He was also Major General and later he and Christopher Heydrick of the Supreme Court established the thrifty Perkiomen Seminary.

Purchased from Indians

Undoubtedly the Old Goshenhoppen section is the most interesting of all. Almost two centuries ago it became the home of the Heisters, one of whom, Joseph, was Governor of Pennsylvania, and three were officers in the American Revolution.

One hundred and ninety-nine years ago last autumn, Lutherans and German Reformed people bought a tract of thirty-eight acres of land for $23. They built a log schoolhouse and in a few years it was decided to build a church when the log schoolhouse became too small as a place of worship. One of the congregation was Daniel Kuster, kinsman of General George A. Custer.

It is supposed that the name Goshenhoppen was intended to be an imitation of Shaakhoppa, an Indian Chief, from whom lands in that section were purchased.

Editor's note:—Thanks, Harold. You've given us some interesting facts about your section of Pennsylvania. We wish some of our other readers would write and tell us what they know about these historical sections.

Back in the summer of 1930 Harold and this editor got acquainted when we traveled through the West together with the Pennsylvania Farmer tour party. Why don't you tell the folks about some of the things we saw, Harold?

HISTORICAL CONTEST ANSWERS

List No. 1

1. George Washington
2. Dolly Madison
3. Mary Todd Lincoln
4. Eliza McCardle Johnson
5. General and Mrs. Grant
6. Grover Cleveland
7. Mary Scott Harrison
8. Grace Coolidge.

List No. 2

1. Daniel Boone
2. "Kit" Carson
3. Buffalo Bill
4. Wild Bill Hickok
5. General Custer

List No. 3

1. Massachusetts
2. 1652
3. Seven
4. July 10, 1929
5. Philadelphia, San Francisco, Denver, New York, New Orleans and Carson City, Boise, Helena, Seattle, Salt Lake City.

List No. 4

1. Gouverneur Morris
2. JJames Madison
3. No.
4. Authorizes the Income Tax.
5. Independence Hall, Philadelphia.
6. May 14th, 1787
7. No.

List No. 5

1. December 16, 1773
2. July 4, 1776
3. Philadelphia.

HISTORICAL CONTEST WINNERS

First Prize.—Girls, (pearl beads) Margaret Burd, Pennsylvania. Boys (baseball and bat)—John Wesley Showalter, Pennsylvania.

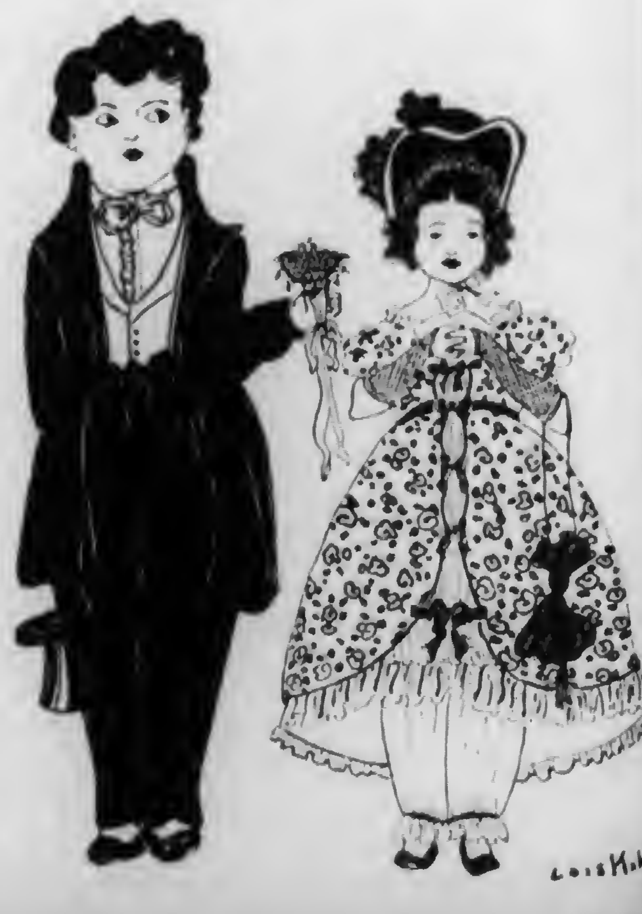
Second Prize.—Girls (fountain pen)—Velva K. Pickell, Pennsylvania. Boys (pen knife)—Junior Barber, Pennsylvania.

Third Prize (book).—Ruth Smikey, Pennsylvania.

Little Folks' Corner

They Want Pretty Colors

You don't want to lose this chance to use your paints and crayons. Color this old-fashioned boy and girl and hurry them back to Little Folks' Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. There will be ten prizes for the best.



Correct Lubrication

By R. U. BLASINGAME

ONE time a tractor manufacturer held a field demonstration. A good many farmers attended. He had several small bottles of cylinder oil and those present were to pick the best. When they had handed down their decision the crowd was much astonished to see the manufacturer drink the sample which had received the greatest number of votes. It was maple syrup.

That shows just how near one can come to picking a good oil by looking at it. There is a sure way to select cylinder oils, however. That is to purchase from the well-known manufacturers. These people maintain high standards in oil refining and when one buys from a reputable concern it is like buying any other product of known value. Naturally, good cylinder oil will cost more than an inferior product, just as number one wheat brings a better price than a lower grade.

Nebraska Tests

One can write to the Agricultural Engineering Department, the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, and find out the grade of oil (as indicated by the viscosity number) the manufacturer used when his tractor was tested. Every make of tractor sold in that state must be tested to determine whether it will develop the power it is guaranteed to deliver at the belt and draw bar. That is a state law.

The viscosity number of the oil is an important consideration. These numbers for oils have been standardized by the Society of Automotive Engineers, spoken of as S.A.E. Standards. It is a good idea to secure from the tractor, truck or automobile manufacturer the viscosity number of the oil they recommend for their engines. Then buy accordingly from some one of the recognized oil companies. This is about the only way one has of being sure of protection in gas engine lubrication.

Most of the well-known oil companies have charts showing the type of oil recommended for various makes of cars, trucks and tractors. These recommendations are made after the various engines are actually run on tests. This procedure costs money and is the only way known to determine the grade oil best suited to an engine. Any one who does not take advantage of this information is not entitled to a high measure of success with the gas engine equipment. An oil can be designed and made to order just as a house, machine, etc. The responsible oil and fuel companies see to it that their lubricants are suited to the job for which they are intended.

Economy

About the poorest economy one can think of is the purchase of a cheap oil for a high grade machine built to develop a steady stream of efficient, cheap, dependable farm power. A nickel or two saved per quart of oil may mean many dollars spent on rebewed bearings, for where two moving surfaces come together there is friction. If the surfaces are not separated by a film of oil the friction is so great as to cause the bearings to burn out. If the oil is inferior and does not lubricate properly the bearings wear out quicker than they should, but if the oil is of good quality and the right grade the wear is reduced to a minimum and the life of the machine lengthened accordingly.

Oil wears out, becomes thin, full of minute particles of metal from the bearings and of dust and sand. To keep it fresh and efficient it must be changed at recommended intervals. It is as important to change the oil regularly as to use good oil. The economical use of farm machinery demands proper lubrication, which can be assured by buying the product of reputable manufacturers and using the correct grade for one's particular machine.

"Mother knows the good points about Electric Stoves . ."

"Just listen to those women talk, son. Mother certainly is proud of her new electric stove and I'm glad she's got it. Seems as if this kitchen is about twice as cheerful since we moved the old stove out and put in that attractive electric range. It's lots cleaner, too, for it saves all the dirty work of carrying in coal or wood and taking out the ashes.

"You know the pride mother takes in her baking. Well, she says it's just fine for the baking, too, for the oven temperature can be regulated just right for biscuits, cakes, pies and bread. With all the extra help she has to cook for through the summer months I just made up my mind that she wasn't going to have to work over that old range through the hot weather."

"Well, I guess I might as well begin looking for the money to buy one for Susan, too, Dad. She's been talking about it for the last two months now, and when she and mother get their heads together, it pays us to listen."

"Right you are, son, and you won't regret it. I figure that the money I've spent for electrical appliances around here is the best investment I ever made. I'm making more money off the farm, and I have more time to enjoy life. You see they aren't expensive to operate for the more current you use, the less the cost per kilowatt hour. My average cost is much lower since I bought mother the new electric stove."

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION BY

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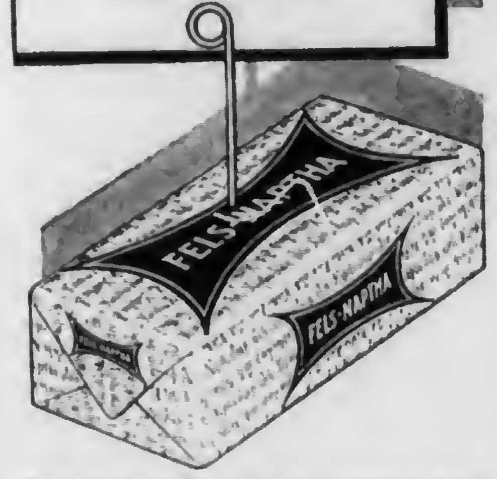

Yes, indeed! Fels-Naptha coaxes even stubborn, ground-in dirt away. The washing is easier—the clothes are sweetly clean! Send two cents for a handy soap chipper and a sample bar. Write Fels & Co., Dept. 7-5-14, Phila., Pa.

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Secretary-Treasurer, WABASH, IND.

Mention this paper when writing

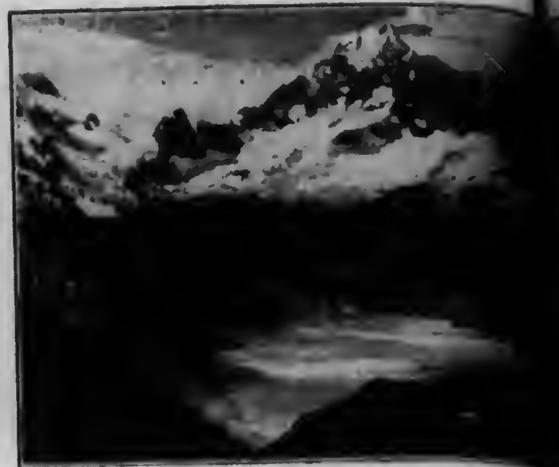
The pedigree of quality goods

Every stockman knows the value of pedigrees. A cow whose dam and sire have a good record is more likely to become a high producer than one of unknown lineage. Likewise the merchandise you buy to fill the weekly needs of your home and farm, should have a pedigree, a name that stands for established worth. In a true sense, the advertising pages in this farm paper are a record book in which you can find a list of the most reliable goods on the market.

These advertisements are inserted by reputable firms who offer you the products you need on the single basis of giving you a dollar's worth of quality for every dollar spent. They are honest statements, for the advertiser knows that he could not remain an advertiser were he to misuse the printed page.

Great mountain peaks rise abruptly from the shores of Inside Passage.

Juneau, capital of Alaska and Gastineau Channel.

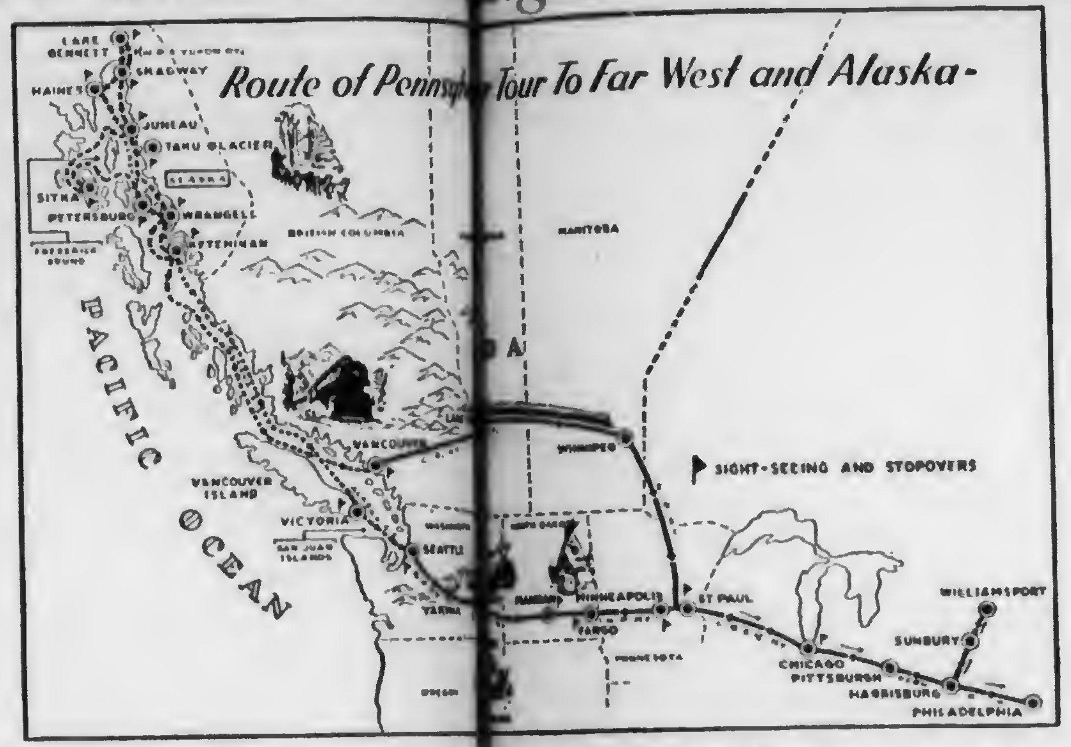

Reclining in deck chairs, our passengers watch like this parade past.

Wrangell, totem city of Alaska and Gastineau Channel.

Taku Glacier comes right down to the sea. The ship floats almost up to the ice wall.

Skagway, gateway to the Klondike, where a day of sightseeing will be spent.

ALASKA—*Land of Esqu x; Polar Bears, Midnight Sun, Arctic Wonders and Nort Lights* —HERE WE COME!



THIS summer, a cruise to Alaska has been arranged for editors and readers of Pennsylvania Farmer. Some of us have been saving for this opportunity for years; others have postponed even their honeymoon trips season after season. How easy it is to put off vacations—city folks think they need two weeks or a month of travel every year; farm folks work year after year, with rare vacations, and yet they need a change, a thorough rest and new horizons, as much as anybody. On his death bed, recently, a successful farmer called his devoted wife and their children to say, "I have put off that vacation we were going to take together until too late, but I want to make sure that you will not grind away the rest of your lives here on the farm, without seeing something of the world. Your work, and your home, will mean more to you after you have seen more of Nature's wonders, and I want you to promise me that you will take some of our income and savings, each year, for travel."

Believing that farm folks are just as much entitled to summer vacations as anybody else, and that they should travel when they can, the Pennsylvania Farmer, two years ago, inaugurated a plan to take a party of readers each year, as a congenial family traveling together, to some distant and interesting place in the world. This summer we are going to the Pacific Northwest, the Canadian Northwest and the Territory of Alaska. You are invited to come with editor and tour manager, C. L. White. You'll be gone three weeks. You'll travel with your kind of folks—from the same part of the country—with the same interests. You'll make new friendships—that will last all through your life. And you'll see places—and people and sights that you never dreamed existed. Turn the farm duties over to the young folks for a little while, forg and responsibilities, and come along.

Rates West are lower than they have ever been — we are taking advantage of them. We will have the best of everything private Pullmans, dining cars, club car, steamship accommodations, hotel space, our own special service at Banff and Lake have arranged for entertainment everywhere, much of it never available to individual travelers, and yet the cost by reason rates this year, and group discounts we have secured, will be far less than any similar tour offered in the East, and the best the cost will be definitely figured, right from your home, before you start. You pay it in a lump sum and you are through purse at home, if you care to. Go into the dining car, eat all you want—there is no check to pay. Not even a tip. That has a care of in advance. From the moment you join our party, your every comfort is provided for. No time is wasted, no motions los committees and cars wait for us at every stopover place. Steamship rooms are ready, meals ordered in advance, it is not eve to hire taxicabs or register at hotels. Every minute of your waking hours, for three weeks, will be filled with interest and pl

Plan Your Vacation to Start July 28th

In our own special train, we start on our journey July 28. Just' as soon located, you will have a directory of everyone else in our party and you wil acquainted. By the time we reach Chicago, you will have a dozen Haven't you always wanted to see Chicago? What are those sirens blo our motorcycle police escorts—they command for our cars the right of the traffic of the boulevards, to the great stock yards of Halsted Street, Gold Coast on the North Side. With a salute for our uniformed mittee, at the new Union Station, in Chicago, we board our train it is on the Burlington Route starting North. The Mississippi River train windows for 300 miles, its picturesque commerce, wooded bluffs, villages, finally culminating in Minnesota's twin cities—St. Paul and

Through Minnesota's 10,000 Lake District—on the Northern Pacific, famous for big baked potatoes and incomparable dining car meals, our train enters North Dakota, where wheat fields stretch to the horizon. Another sort of uniformed reception committee greets us at Mandan, next door neighbor to Bismarck, Dakota's capital. This committee has red faces, eagle feathers and buckskin jackets—Sioux Indians, some of them warriors who fought Custer and stood against the building of the Northern Pacific, and all enterprises of the white pioneers. Indian entertainment will be followed by a journey into the Bad Lands, where Theodore Roosevelt ranched as a young man and gained the sobriquet of the "cowboy president."

Montana—the State of the mountains, with vast cattle ranches, forests, mining areas and range after range of the American Rockies, always thrills the visitor. We will tour through the famous Yellowstone National Park, which we have wanted to see ever since we read about it in our school text-books—the hot spring terraces, Norris Geyser Basin, the incomparable Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River. Then through the mountains, lakes and forests of Idaho to Washington, where we will drive through orchards of the "Apple Way," and through the modern, progressive city of Spokane. We also will take a short motor drive through the Yakima Valley.

Alaska—Here We Come!

At Seattle, we will board the beautiful ocean steamer, the "S. S. Alaska" of the Alaska Steamship Company. Now begins an experience you will cherish all your days. Friendly officers and stewards show us to our reserved staterooms. Nine glorious days' cruising through the Inside Passage of Alaska, through great canyons, between thousands of islands. We will relax in deck chairs and watch the coast line, like a magnificent moving picture: Glaciers, cataracts, beautiful bays and inlets glide by. On and on we sail, stopping at interesting towns by the way — Ketchikan with its fishing fleet, 1,000 vessels strong; Wrangell, City of Totems and Indians; Juneau, the Capital; Sitka, the oldest settlement, and the old Russian Capital.

Into Alaska! A sea voyage between mountains, with forests and peaks in sight all the time. Icebergs, as big as steamers, float majestically by. The ship pulls close to Taku Glacier, a mountain wall of ice, flowing down to the sea. We visit Skagway, the ghost town of golden memories, roaring with Klondike activity in the late nineties—today, as ever, gateway to the Klondike and the Yukon.

The return journey starts. The steamer passes and sails between forested islands, between narrow fjords, past gleaming, live glaciers. At last, after the most restful experience imaginable, and many a jolly party aboard our steamer, we return to Canada. Then a Canadian Pacific train will carry our private Pullmans through the magnificent Canadian Rockies. Past scenic pictures that, in retrospect, will come to you again in years ahead, as you go about prosaic duties back home. At glorious Banff and Lake Louise, we will pause for sight-seeing and entertainment. Then eastward again, through the Red River Valley and the lovely lake region of Minnesota—and finally—HOME! You will have visited ten states and four Canadian provinces.

How glad you'll be that you took that wonderful trip. Life will never be dull again: You'll remember everything you saw—everything that happened. You'll have new friends, new interests. Even the pictures you see in the magazines will have a new and a real meaning for you.

If there is a possibility of your joining our party, send in the coupon, or write a personal letter to Mr. C. L. White. No obligation to you, of course. No harm in asking questions. We want you with us, if you think you will enjoy the trip in our company, and if you feel able to make this investment for good health and happiness at this time.

Viewing lower fall from Artist's Point in the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone.

S. S. Alaska of the Alaska S. S. Co. fleet.

Vancouver—British Columbia's metropolis.

Victoria—most English of cities—a glimpse of old world dignity and charm.

An Alaskan farmer, proud of his barley.

A glimpse of the picturesque Canadian Rockies.

Lovely Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies.

Banff Springs Hotel, nestling in the Canadian Rockies.

Happy gathering on roomy observation platform.

Such fishing! These are Mackinaw trout.

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is able to provide this thrilling vacation adv ingly low all-inclusive rate through the cooperation of four great transportation systems, whose repr e that we get the best of everything all along the way.

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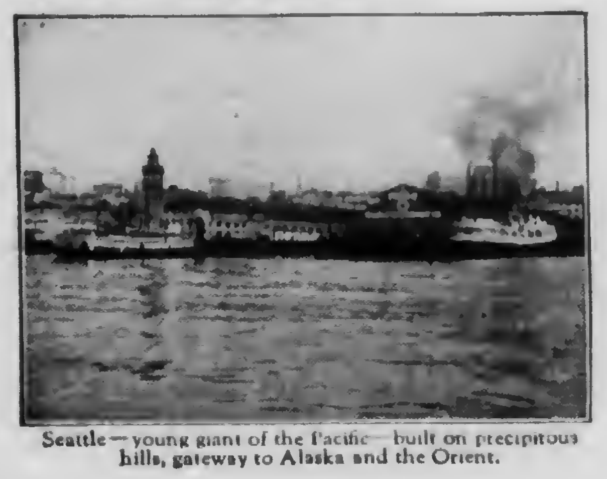
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A roomy observation car especially assigned to our party. This will be our social center aboard train.

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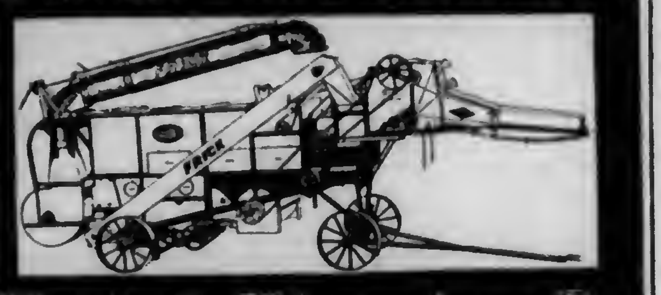

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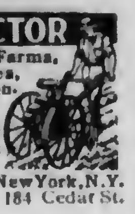

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Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

WHEN soil scientists from many states met at Pennsylvania State College nearly a year ago to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the "Old Soil Fertility Plots," now renamed the "Jordan Soil Fertility Plots," Dr. C. E. Thorne, of the Ohio Station, told those workers that "we are only at the dawning of our knowledge of the soil." He predicted that when this experiment had been carried on another fifty years the importance of its continuance would be more highly appreciated than it now is. Soil development is coming along all the time, and he pointed to results obtained at Rothamsted, Penn State and Wooster in the first ten or twenty years that proved to be only temporary in character. Inferences from them were faulty as definite long-term guides to the farmer, and only continuing tests could bring out the truth as soil processes went along.

Potash Needs

There is an impressive example of this in the relative importance of phosphoric acid and of potash in the case of soils that have had normal leaching by rains and that have been cropped a considerable time. Of course we have known the usual need of sandy soils for potash, but station tests confirmed the experience of farmers on clay and silt loams that phosphoric acid was the outstanding need of standard farm crops. I believe it still is on the farms of the most of our readers, and yet long-term fertility tests show an increasing need of potash in fertilizers for corn as well as potatoes.

All that we have said about the hunger of most soils for phosphoric acid remains true, but more and more the need of potash grows. During twenty years at the Ohio Station, in the case of corn, the increase from superphosphate was regularly greater than that from potash. Then, as Doctor Thorne puts it, "this crop swapped horses." He is speaking of the tests on well-limed land: where lime had not been supplied the superphosphate remains ahead.

Soil Development

Dr. C. F. Marbut, speaking at this anniversary, emphasized some truth that we know in part but do not keep before us all the time. In the eastern states, under normal rainfall, we have two opposing forces at work in the soil. One is leaching that, all the time, is carrying away some of the most valuable part of the soil. The other is the vegetation that serves as a soil builder. Great areas are growing poorer because the leaching carries away more fertility than the vegetation can replace. The contest is continuous, and it is only the land of a mighty good farmer that becomes more productive year by year.

Most soils in an arid region are highly productive when irrigated. Leaching by rains has not occurred. In our prairie states grass has been nature's covering through the centuries, and the store of organic matter is large compared with that in our eastern states where trees were the covering nature used. The trees furnish less organic matter, and it usually is so acid in its decay that it hastens soil decomposition and loss from leaching.

Difficult Farming

So far as crop production goes, the owner of a prairie farm has an easy time compared with the eastern man. The latter starts with less fertility, and has drenching rains to rob him. The limestone areas have suffered least from leaching, and so are naturally richer, but I am thinking rather of the much larger area that naturally is poorer in lime. Their owners must scheme all the time to add organic matter. Conditions favor diversified farming, and not one-crop farming. That is all to the good. Doctor Marbut puts it this way: "Diversification means self-sufficiency. The fact that diversification is carried on only through the influences of fertilization, intelligent management and good care means population stability. It also means small farms, and the residence of the farmer on the farm. This develops self-reliance and stability."

One's Mental Attitude

Loss of money is bad enough, and about every one I know says that he has less than he had thought he owned, but the loss of courage and good cheer amount now to a national disaster. Some of the bluest folks I know are those who still have plenty to eat and to wear. They are those who had the comfortable feeling of being pretty well off—moderately rich, some of them—and it is hard to adjust themselves to the fact that they do not have their former income. I meet the other sort too—the ones who must sell a can-opener or some other device at the door to get bread for the family and they are no more blue than those better off.

All this "sunshine" stuff and "cheer-up, brother!" over the radio is a mighty silly sort of silliness, but I reckon that there are a good many millions of people today who should figure out exactly how much worse off they might be financially, physically and mentally. That will help mentally, and therein lies the greatest need. The cheeriest fellow I saw down town the other day was a taxi-driver who had within six weeks paid ten dollars on his old lodging-house bill, sent me two dollars on cost of his licenses, and all out of poor pickings for taxis these times. He was grinning because he remembered how many months he walked the streets hungry and now he eats like other folks. If all had this fellow's courage, the American people would drive depression over a bluff into the sea.

Paying Debts

Not a word came from any one about the suggestion that the farmer who has a mortgage that does not have to be paid now should not be straining every nerve to pay it off and be burdening himself with the thought of his inability. That weakens one's chance of winning out later on. The day will come when dollars will be easier to get. A world enmeshed in debt always finds its way into a period of easier money payment. Just as it was all wrong to go into debt when times were good, so it is all wrong in bad times to lie awake nights about a mortgage that does not have to be paid off now. A better time for debt-paying always is on the way after a bad depression.

◆

Pepper for Balky Horses

STEP up to the horse, examine the harness, perhaps adjust it, open his mouth, throw in some cayenne pepper. Step back, pick up the lines, give them a jerk, enough to make him open his mouth, and he will pull.

The next time he balks, pick up the lines, give them a little jerk, just as you did after giving the pepper, and he will pull. Pepper a few times and he will pull after a jerk of the lines.

H. F. Terry.
Bradford county, Pa.

◆

Dan Folk of Jefferson county, W. Va., states that he made more money from his cows in 1931 than any time in the past five years, because he had enough alfalfa hay to carry his dairy herd through the winter.

Thrift
WITH A Thrill

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WHITE FLASH
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for those **IMPORTANT WEEKS** between **CHICK AND MATURITY!..**

EXPERIMENT station tests prove that a deficient and poorly balanced growing ration sharply reduces both the *number* and *size* of eggs laid during the pullet year. Since each pullet requires only 8 pounds of growing ration to carry her right through from chick to matured bird, it is foolish economy indeed to use any but the best growing ration obtainable.

Carefully checked tests on our experimental farm show that B-B Vitamized All-Mash Broiler and Growing Ration gives heavier body weight, increased vitality, better developed frames and greater body capacity. These advantages in size and health show up later in absence of prolapsus, in larger eggs and what is most important of all, in more eggs laid during the pullet year. With eggs at even 20 cents a dozen, 24 more eggs per bird laid during the pullet year adds $100.00 per ton to the value of a growing ration.

B-B Vitamized All-Mash Broiler and Growing Ration contains 16 *needed* ingredients, all perfectly balanced and processed with such care and accuracy that every ounce of the finished feed contains the exact proportion of each ingredient. Your B-B dealer offers you B-B Vitamized and healthfulized rations with a guarantee of better results or money refunded.

Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

B-B ALL MASH Vitamized BROILER AND GROWING RATION..

FOR CHICKS...B-B VITAMIZED ALL-MASH CHICK STARTER RATION

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

LITTLE chicks that may have seemed "lost" when first put into the brooder pen increase in size so rapidly that they soon become too crowded. As soon as the sexes can be distinguished, it is advisable to remove the little cockerels so as to give the pullets a better chance to develop. What to do with the males is sometimes a problem.

* * *

THE broiler market has not been very good for some time, although it is better than it was last winter. In many cases, however, and especially with Leghorns, the males should be sold for broilers as soon as they reach the proper size, which depends on the market demands. At present, the trade calls for a two-pound broiler or better. Later, when the shore resorts open up, they want a smaller bird.

* * *

WITH the heavier breeds, if the broiler price is not satisfactory it may pay to grow the cockerels out for roasters. This is especially true on farms where there is plenty of grain, because it will bring a better price as chicken than it will as grain if taken to the mill.

* * *

SOME poultrymen claim that it pays to kill the Leghorn males as soon as they can be told, if broiler prices are poor, because it will cost more than they are worth to raise them. Under some circumstances, where house room is scarce and feed must be purchased, this may be true, but it will pay to figure a little on the proposition.

* * *

IN the first place, the cost of these little roosters when they can first be told is equal to the price paid for the chicks, plus the value of the feed consumed and the coal or other fuel used, plus the value of the time spent taking care of them, use of buildings, etc., the whole to be divided by the number of surviving chicks, in order to get the cost of each young bird to date. If the cockerels are then killed, the cost of each one is a direct loss.

* * *

HOWEVER, if we write down this "loss" and start anew from there, we can then figure that the little fellows cost us nothing at this point, and in most cases the cost of raising them from this point until they are marketed should be less than the selling price, leaving something of a profit, which can then be deducted from the first "loss" written down when the males could first be distinguished, so that this "loss" can be at least reduced if not wiped out, which would not have been the case if the little cockerels had been destroyed.

* * *

IN doing this book keeping, some farmers would not want to charge the value of their time, claiming that if they were not taking care of the chicks they might not be doing anything. That may be satisfactory reasoning on a work for nothing and board yourself plan, but wouldn't do at all where help is hired.

* * *

THE season is at hand when coccidiosis is likely to make its appearance. If the young birds get thin and sleepy, with rough or soiled feathers, or if they pass bloody droppings, give them a light dose of Epsom salts—a very small handful in ten quarts of water, and clean out and replace the litter the next day. Everything should be kept clean and dry about the brooder house and the yards, and if the litter is replaced every five days it will break up the life cycle of the organism and help to prevent constant re-infestation.

Poultry Problems

Black Minorcas

Would like to know something about Black Minorcas. Do they sit often? I am going to buy some chickens and some people tell me Black Minorcas lay as good as White Leghorns.

Are cross-bred chickens as good as those that are not? Melvin L. Rearick. Butler county, Pa.

MINORCAS are layers of very large white eggs, and if properly bred and grown are the largest of the Mediterranean breeds. They are non-sitters. As market poultry, the white skin, black legs and dark pin feathers are objectionable. The males have extremely large combs and wattles, which may become badly frosted in the winter.

The sex-linked crosses are somewhat new, and I cannot tell you much about how they produce. It would be interesting to try some of them and see what they do. There are also other crosses used for meat purposes, such as White Rock-White Wyandotte, and I understand that the pullets lay well. In all such crosses it is necessary to breed from purebreds each year, for if you mate the cross-breds you will get merely a bunch of mongrels in which the good effects of the first cross have been lost. R. L. S.

◆

Sudden Death

Could you tell us what is wrong with our White Leghorn hens? We wormed them last fall when we shut them up. We go out in the morning and find nice big laying hens dead on the roost. They were all right the day before. Harry Van Slyke. Erie county, Pa.

THERE is always some mortality such as you describe in flocks, due to a variety of causes. Hens may be overfat, they may have internal tumors or other troubles, or some disease may be present.

I suggest that you give your birds a dose of Epsom salts at the rate of one pound per 100 birds in the drinking water, cleaning out the house thoroughly the next day. If you have more losses, open up a dead bird and write me if you find anything unusual in the appearance of the internal organs, and I may be able to tell you just what is the cause of the trouble. R. L. S.

◆

Heavy Layers

I HAVE been reading of the large eggs some of the Pennsylvania Farmer readers have been writing about. I have a pullet which laid several eggs ranging in size from seven to eight and one-half inches the long way and five to six and three-fourths inches around. This same pullet on two different occasions laid two eggs in one day. Pierce M. Reed.
Montour county, Pa.

* * *

I NOTE the big eggs. They have me beat, but some time ago I got an egg, full size, the most perfect shell you ever saw, not a crack or hole in it, but the shell was absolutely empty. Let's hear from Pennsylvania Farmer readers. J. D. Stodghill.
Franklin county, Pa.

* * *

FROM a Tom Barron Leghorn hen I got an egg measuring nine and one-fourth inches in circumference lengthwise and seven and one-half inches in circumference roundwise. The weight of this egg was six ounces. Inside of it was a natural size hen's egg. Mrs. H. J. Smith.
Westmoreland county, Pa.

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Few drops in water daily builds healthy chicks. Small size 60c. Half pint $1. Pint $1.50. At druggists or by mail prepaid.
Bourbon Remedy Co. Box 8, Lexington Ky.

Andros Island

(Continued from page 10)

was a Government House, a fort, and a wharf with crane and forges where repairs were made on vessels. The Bahamas, then as now, belonged to Great Britain.

Covel was taken ashore in the morning, presented to the authorities, and given the address of Captain Kidder. The captain was lying in a sailors' boarding-house, weak from long illness, and without funds for his board bill or for a passage home. He had twice written home for money, but, owing to bad postal facilities, no answer had reached him.

"My boy, are you really alive?" he cried, when Covel suddenly rushed in to see him. "I thought you had been killed by the rascals who drove us off the schooner. I had to write to your father that I thought you were dead. Maybe he never got the letter, though," he added, hopefully. "I sent it by way of England."

A United States cruiser, the Hornet, was expected at that time in Nassau. Captain Kidder hoped to go home in her and said he would take Covel. As Covel's thoughts and desires were now firmly directed toward reaching home, he did not accompany Pote and the two young Englishmen on their trip back to Andros Island to recover the silver. Pote found it without trouble, and it was brought to Nassau a few days later. There it was weighed, and the value estimated at two thousand pounds sterling.

The Governor was in doubt as to the proper disposition of this treasure. He wished it to be returned to its rightful owners, from whom the pirates had stolen it. But, as it represented the accumulation of many years and a great many different piracies, this was obviously impossible. The Governor's decision, therefore, was to award the silver to Courra McCarty, British subject, as a compensation for her loss of liberty at the hands of Pedro Sanchez.

"Not all for me!" the good-hearted woman protested at once. "But for these two good, brave bhoys, niver a bit av it wud ha' been saved at all, and Oi would niver be here, mesilf!"

A special court, including Langmaid and Ponsonby, was then appointed to judge the merits of the case, and these pleasant young gentlemen finally awarded fifteen hundred pounds to Courra and her son, one hundred and fifty pounds to Pote, one hundred to Covel, a gratuity of ten pounds to bright little Geeta, and the rest was equally divided among the three colored women.

Pote exchanged his share of the silver for gold sovereigns; while Covel contended that American gold is as good or better, he found it expedient to accept English money, too. Now that he was in funds he handed back the sovereigns Pote had entrusted to him on the night they expected to be shot. Pote refused, however, to take them.

"That gift brought us good luck," he said. "Keep it for good luck in future."

Covel furthermore gave half his share to Captain Kidder, greatly to the relief of that distressed mariner. The only other survivor of the Yankee, McCune, was in no need of assistance; he liked the Bustard so well that he enlisted on board her, hoping for more pirate hunts in the future.

Captain Kidder kept Covel's gift for one night, and then handed it back. "You earned it fairly," he said, with a smile. "You stuck by the ship longer than the rest of us. Your father will be proud of you."

Nevertheless, Captain Kidder gratefully accepted some money as a loan, in order to pay his board bill and buy some necessaries. He promised to pay this back, and he punctually observed the obligation not many months later.

Some time passed. The Hornet did not come to Nassau, but an English ship, the Azure, cotton laden from Mobile, presently put in there, and Courra McCarty, with Dennis, embarked on this ship for Liverpool and home.

Her parting from Pote and Covel was dramatic. "I'll niver forgit yez!" she cried again and again. "Two betther bhoys niver lived! Say ye'll niver forgit me; and may Hiven watch over yez!"

Covel secured her future address in County Clare, Ireland. "I will write to her and send her a gift," he promised himself. "Poor, brave woman she saved my life."

A month more passed, during which Covel implored Pote to go home with him to Maine. But Covel's description of the snow and ice of the Maine winters was far from attractive to the Southern boy, who loved warm weather. He shook hands at last, when a vessel touched on her way to New Orleans.

"I want to be a Mississippi pilot," he said to Covel. "I am going there to prepare myself. I will write—some day!"

He smiled, with an enigmatic look. The truth was, no doubt, that he would first have to learn to write. This share of education had been denied him, despite all the gifts—so much less useful in the long run—which his nomadic life had showered upon him. But he did learn to write, and he did become a pilot and one of the very best and bravest of them, as those know who remember reading about the fate of the steamer Dolly Madison. But that must be told another time, when we are thinking, not about boys, but men.

Covel and Captain Kidder left the Hussar at Norfolk and voyaged to Boston by packet. From there they reached Portland by stage. It was now winter weather, and Covel was glad to purchase an entire new outfit of winter clothing. Two days later a teamster gave him a lift as far as New Gloucester, and he walked up home that afternoon.

Captain Kidder's letter with tidings of Covel, sent by way of England, had reached Maine only a few days before. Covel's parents, the Old Squire and Grandmother Ruth—then young people—were mourning his death. Night had fallen, and the family including Covel's two younger brothers and a little sister, were at the supper table. The door opened without knocking, and the lost one rushed in!

Little wonder all jumped to their feet, as much terrified as overjoyed by sight of him. He was not the same Covel who had gone away to sea; he was an older, bigger Covel, with his face much changed by the perils through which he had passed. But his shout of "Oh, Mother!" was wholly reassuring, and young Grandmother Ruth folded him in her arms, exclaiming, "The Lord has sent him back!"

"But Captain Kidder wrote that you were shipwrecked—that everything was lost. Where did you get money for such fine new clothes?" his father demanded.

"From the pirates! I've been among pirates!" the boy shouted. "And look here!"

Covel pulled out a bag of gold and poured the yellow coins out on the table cloth. His father and mother sat aghast.

"My son," said his father sternly, "do you mean to tell us you have been consorting with pirates?"

Covel's expression changed. "They were dead pirates," he confessed. "They meant to kill Pote and me—but, in the long run, we buried them!"

He then sat down and ate his supper hurriedly, so that he could sooner begin his story of the shipwreck of the Yankee and of all his adventures on the strange island of Andros—the narrative which has descended to us of a later generation, and which I have faithfully written down for you.

The End.

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HOLLYWOOD STRAIN
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SATISFACTORY CHICKS
Write for our May and June Prices.
Chicks $4.50 per 100 and up.
Color Catalog FREE.
THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO.,
Box H, New Washington, Ohio

QUALITY CHICKS from free range, heavy laying breeders. Barred Rocks, 100-$7; S. C. W. Leghorns, 100-$6; Heavy Mixed, 100-$6; Mixed, 100-$5. Special prices on larger lots. Free Circular. 100% delivery guar. LINCOLN HATCHERY, B. N. Louver, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
LONG'S 2 & 3 year old breeders used to produce our big healthy full of vitality chicks. Write for information desired & low price for chicks. TURKEY RIDGE POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Millerstown, Pa.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS
now 6c each. Heavy Mixed, 5c each. Prompt service, C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING, R. 2, McCLURE, PA.

PURE BRED CHICKS Wh. & Bar. Rks. $6.00-100 R. I. Reds 6.00-100 Mixed 5.50-100
Wh. Legh. $5.50. 100% live del. guar. Cash or C.O.D.
Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box P, McClure, Pa.

CHICK Prices Smashed Large Type Wh. Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, Light and Heavy Mixed. Circular free. Our 12th year Hatching and Breeding.
Fair View Poultry Farm, R. 3, Millerstown, Pa.

Pure bred flocks of fine blood strains. Big egg layers, fast growers. Full of vigor. Order from this ad. $1.00 books your order. We ship C. O. D for balance.

Write for Free Catalog in Colors Showing
"Wolf-Certified" AAA QUALITY **BABY CHICKS**

Livability Guarantee. Utility and Quality grades are guaranteed to live 14 days—replace in 7 days at half price, next 7 days at three fourths regular price.

Wolf's—"A" Standard Utility Grade 50	100	500	1000		Wolf's—AA Certified Utility Grade 50	100	500	1000
$3.25	$6.00	$29.75	$59.00	S. C. White Leghorns, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$3.75	$7.00	$34.00	$65.00
3.75	7.00	34.75	69.00	Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.00	44.00	85.00
5.50	10.00	49.75	99.00	Jersey Black Giants	6.50	12.00	58.00	114.00

For less than 50 add one cent per chick. Wolf's "A" Standard Utility grade assorted heavy breeds $6 per 100, assorted light breeds $5 per 100. Wolf's "AA" Certified Utility grade assorted heavy breeds $7 per 100, assorted light breeds $6 per 100.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS Box 4, **GIBSONBURG, OHIO**

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS
BIG HATCHES MAY 30-JUNE 6-13-20-27 EXTRA FULL COUNT. Can ship C. O. D

Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous. Per	50	100	500	1,000
Large Barron Eng. S.C.Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each).	$3.00	$5.75	$28	$55
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Extra choice for broilers	4.00	7.75	37	70
Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.75	47	90

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog.
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS, Box F. SHERIDAN, PA.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected Stock, to be delivered the week of May 16-23-30 at $7.00 per 100; $32.50 per 500; $60 per 1,000. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books orders. Order from this Ad. or write for cat.
Robert L. Clauser, Box P, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

RIDGEWAY CHICKS
WORLD'S RECORD Strains, Hanson & Barron S.C.W. Leghorns, Barred & W. Rocks, S.C. Reds & W. Wyandottes. Pedigreed and Flock matings; guaranteed quality. Priced right. Catalog.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARMS, BLOOD TESTED
JAMESTOWN, PA.
Box P-A *M. A. Campbell, Prop.*
ALL ELECTRIC HATCHED

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$1.75	$3.00	$5.50	$26.00	$50
Anconas & Bl. Leghorns	1.75	3.25	6.00	28.50	55
Barred & Wh. Pl. Rocks	2.00	3.50	6.50	31.00	60
Buff Rocks & R. I. Reds	2.00	3.75	7.00	33.75	65
Rose Comb Wh. Wyandottes	2.00	3.75	7.00	33.75	65
Black Giants Jersey	3.00	5.50	10.50		
Heavy Mixed Broilers	1.75	3.00	5.50	26.00	50
Light Mixed Broilers	1.50	2.75	4.50	21.25	40

Satisfaction and full count guaranteed.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box P, Port Trevorton, Pa.

NABOB EGG-A-DAA STRAINS **2,900,000 Chicks - Annually -**
40 Breeds, bred by specialists. Greatest BIG egg laying strains. Pedigree bred. Tested, disease free. Guaranteed to live 14 days. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. A hatch every week all year. EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS LOWEST EVER PRICED. GET OUR GREAT $1,000 PRIZE OFFER. Also, DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS and GOSLINGS, EGGS FOR HATCHING and MATURE BREEDERS. If you want the BEST in your community, try Nabob's. Cat'g free.
NABOB POULTRY FARMS, Box 49, Gambier, Ohio

QUALITY CHICKS

Tancred Strain	100	500	1,000
Wh. Leghorns	$6.00	$27.00	$50
Barred Rocks	7.00	32.00	60
S. C. Reds	7.00	32.00	60
Heavy Mixed	6.00	27.50	50
Light Mixed	4.50	22.50	45

Cash or C. O. D. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAlisterville, Penna.

Best Quality CHICKS

From 2 & 3-yr.-old Breeders.	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$6.00	$27.00	$50
S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns	6.50	30.00	55
S.C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.50	60
Light Mixed	4.50	22.50	45
Heavy Mixed	6.00	27.50	50

100% live delivery postpaid. Order direct from ads or write for free circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery, Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English and Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$6.00
Barred P. Rocks or White Rocks	2.25	4.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00

500 lots $7.50 less; 1,000 lots $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C O D. FREE CIR.
Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Legh.	$6.00	$27.00	$50.00
Barron Str. S. C. Wh. Leghorns	6.50	30.00	55.00
Barred Rox or R. I. Reds	7.00	32.00	60.00

Light Mixed, $4.50—100; Heavy Mixed, $6.00—100. 100% live delivery. P. P. Write for new circular giving full details on all breeds. Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. LEISTER, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS AT LOW PRICES

Postpaid in lots of	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$27.50	$50.00
Special Leghorns, Wyckoff	6.00	27.50	50.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	30.00	60.00

Light Mixed, $5-100; Heavy Mixed, $6-100.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality **Chicks**
Barred or White Rocks, $7.00-100; White Wyandottes, $8.00-100; White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, $6.00-100. We ship every Tuesday. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS
Large type Hollywood Strain S.C.W. Leghorns, Layers of large chalk white eggs. Free catalog.
$7 per 100, $32.50 per 500, $60 per 1,000.
C. M. Shellenberger Poul. Farm, Box 5, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS Cash or C. O. D.

	100	500	1,000
Tanc. & Bar. Str S. C. W. Leghorns	$ 6	$25	$50
Bar. and White Rocks and Reds	7	32	60

Heavy Mix. $6 L. Mix. $4.50. Postpaid. Order direct.
JACOB NIEMOND'S SONS, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

20TH CENTURY CHICKS
CHICKS, 4c AND UP
For 2c per chick extra we will supply 20th Century Marvel Chicks with 14 day Livability Guarantee.

	100	500	1,000
Wh. & Br. Leghorns, Anc., H. Mix.	$5.50	$25.00	$50.00
Wh. & Bd. Rocks, Reds, Blk Min.	6.90	32.00	64.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	6.90	32.00	64.00
White Pekin Ducklings	14.00	67.50	135.00

20th Century Hatchery, Box Y, New Washington, Ohio

CHICKS
4½c and up.
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $5.50 per 100, Rocks and Reds, $7.50 per 100, Wyandottes, $7.50; Broilers, $4.50 per 100. Add 1c in lots less than 100. 24-page catalog free. 23 years in business. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY, ICKESBURG, PA.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks Wyckoff & Tancred Strain	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$28.00	$55.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.00	28.00	55.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.75	7.00	32.50	60.00
White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	32.50	60.00
Assorted Light Breeds	3.00	5.00	25.00	50.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	3.50	6.00	28.00	55.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad, or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Special Mated CASH OR C. O. D.	Per 100
Wyckoff Strain S.C. White Leghorns	$8.00
Bred-to-lay Wh., Br. Leghorns—Everlay Strain	6.00
Barron Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds	7.00
Light Assorted ... $5.00. Heavy Assorted	6.00

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. 1/2c less in 500 lots. 1c less in 1,000 lots. Prepaid live arrival guaranteed. Circular FREE.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop., Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

COCOLAMUS HUSKY CHICKS

Free range flocks, Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns	$6	$27.50	$50
Everlay Strain Brown Leghorns	6	27.50	50
Barred Rocks	7	32.50	60

Light Mixed, $5.00-100; Heavy Mixed $6.00-100. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel post prepaid. Bred for size and egg production. Free catalog.
COCOLAMUS POULTRY FARM, Box P, Cocolamus, Pa.

KLINE'S Big Type Chicks are Profit Makers **10,000 Chicks Weekly**
Barred Rocks $6.00-100
Light Brahmas 10.00-100
Black Giants 10.00-100
White Giants 12.00-100
Mixed or Mis Chicks 5.00-100
Guarant'd quality. Shipped C.O.D. Folder FREE. S. W. KLINE, Box 20. Middlecreek, Pa.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Stock.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$6.00	$27.00	$50.00
English Barron Str. S.C.W. Leg.	6.50	30.00	55.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.00	60.00

Light Mixed .. $4.50-100. Heavy Mixed $6.00-100. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Richfield Hatchery's Quality Chicks 100% Del. Guar. Free Literature.

	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. W. Leghorns Barron & Tancred Str.	$2.00	$3.50	$6.00	$28.00	$55
Barred Rocks & Reds	2.25	3.75	7.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00	28.00	55
Light Mixed	2.00	3.00	5.00	25.00	50

Hatched from healthy stock, bred for egg production.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 35, Richfield, Pa.

SHADEL'S Quality CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns	100	500	1,000
Tancred and Barron Strain	$5.50	$26.00	50.00
Barred Rocks and Reds	6.50	31.00	60.00
Heavy Mixed	5.50	26.00	50.00
Light Mixed	5.00	21.00	45.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.D.5, McAlisterville, Pa

BABY CHICKS 4½c & UP—LARGE TYPE

CASH or C.O.D.	100	500	1,000
Tanc. Wh. Legh.	$6.00	$27.50	$50
Barred Rox	7.00	32.50	60
Light & Heavy Mix	4.50	22.50	.

These chicks from free range flocks. Guar. full count. Postpaid. FRANK NACE, Box P, Cocolamus, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds .... $7.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed 6.00 per 100
Low prices on started chicks. Cash or C. O. D. Prepaid 100% live arrival.
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 1, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. Large Eng. White Leghorns, $6.00-100; $27.50-500; $50.00-1,000. Barred Rocks, $7.00-100; $32.50-500; $63.00-1,000. Mixed, $5.00-100. Heavy, $6.00-100. Order direct from adv. or Catalog Free. 100% Guaranteed.
TWIN HATCHERY, Box 4, McAlisterville, Pa.

AT YOUR SERVICE is the attitude of every advertiser in this paper. Write them about your needs. Mention Pennsylvania Farmer.

Greater Value at LOWER PRICES on SIEB'S OVERSIZE CHICKS
You can't buy better chicks no matter what you pay. Our Chicks from Purebred Hogan-Tested Flocks of the World's Finest Bloodlines. They will bring you an income when everything else fails on the farm. They're bred and cultured to grow larger, mature quicker and produce more eggs or more per hen. You need the extra dollars the additional eggs and pounds of meat will bring. Make every cent count by raising Sieb's OVERSIZE CHICKS. We have one grade only, THE BEST. 100% live delivery prepaid guaranteed. Catalog FREE. Sieb's Chicks qualified to win $500.00 in this year's Chick Growing Contest.

ORDER NOW FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

PRICES PREPAID	25	50	100
Wh., Bf., Br. Legs. Ancs., Hvy. Asstd.	$1.63	$3.00	$5.50
Brd., Wh., Bf. Rocks S.C. Reds. Wh. Wyand. Wh. & Bf. Orps.,	1.88	3.50	6.50
Wh. & Blk. Mins., S.L.Wyand., R.C.Rocks	2.13	4.00	7.50
Hvy. & Lt. Asstd.	1.36	2.50	4.50
Light Assorted	1.13	2.00	3.50

SIEB'S HATCHERY
Box 102-A Lincoln, Illinois
Members Int'l & Ill. Baby Chick Assns.

Blood Tested Chicks

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100
Barred Rocks (Aristocrats)	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens)	3.00	5.50	10.00
S.C.W. Leghorns (T.Bar.)	3.00	5.00	9.00

Above chicks are tested 5 years from flocks that average 200 eggs per bird annually. Best money can buy.
—HIGH GRADE UTILITY MATINGS BELOW—

Tancred or Wyckoff	25	50	100
Str. S.C.W. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00
Bar. Rocks (Thompson)	2.50	4.50	8.00
S. C.R.I. Reds (Owens)	2.50	4.50	8.00
Heavy Mixed Breeds	2.25	4.50	7.00

From 2 & 3 year old breeders. Customers report raising 100% of our chicks and shell out eggs like machine guns. 100% arrival postpaid. Coal brooder stoves cheap. Catalog FREE. Write at once.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75
The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, Pa.

WATCH McGROW **Save MONEY**
By buying our quality Chicks from Healthy Pure Bred Egg Record Parent Stock for our new LOW PRICES today. 11 years reliable and skilled breeding.
Buy *Bucyrus* Chicks EARLY
BUCYRUS HATCHERY Co.
Box 415, Bucyrus, O.

SUNNYSIDE CHICKS
Our 12th year. Buy the best at the lowest prices
Barred Rocks
R. I. Reds
S. C. White Leghorns
S. C. Brown Leghorns
Light & Heavy Mixed
Also started chicks.
Safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid to your door.
SUNNYSIDE HATCHERY, Box P, LIVERPOOL, Pa.

Maple Lawn Chicks - For Quality & Profit

100% live delivery.	100	500
White Leghorns	$6.00	$27.50
White Plymouth Rocks	7.50	35.00
White Wyandottes	7.50	35.00
Owens Str. R.I. Reds	7.50	35.00
Park's Bar. Rocks (Per.21032)	7.50	35.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	7.50	35.00
Heavy Mixed Chicks	6.00	27.50
Light Mixed Chicks	5.00	21.00

Write for special prices on 5 and 10 thousand lots.
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

OUR 14th YEAR **Schwegler's "THOR-O-BRED"** BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS
FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION
NEW LOW PRICES
Earn extra profits with our super layers of big eggs. Every breeder blood tested. Hens with records to 302 eggs. 10 breeds. Write Today for Big Free Catalog.
SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
201 Northampton BUFFALO, N. Y.

BUY C. M. L. QUALITY CHICKS
Strong, healthy chicks from money-making breeders. Barron, S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred White Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. R. I. Reds, electric hatched. 16 years' experience. Chicks as low as 7c. Write for Catalog today
C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

40,000 CHICKS WEEKLY
Hatched from high quality breeders at prices that will surprise you. Free catalog.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES,
DEPT. F. GREENCASTLE, PA.

JUNIATA QUALITY CHICKS
Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN. It pays to buy from the old reliable farm. Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders. $6.00-100; $60-1,000.
CHIX
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 6, Richfield, Pa.

ULSH'S SUPERIOR CHICKS White Wyandottes, $8-100. White Rocks, Bar. Rocks & Buff Orps., $7-100; Heavy Mixed, $6-100. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS From Free Range Breeding Stock Rhode Island
Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Reds, 8c each; 1,000, $75.00 prepaid.
Scarborough Hatchery, Milford, Delaware

ROCKS and REDS
Every bird individually inspected, banded, and blood tested by Dept. of Agriculture. Chicks guaranteed. Catalog free. L. L. LOGAN, London Grove, Pa.

World's largest potato planter at work on the farm of N. C. Ramseyer, Smithfield, Ohio. This man has 400 acres in potatoes and this planter is planting one acre in 22 minutes, with an accuracy of better than 99 per cent. The machine was first produced on March 16th of this year.

What Our Readers Say

THE depression is still with us (the farmers) in spite of the fact that there have been numerous plans and pretensions to oust it. Perhaps the most important factor in causing the depression is the acknowledged right of every one to have the privilege of taking the benefit of the law of supply and demand.

There have been suggestions of limiting production by agreement to reduce acreage in the amount of planting certain crops. This plan would not likely be adhered to by enough farmers to have much effect on production and the effect would at best be only temporary.

I think a good plan would be to discourage production by taxation. Consider for instance the production of wheat in the Northwest and the efforts of the growers of that region to have the price boosted by federal legislation.

A good way to limit or diminish production would be to levy a tax on the large producer. Allow any individual, partnership, firm or corporation to plant, sow or grow say one hundred acres of wheat tax free, then put a production tax say of $1 per acre on the second hundred and $2 on the third hundred, etc. The principle to apply to all kinds of crops although the acreage and tax might vary, and perhaps it would be necessary to apply it to livestock raising also.

I suppose there would be some opposition to the plan by the capitalists who have invested in large tracts of land and they would likely raise the point of constitutionality. If they are rich enough to own such a large part of the earth they are able to pay tax and the principle is the same as the graduated federal income tax.

W. F. Wagner.
Westmoreland county, Pa.

◆

Wages Per Hour

IN the issue of February 20th I notice an article by T. T. W. entitled "The School Term." I cannot agree with T. T. W. in regard to length of term, or salary.

At the high school where my children attend six teachers are employed, receiving an average salary of $130 per month. These teachers actually teach five and one-half hours each day, or a total of 110 hours each month, which gives them an average of $1.18 per hour for teaching.

I happen to be a carpenter and at present am employed in the building of a magnificent high school. An array of skilled workmen work with me and we are all paid 55c per hour, or less than half the sum paid to teachers. One year ago carpenter wages were from 75c to $1 per hour. Conditions have changed, but not for teachers.

T. T. W. says the teachers should be thankful because the state sets the minimum wage. It looks to me as though our governments, both state and national, should stay out of big business. Did I hear any one say our national government had made a success of the railroads during the World War? Most people shy when I tell them the Grain Stabilization Corporation has made a success.

The truth is every one says taxes are too high. What is the remedy? How can taxes be lowered as long as conditions remain as they are?

I reiterate that a six or a seven-months term of school, if properly taught, will bring as much return in knowledge as a nine-months school improperly taught. I am perfectly willing for the city to have any length term desired as long as that city pays for the extra length of term.

Rollie Mallow.
Tioga county, Pa.

◆

Smoked Sausage

IN answer to A. B. in your paper of April 16th, page 19, about smoking sausage, I would say that we had the same trouble until we tried smoking it while the sausage was still fresh. If packed in bags and smoked right away it was all right. If left or hung until it got a little old or strong it was too bitter to eat. Smoking it while still fresh seemed to remedy the trouble.

V. R.

◆

History of Fruit Growing

BOOM times and depressions follow each other in a fascinating parade of agriculture's ups and downs through 60 years in "A History of Fruit Growing II. The Transition Period, 1827-1887," by Dr. S. W. Fletcher. It is a 52-page bulletin, published by the State Horticultural Association and is part of a larger work by Dr. Fletcher on the history of fruit growing. A few copies are left and may be obtained free as long as they last by writing H. R. Sudds, State College, Pa., secretary of the Horticultural Association.

◆

Cat Licenses

IN the April 30th issue, on the editorial page, I read about the cat license problem. I think the International Cat Society is wrong to suggest licensing cats, just because they destroy a few birds or game. They also catch a few rats and mice that destroy a great deal of farm crops.

Dogs are licensed and still they destroy game and birds.

A. A. B.

Here's cheap *health insurance* for chicks

Powerful, non-poisonous disinfectant helps stop money-taking poultry diseases

● Here's a new way to fight the dread diseases that cause high death rates among chickens. By using HTH-15 you can give your young chicks a good start. You destroy the dangerous germs that are a constant menace both to chicks and mature stock.

HTH-15 is a new improved chlorine germ-destroyer that will help you in your war on profit-taking poultry diseases. It is exceptionally low in cost. It is highly concentrated. It retains its full strength for long periods. And although a powerful germicide, HTH-15 is safe to use anywhere.

Disinfect all poultry drinking water with HTH-15...use it to disinfect eggs before placing in incubators. By spraying HTH-15 solutions in incubators, hovers, brooders, laying houses, you attack dangerous infection at its source...help prevent disease from spreading.

HTH-15 is also effective as a sterilizing rinse for milk pails, cans and other dairy equipment. It destroys the bacteria that lower milk quality. Because it helps you produce better milk, it helps you protect dairy profits.

Test this new disinfectant and sterilizer NOW! If your local dealer is unable to supply you immediately, fill out the coupon and enclose $1.25 money order for 3-lb. can of HTH-15...sufficient powder to treat 500 gallons of poultry drinking water (100 p.p.m.), or to make 40 gallons of powerful spray solution (1250 p.p.m.) for general disinfecting and deodorizing.

● HTH-15 is a stable product containing 15% of available chlorine, manufactured and guaranteed by The Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.), one of the oldest and largest producers of chemicals in the world. Mathieson Industrial Chemicals are accepted as the standard of purity and quality by leading manufacturers in all parts of the United States.

MAIL Coupon TODAY

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS *(Inc.)*
250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Enclosed find (money order / check) for $1.25 for which please send me, parcel post prepaid, one 3-lb. can of HTH-15.
☐ Check here if you want descriptive literature on HTH-15.

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Address..........
State..........
Dealer's name..........
Dealer's address.......... P.F. 5-14-32

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Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House Est. 1883
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Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and instructions. Box F-2
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Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

THE readjustment that we hear so much about has been going forward in the apple business for a number of years. There are 41 per cent fewer bearing apple trees in the United States today than in 1910, and 58 per cent fewer young trees. This looks good, you say. But there is another side to the picture.

In spite of the smaller number of trees, the commercial production of apples has declined very little. This is largely because the average yield per tree has increased, with better culture, from 1.2 bushels in 1910 to 1.9 bushels in 1930. Moreover, there are greatly increased supplies of the fruits that compete with apples. The production of oranges, grape fruit, peaches, pears and grapes, together with the imports of bananas, has increased 58 per cent.

Furthermore, the American apple grower will have to face much more stringent restrictions in the export trade, which heretofore has absorbed about one-sixth of the total commercial crop. Recently the French imposed a restriction against barrel apples which will practically exclude all fruit that is infested in the slightest degree with "scale." Argentina requires all apples to be wrapped. Great Britain has imposed a tariff.

We shall have to fight for our export market as never before. But notwithstanding all this, there is no call to cut down apple orchards that are favorably located, especially if near good local markets.

Leafhoppers

Indolence is so infrequently rewarded as to make the circumstance noteworthy when it occurs. Witness this quotation from Bulletin 283, of the Virginia Experiment Station: "Leafhopper infestation has been confined to the well-sprayed and well-cared-for apple orchards. They have never been observed to be abundant in neglected orchards. It is believed that succulence of the growth of the tree is one of the conditions which influence this infestation." Those who had serious leafhopper injury last year can point with pride to this evidence of their good culture!

But there is a catch in this. If the grower gives his orchard good care, and thus secures a vigorous growth, he will run the chance of having a heavy infestation of leafhoppers, but he will also have a good set of fruit buds. If he neglects his trees, and so gets a poor growth, he will have few hoppers—and little fruit. Which is the greater hazard? Most of us will continue to give the cultural care that promotes vigor, and apply a nicotine spray to the under surface of the leaves as soon as the hopper nymphs appear.

Depth of Soil

The depth of that part of the surface of soil which contains organic matter largely determines the relative value of different soils for fruit growing. Applications of commercial fertilizers can only partially compensate for natural deficiencies in the soil. It is far cheaper in the end to select a site that has a deep, well-drained soil, well supplied with humus, than to plant on a thin soil, even though the former may cost much more per acre. Hundreds of acres of orchards and vineyards, planted in boom days on thin soils, must now be pulled out; they cannot compete, in cost of production, with plantings on more favorable sites and soils. Nature provides fertility—the power to produce crops—more cheaply than man can. In the future, the sites for orchards and vineyards must be selected with much more discrimination.

Repelling Mice, Rabbits and Borers

Several Experiment Stations report satisfactory results from painting the trunks of young trees with liquid grafting wax to repel mice, rabbits and borers. The formula used is: resin, five parts; beeswax, one part; raw linseed oil, one-fourth part; lampblack or powdered charcoal, one-half part; strychnine, powdered or dissolved, one-half part. Melt the resin, add the beeswax, then the linseed oil, and, finally, the charcoal or lampblack. Keep the mixture warm enough to be applied with a brush.

Early spring applications are most effective as a preventive for borers. The application should be renewed once a year, and should extend from the scaffold limbs down to, or below, the surface of the ground. Rabbits and mice will not eat it, and the borer beetles cannot deposit their eggs on it. This is more effective than the white lead paint treatment for borers, and there is no danger of injuring the trees.

A Kind Word for Common Storage

One swallow does not make a summer; neither does the experience of one, or even two or three seasons, indicate what the general trend of events in fruit growing will be. We have had several dry seasons; hence, there has been much interest in the irrigation of orchards. When this can be done at slight expense, it may pay in some seasons, but it certainly is not good judgment to make any considerable investment in an irrigation system. Nine seasons out of ten the soil reservoir, if the orchard is well located, will supply the needs of the trees. Orchard irrigation in the East is mostly an attempt to overcome the handicap of a thin soil, on which an orchard never should have been planted anyhow.

The same is true of common storage. This facility has been under a cloud for two or three years. Last season, it was particularly ineffective, partly because apples were over-ripe when picked and partly because of prolonged high temperature in the fall and early winter. But next year, perhaps the next ten years, common storage may be as efficient as it has been in the past. The wholesale grower must have cold storage, and the larger local market growers, also, may find this a profitable investment; but the great majority of our local market growers had better stick to common storage. Nine years out of ten, during a generation of men or of apple trees, it will serve the purpose.

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About Termites

TIMBER experts, while not belittling the importance of termite or white ant ravages in many sections of the country, warn home owners not to take too seriously the overdrawn and alarming reports of wide-spread damage to buildings; and particularly against being stampeded into spending money for expensive and often ineffective termite treatments advocated by smooth-tongued salesmen.

Spraying and fumigation of timbers and poisoning the soil outside the building are practically useless. The only effective remedy for termite damage is to rebuild the foundation of concrete or stone laid up in good standard mortar, use metal barriers where necessary, and have all timber touching the ground or near it thoroughly impregnated with some standard wood preservative.

No home owner should invest a dollar for termite protection without first sending a complete description of the conditions to the State Agricultural College or the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and secure their advice. I. W. Dickerson.

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Covers all these accidents AND EVERY OTHER KIND OF ACCIDENT as specified in the policy, no matter when or where (in U.S.A.) it occurs.

Here Is the Proof

Already subscribers of Pennsylvania Farmer who have this new All Coverage Policy have received payment for all of the following accidents:

BRADFORD COUNTY
  Thrown off horse—sprained wrist.
  Auto wreck, bruised shoulder, muscles and neck.
  Fell from scaffold, fractured hand.
  Mowing hay, injured side.
  Sawing wood, fractured rib, torn ligaments.
CHESTER COUNTY
  Stepped on nail, punctured foot.
  Cranking car, fractured bones in leg right fibula.
CLARION COUNTY
  Struck head, fractured head.
  Fell, bruised right side.
GREENE COUNTY
  Fell on stone, injured knee cap.
  Cranking car, sprained wrist.
LYCOMING COUNTY
  Stepped on nail—infection.
  Auto wreck, lacerated scalp and face.
SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY
  Stepped on something, sprained ankle.
  Struck hand against bin, bruised hand.
  Motorcycle wreck, lacerated thigh.
TIOGA COUNTY
  Cutting wood, piece struck wrist.
  Injured forearm.
  Trip rope broke, fell, fracture of arm.
  Fell from roof, sprained knee.
WASHINGTON COUNTY
  Gored by cow—injured knee.
  Closing door, dislocated shoulder.
  Heifer hooked arm, lacerated arm.
WAYNE COUNTY
  Trip rope broke—fell, fractured fibula.
  Cut finger cutting corn.
  Cranking tractor, fractured wrist.
  Cranking gas engine, foot and ankle bruised.
  Ladder slipped, lacerated leg, sprained ankle.

This is only a partial list. SEND COUPON BELOW FOR LIST OF ALL CLAIMS PAID to date with names, addresses and amounts.

Costs Much Less Than One Cent a Day

This new All Coverage Policy pays from a few dollars for minor mishaps to $10,000.00 for death from certain accidents. Yet the premium is much less than one cent a day. This policy is offered as a reader service and is available only to Pennsylvania Farmer subscribers and members of their household.

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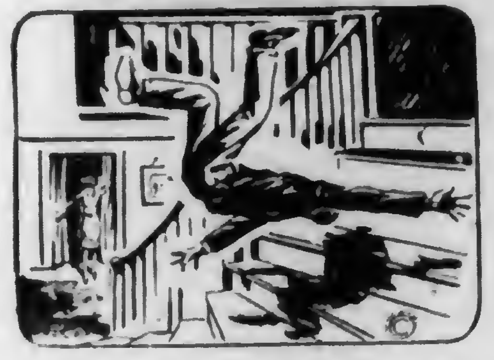

The $60,000.00 already paid to the holders of our policies was received when it was needed most—after costly accidents. Much of it went to widows and orphans who had no other resources in their time of sorrow. They know that *when times are hard and money is scarce, then accident insurance is needed most.*

Send coupon for further information and list of claims already paid under the new All Coverage Policy.

No physical examination. No red tape.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER INSURANCE SERVICE,
7301 Penn Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please send me further information about the All Coverage Policy, and list of policy holders in my section who have already received claim payments. This places me under no obligation of any kind.

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Postoffice .... R.D. ....
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5-14-32

Farmer's Business Letter

APRIL weather was cool and dry, too cold for best growth of grass or small grains that had been seeded. Conditions were favorable, however, for working the soil, and with rains and warmer weather at the start of this month, corn planting has gone forward rapidly.

Crop acreage will be about normal, though the work is being done without great confidence in the outcome. More people are on the land than in some years, and farm labor is to be had at as low a rate as board only. The morale of the people is being sorely tried, and it is not surprising to find much support for remedial legislation of one kind and another, without much thought given to its probable effect if enacted. People are disposed to want to see most anything tried, and agitators with an ax to grind, ranging all the way from cheap money to communism itself, are busy capitalizing on the situation. The people are particularly impatient with Congress that so little has been accomplished in the way of reducing federal expenditures.

Little Action in Grains

Grain trade continues to be featured by stagnation and minor fluctuations. Prices are so low that they can't go much lower unless grain is to be practically worthless on the farm, and ordinary bullish factors cannot overcome the resistance of the times. The September option in wheat sticks around a little under 60 cents.

Government crop report will come out early next week, and if as usual it is pretty well in line with private estimates it will indicate a winter wheat crop of around 463,000,000 bushels, smallest crop since 1925, and 300,000,000 short of last year's crop. This will go far toward offsetting the greatest carryover in history, but the total North American supply for the season will depend on the spring crop.

New Low in Hogs

A new low has been reached in the hog market this week, climaxing a month's weakness. The average price for the week here this week stands at $3.55, it being necessary to go back a third of a century for a lower weekly average. Loins are back to the low point, 7½ to 9½ cents at wholesale here. That is 2½ cents under a month ago.

For the month of April hog slaughter under federal inspection totaled 3,714,147 head, largest since 1929, and among the largest totals on record for the month. For the year to date federal slaughter has totaled 16,994,742 head, 450,000 head more than a year ago and a million more than two years ago.

Cattle Market Lower

Top steer price this week dropped under $8, lowest since 1911. Best sale of the week was at $7.90, and some real choice kinds have been moving as low as $6. Average steer price here this week was $6.20, another new low. Beef is subjected to the competition of cheaper foods, and only the very moderate supply of cattle serves to keep prices as high as they are.

Slaughter of cattle under federal inspection during the month of April totaled 649,545 head, this being 40,000 fewer than a year ago, and among the smallest on record. Further than this the prospect is for smaller rather than larger supplies of cattle.

Spring Lambs Dominate

It is the in-between season in the lamb market. The fed westerns are nearing the end, and more and more springers are appearing in market. California has supplied more springers so far than any other region, but the native springers are coming in steadily increasing volume. Best prices on spring lambs this week have been $8 for Callies and $8.25 for natives. Top on aged lambs has been $7.25. The average of all lambs this week (springers not included) was $6.25, a gain of a dime over the previous week.

For the year to date 6,042,141 sheep and lambs have been slaughtered under federal inspection, that being a new record number for the period, more than a million head larger than two years ago, and almost exactly twice as many as during the first four months of 1918.

Watson.

Chicago, May 7, 1932.

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Produce Market

THE white potato was about steady in the East during the later part of the week and trading was fairly active. Prices in producing sections were somewhat higher with Green Mountains bringing 70c per 100-pound sack f.o.b. Maine points. Pennsylvania potatoes were steady but there was a slightly better demand at country points. Supplies are beginning to clean up in many Pennsylvania counties. Prices in Philadelphia ranged from 75c to $1.10 per 100-pound sack, with a very few exceptional lots higher.

New potatoes were higher with Florida Spaulding Rose selling at $7.50 per barrel f.o.b. and at $8.35@8.50 in Philadelphia. Shipments from Florida were limited and were only about one-sixth as large as during the same period a year ago.

Asparagus prices have advanced slightly during the past few weeks due to the falling off in shipments from California and the Southern states. The largest green stock sold at $3.50@4 per crate of a dozen bunches and the smaller and medium sizes brought $1.75@3.25.

Strawberries

The movement of strawberries is increasing with the eastern markets receiving supplies from Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina and a few from the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The North Carolina and Eastern Shore stock is moving largely by truck to Philadelphia and the quality of the berries shows considerable variation. North Carolina Missionaries sold within a range of $3@3.75 per 32-quart crate during the latter part of the week while Klondikes brought $4.25@5. Most of the Eastern Shore stock was of poor color and sold around $3. More active movement from the Shore section is expected within the week followed by New Jersey and later Pennsylvania and New York.

Many other lines of green vegetables from New Jersey and Pennsylvania increased during the week such as New Jersey radishes which are bringing 50@75c per bushel and spinach which is moving within the wide range of 25c to $1 per bushel.

Butter and Eggs

Butter prices fluctuated with values dropping one-half cent on all grades late in the week. Supplies were not heavy in New York and Philadelphia, but seemed to be fully ample for the demand. Ninety-two score was quoted at 20@21c per pound.

The egg market showed a slight improvement as the week progressed. The buying interest in Philadelphia largely centered in the cheaper grades but fancy whites were moving quite freely around 18c. There does not seem to be much buying for storage purposes. Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 18@19c per dozen, white extras 15½@17½c, brown extras 16@17c, and nearby mixed colors 12½@16½c. The best marks of fresh Pacific Coast white eggs were quoted at 22½@24½c.

W. R. W.

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PITTSBURGH MILK PRICES

Basic buying prices for milk in the Pittsburgh district this month are: Direct shipped, Class 1, $1.70; Class 2-A, $1.41; Class 2-B, $1.24. Country plants, Class 1, $1.10; Class 2-A, $1.05; Class 2-B, 85c. The retail price is 9c a quart and 6c a pint.

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PITTSBURGH HAY

Pittsburgh, May 6.—No. 1 timothy, $12.50@13; No. 2, $11.50@12; No. 3, $9@10. No. 1 clover mixed, $12@12.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $9@10; No. 1 clover, $12.50@13; No. 2 clover, $8@10 No. 1 2nd cutting alfalfa, $17.50@18.

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BOSTON WOOL MARKET

Boston, May 7.—Little change in the stagnant condition of the wool market. A few inquiries were received on fleece wools but there was a general lack of bidding on all grades. Fine and half-blood strictly combing are quoted at 18@19c, three-eighths at 17@18c, quarter-blood 16@17c. Clothing wool is generally listed at 14@15 for fine and 15@16 for other grades.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Demand for beef continues narrow, with plenty of cheap meats and cheap eggs on the market. The cattle market has eased off under a slack beef trade, and prices are the lowest for many years. Monday's supply was about 30 carloads. The market was generally a quarter or more lower, but a few choice steers showed a decline of less than a quarter. No strictly top heavy steers were here, but some fat weighty steers brought $6.25, a few of them rather plain. Plain weighty steers brought $5.25@5.50. One carload of choice handy-weight steers went at $6.70 and two carloads at $6.60. Aside from these few sold above $6, most of the good fleshy light and handy-weight butcher steers going at $5.75@6, with some very useful light and handy steers at $5.50@5.60. Ordinary light steers looked comparatively dear at around $5.25. A few common steers sold below $5 per cwt. Heifers were lower, the best handy and light weights $5.50 and the best weighty $5.25. Cows were lower, few going above $3.75. Canners brought $2@2.50 mainly. Bulls were lower. Good heavy bulls brought $3.70@3.75 and bulk of fleshy bolognas $3.25@3.50. A few nice handy butcher bulls brought $3.75@4.

Choice weighty steers	$6 50@ 6 75
Good to choice, do.	6 00@ 6 50
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Ordinary to fair	5 00@ 5 50
Plain heavy steers	5 00@ 5 50
Good to choice yearlings	6 25@ 6 75
Good butcher steers, 1,000 @ 1,150 lbs.	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good, do.	5 60@ 6 00
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 25@ 5 50
Common, do.	4 75@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	5 75@ 6 00
Fair to good light steers	5 25@ 5 75
Common to medium, do.	4 75@ 5 25
Inferior light steers	4 25@ 4 75
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 25@ 5 50
Good to choice heifers	4 75@ 5 25
Fair to good heifers	4 25@ 4 75
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Choice fat cows	3 75@ 4 00
Good to choice fat cows	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 50@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 60@ 3 75
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 75@ 4 00
Fair to good handy bulls	3 25@ 3 75
Common to fair bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Inferior bulls	2 75@ 3 [illegible]

Hogs

The market has fluctuated little since our latest report. Supplies continue ample even at low prices, quality is quite good, and a low lard market is bad for heavy weights, which sell at a big discount. Monday's supply was around 30 double-deck carloads, or 4,500 head. Trade was slow, but prices were stubbornly held, handy weights going at $4.10, these including the best of the light weights, those of 150 lbs. or close to that weight. Mixed lots ranged from $3.75@4, depending on the mixture. Some 210-pound averages brought $3.85. Heavy weights were very dull, with those around 250 lbs. at $3.50 and heavier ones less. Ordinary light hogs, 130 lbs. or less, and pigs were rather scarce and went largely at $3.85. Sows sold at $2.50@2.75 mainly.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$3 25@ 3 50
Heavy mixed	3 75@ 4 00
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 05@ 4 10
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 05@ 4 10
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	3 85@ 4 00
Pigs 90-110 lbs.	3 60@ 3 85
Roughs	2 50@ 2 75
Stags	1 00@ 1 50

Sheep and Lambs

As the season advances and spring lambs become more plentiful clipped lambs tend downward. Monday's supply was about 13 carloads, or 3,250 head. Sheep were not numerous nor were they much wanted. They went at unchanged prices, $3@3.25 for good handy weights, others on down to zero. Clipped lambs were lower, with $6 taking the bulk of tops. One double-deck carload of fancy 91-pound clipped lambs went to Boston at $6.35, these being better than the usual top grade here. Medium class of clipped lambs brought $4@4.50, and others on down to $2.50 for some inferior ones. Common and only fair quality lambs were very dull. Spring lambs were easier, with $8.50 the top for nearby kind, but some Kentucky lambs brought $8.75. Inferior spring lambs are hard to handle just as are inferior clipped lambs.

Good to best wethers	$3 00@ 3 25
Good mixed	2 75@ 3 00
Fair to good, do.	2 25@ 2 75
Common to fair	1 00@ 2 00
Good to best lambs	5 75@ 6 00
Medium lambs	4 00@ 4 50
Culls and common	2 50@ 3 50
Spring lambs	6 00@ 8 75

Calves

Monday's supply was about 900 head. Tops generally brought $5.75, a few $6, and culls ranged downward from $4 per cwt, largely $3.75 or less. Demand was good at the low price ranges.

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Choice Chester & Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire & O.I.C. barrows, sows, boars
6–7 wks. old $2.75 each 8–9 wks. old $3.00 each
F.O.B. Lexington, Mass. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. For good pigs and prompt shipment give us a trial.
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SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS at reduced prices. Service boars, bred gilts, spring pigs. Paper furnished. Large litters, easy feeders.
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Poland China fall and spring boars. Registered free.
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CHESTER WHITE PIGS, properly mated pairs. We can and will please you.
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CHESTER WHITE PIGS for feeding $4.00, for breeding $5.00, 6-8 weeks old.
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O. I. C. Choice Pigs, true type, best quality. Pedigree furnished. Guar. to please or money back or C.O.D. Hollis Calvin, R. 2, Beaver Falls, Pa.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,104 lb. [illegible] free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

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Young bulls including 1st prize bull calf at 19 N. Y. State Fair. C. C. TAYLOR, Lawtons, N.Y.

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices.
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Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 22½c; 92 score, 21½c; 90 score, 20½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 22½@24½c; nearby white extras, 15½@17c; nearby brown extras, 16@17c; nearby mixed colors, 11@15½c; nearby current receipts, 12½@14½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 10@19c; spring chickens, 21@25c; old roosters, 10c; pigeons, pr., 25@30c; turkeys, 20@28c; ducks, 11@15c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J. U. S. No. 1., various varieties, $1@1.75.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, dozen bunch crates, green, N. J., Md., Dela. & Pa., $1.25@5.50. DANDELION, Pa. & N. J., ⅝ bskt., 20@35c. KALE, Pa., N. J. & Md., 25@30c bus. LEEKS, Pa. & N.J., 1@2c bnch. LETTUCE, Pa. hotbed, Iceberg, 65@75c bus. MUSHROOMS, Pa., Md. & DELA., 3-lb. bskt., white, 60@75c. RADISHES, N. J., bus., round red bunched, 50@75c. RHUBARB, Pa. & N. J., 1¼@1½c bnch. SPINACH, N. J., Pa. & Md., bus., 50c@$1.50. SWEET POTATOES, N.J., ⅝ bskts., reds and yellows, 40@65c. WHITE POTATOES, Pa., 100-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. No. 1, 90c@$1; N. J. ⅝ bskts. redskins 35@40c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 20½@21c; extras, 20c; firsts, 19@19¾c; 88 to 89 score, 18¼@18¾c.

Eggs.—White Atlantic Coast, closely selected, 20½@21½c; Atlantic Coast & Mid-Western, hennery, 17@19½c; undergrades, 14@15c.

Live Poultry.—By express and truck: broilers, 18@26c; pullets, 26c; old roosters, 11c; capons, 30@35c; turkeys, 16@25c; ducks, 14c; geese, nearby, 12c; pigeons, 35@40c; rabbits, 10@15c lb.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras, 18½c; standards, 18¼c; 89 score, 17¾c; 88 score, 17c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 12@12½c; fresh, extra firsts, 13@13½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 13½@14c; Southern Ohio, West Va. & Kentucky, current receipts, 11@11½c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 14@16c, Leghorns, 13@15c; broilers, 17@20c; colored broilers, 20@23c; old roosters, 8@11c; ducks, 12@15c; geese, 10@12c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 31c; hog dressed, 24c.

◆

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, May 9.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 55¼c; No. 2 hard wheat, 55@55¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¾@32c; No. 3 yellow corn, 31½@31¾c; No. 2 white oats, 23¾@24c; No. 3 white oats, 22¼@23½c.

◆

Farm Conditions

Ontario Co., Western N. Y.

April 27: Variable weather; plenty of rain. Not much plowing done and gardens not made yet. Cabbage seed sown. Looks like a large acreage for market, but farmers as a rule will not plant many beans. Some selling hay at $3@7 per ton. E. O. Brizzee.

Centre Co., Central Penn'a

April 28. Flowers blooming; birds singing; farmers "improving each shining hour." Red Cross flour distributed to the needy. Road work has given work to unemployed. Prices way down. A.

Upshur Co., Central W. Va.

April 26: Thunder showers today. Pasture short; oats sown; some corn planted. Stock on pasture in fair condition. Men want work on farms at 75c to $1 a day and board. Eggs 10c, butter 15c, potatoes 45c. A. S. Gum.

Lackawanna Co., N. E. Penn'a

April 21: Spring weather. A busy time, spraying, plowing, pruning trees and cutting wood for summer use. Every one got ice in March. Real winter then. Work has commenced on state-aid roads. Eggs 25c, potatoes 75c retail. A. A. K

Potter Co., Northern Penn'a

April 15: Snow and cold weather. Oats sowing will be late. Many trout planted in our streams. Local cheese factories starting up. Tax problem discussed at annual farmers' meeting. Potatoes 25c, eggs 15c, butter 27c. M. C. Smith.

◆

BUDDY POPPIES

"If ye break faith with us who die, we shall not sleep, though poppies grow in Flanders Field," wrote the poet McCrae. Again this year the Veterans of Foreign Wars ask us to keep faith by wearing a Buddy Poppy, one of the little artificial flowers made by disabled war veterans. The proceeds of the sale are devoted to welfare and relief work among ex-service men and their families. A little green label on each Buddy Poppy identifies its genuineness.

Make the Most of Good Weather with McCORMICK-DEERING Hay Tools

McCormick-Deering mowers for horses are made in three general types: two-horse regular- and vertical-lift, which are the standard types of mowers; two-horse regular- and vertical-lift heavy-duty mowers with wider tread, heavier wheels, and wider tires than the standard mowers; and one-horse vertical-lift mowers for smaller operations.

WITH a *McCormick-Deering Mower* in your fields there are no delays. It is the up-to-date, reliable, light-running mower you can always count on to cut the crop quickly and efficiently. The automatic pitman feature is in itself a great saver of time and repairs expense. Every wearing part is made of the most durable materials. Hardened steel wearing plates set into the cutter-bar prevent wear of the knife. All bearings are wear-resisting and easy to replace when worn. The knife is equipped with the highest-quality heat-treated and tempered sections, giving a clean, shear cut.

To cure the hay quickly, use the *McCormick-Deering Side Rake*—the 2-in-1 machine that serves as both side-delivery rake and tedder. As a rake, it forms a quick-curing windrow—turning the leaves inward to prevent shattering and the stems outward to dry quicker in the sun and air. A shift of a lever converts the McCormick-Deering into an efficient tedder.

The *McCormick-Deering Cylinder-Rake Hay Loader* is a one-man machine built almost entirely of steel and designed to pick up from either swath or windrow. It does away with one of the most strenuous jobs on the farm—pitching hay by hand from the windrow or haycock to the rack. It speeds up haying and often pays for itself on a single occasion when delay might mean real loss. It is a quality-built loader with steel rake teeth and steel bottom. Thirteen roller bearings assure light draft. It is adjustable close to the ground so that short hay can be picked up clean, and the top section can be set to deliver the hay three feet closer to the rack when starting the load.

• • •

See the McCormick-Deering dealer about these essential tools on your next trip to town. Ask also about the full line of McCormick-Deering self-dump rakes, sweep rakes, stackers, and balers. Write for folders.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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Branches at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pa. and at 95 other points in the United States.

AT THE LEFT: *The McCormick-Deering Cylinder-Rake Hay Loader.*
AT THE RIGHT: *The McCormick-Deering Side Rake. Both these efficient hay tools are described in the text above.*

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Six Percheron Horses, including Berfey 162555

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Outstanding Duroc Jersey Herd
15 Bred Sows; 7 Open; 8 Sr. Pigs; 3 Sr. Boar Pigs
1 Aged Boar; 80 Spring Pigs.

Sale starts 10 a. m., Thursday, June 2nd
Horses in a. m. Cattle 1 o'clock. Hogs 2:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time. Terms cash. No farm machinery to be sold.

Guernsey Sale
Wooster, Ohio
Thursday, June 2, 1932
50 Disease Free Animals
Including 10 cows with A. R. and H. I. A. records up to 709 lbs. F.; 6 bulls with records on dam up to 700 lbs. F. Some choice bred and open heifers suitable for 4-H club work.
For Catalog address
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Jersey Cows, Heifers & Calves
Offering fifteen head sired by a son of [illegible] [illegible] Island Champion and sons of Fern's Wexford Noble National Champion, out of dams of Island breeding.
Prices [illegible]. Write or better come and see them.
Brandywine Orchard Farm, Downingtown, Pa.

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of [illegible] Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices in [illegible] times.
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Two Pure-Bred Guernsey Cows and three young heifers, all T.B. & blood tested. All animals for sale are reg. and will be transferred to buyers. Prices reasonable. W. L. George, Apollo, Pa.

Holstein Bulls for sale from an accredited herd, from calves to serviceable age, from K. P. O. P. 52 the 1,100-lb. butter [illegible] bull. Also females.
Crystal Spring Stock Farm, Littlestown, Pa.

Holstein Cattle — either sex. Write for sale list. Accredited T. B. Tested. WINTERTHUR FARMS, Winterthur, Del.

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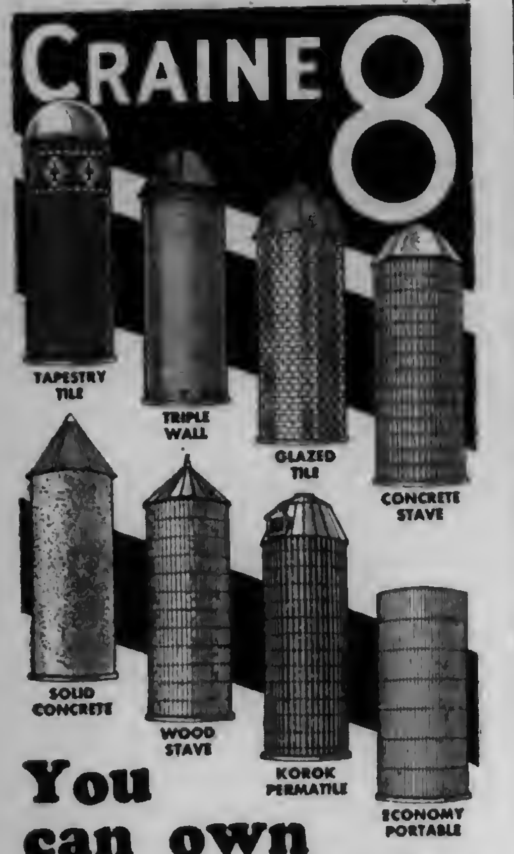
NINE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS, from one to six years, Hesitation Blood.
H. C. DOTTERER, Mill Hall, Pa.

SHEEP

—REGISTERED CHEVIOTS AND DORSETS.— Rams or ewes $15.00 and up.
MYRON H. LOFFER, DeGraff, Ohio



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We will now sell direct to the consumer A Good 1¾" Trace Farm Harness at $50.00

We manufacture many styles of harness, illustrated and priced in our latest catalogue. Free for the Asking.

THE MUNTZ-WRIGHT COMPANY, INC.,
Established 1874 GREENVILLE, PA.

Above is a picture of the first prize Guernsey bull at the Harrisburg Show in class 18 months to two years, Woodside Linty's Boy. He is by Woodside Supreme, and is owned by N. C. Maule, Lancaster county, Pa. George, the youngest son of the owner, is holding the bull.

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

AN inquirer has been told that soy-bean hay fed to the cows makes poor butter. How often we have been told that silage makes bad flavored milk and butter, not by the men who have been feeding these excellent feeds but by prejudiced guessers. Practical men who have fed soy-bean hay and silage speak in the highest terms of their value and usefulness, and the same is true in the work of the experiment stations. The Illinois Station says even mouldy soy-bean hay had no bad effect.

Soy Beans and Sudan

In answer to many questions recently: We sow as a rule about one bushel of each of the soys and the Sudan to the acre. When we sow the Sudan alone we use a bushel and a half or a little more. The hay is better if the seed is sown thick. Less seed seems to make a good stand, but the stems of the grass get very thick and while the cattle eat them all up we prefer it fine stemmed; besides we find the second growth yields better in thick seeding.

Sudan seed is getting plentiful and is quoted at a third of last year's price. A lot of farmers have discovered they can grow as many or more bushels of Sudan seed to the acre as wheat, and why grow 50c wheat when Sudan sells at two dollars a bushel?

Will Sudan grow on poor soil? It will grow like corn. On soil rich in nitrogen it gets enormous and the less nitrogenous food it has the smaller it will grow. We found it very profitable to apply a nitrogenous fertilizer on the Sudan seeding. We found it paid well to inoculate the soy-bean seed when sown where no soys were grown before.

Both these crops are tender and easily injured by frost. They may not be adapted to the highest plateaus of Pennsylvania, but in sections where you have ninety days with no frost you can grow them. It goes without saying the seed should not be put into the ground until it is warmed up as late corn-planting time.

Effect of Exercise on Dairy Cows

A land of strange doings is Russia, but we still get reports from their experiment stations. One of these tells me they tried out the exercising of milk cows and noted the results. One set of cows was left out daily to its own devices and another set was driven at a walk two hours daily. They noted no increase or decrease in milk or fat production, but they did note the benefit derived in general health of the exercised animals and greater resistance to disease. This corrrespands with the observations in this land wherever tried.

Silage Compared with Dry Ground Fodder

This comparison was made at the Kansas Station by feeding calves averaging 426 pounds per head. The acre yield was 5.72 tons of silage and 1.82 tons dry fodder. In feeding 1.63 acres of the dry ground fodder was equal to one acre of the silage.

Lime Is Greatly Needed

During the last twelve or fourteen years the purchase and application of lime in many parts of the country was very difficult and the result is that a great acreage is very deficient in lime and clover is accordingly failing. Now conditions are favorable except that the cash is extremely scarce. Lime can now be purchased at low figures and we have many men who make it a business of hauling commodities with the truck at a comparatively low freight rate. Some farmers have trucks and are doing some hauling. The result is I see more lime going on the fields and I get more letters of inquiry relative to the application of lime than for a number of years. This is as it should be. When our soil becomes acid the clover fails, then soon fertility fails.

This is a good time to apply the needed lime to reestablish the clover sod.

◆

"Butter" without Churning

THE solution of the home butter-making problem on the farm, which is fast becoming a lost art, has been found at last, according to the De Laval Bureau of Dairying. This is the farm production of an extra heavy cream which when cooled is very much like sweet cream butter in appearance, composition, taste and food value. It provides a quick, simple and economical way of increasing the consumption of butterfat on the farm, which will not only provide the most wholesome and nourishing food of its kind, but by replacing some of the millions of pounds of oleo and butter substitutes now used on farms and by withholding some butterfat from the market, will help strengthen prices of all dairy products.

Home dairy spread, as this dairy product is called, is made by running warm milk just as it comes from the cows, or milk heated to about 100 degrees temperature, through a standard make of cream separator provided with two special parts, which produces a cream testing from 60 to 75 per cent butterfat. The separator can, of course, be used for producing ordinary cream as well, and the change from running one kind of cream to another can be quickly made. Cream of this high butterfat content solidifies at around 56 degrees temperature, and when salted is ready for use. This farm product is in every respect so near to butter made from sweet cream that few people can tell the difference, but it cannot be sold for butter. Commercial butter must contain 80 per cent butterfat.

"ESCO cools my Milk . . and Protects my Market"

.. says W. B. Peterson, Penna. Dairyman, of his ESCO Milk Cooler

.....and ESCO Milk Coolers are doing for thousands of other dairymen exactly what Mr. Peterson's ESCO does for him. ESCO cools milk quickly to below 50° and keeps it cold until shipped. Bacteria counts also kept unusually low. This means real market protection, assuring greater milk profits the year 'round. Send for facts now, ask also about ESCO Electric Water Heaters and ESCO Dairy Utensil Sterilizers.

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

EXPERIMENTS conducted at the Texas Experiment Station show that lambs make faster daily gains and require about 17 per cent less feed per pound of gain if each lamb gets one-fourth ounce of limestone flour in its daily ration. The reason for this is that pasture fields are short on lime and the grasses do not furnish enough lime to grow the bones of the lambs. Other stations have proved that all young animals should have both lime and phosphorus for bone building. A mixture of equal parts salt, superphosphate and lime is recommended to be kept before all young animals all the time.

Keep the Sheep Moving

Many years ago if we had 100 sheep and had four boundaries we divided the flock into four lots and kept 25 sheep in each flock. We are now of the opinion that we made a mistake. Sheep will select certain places to sleep and will be found lying in those places almost all the time. I observed this when we had large flocks and kept them on a 600-acre farm. We had from two hundred to two hundred and fifty sheep in a flock.

In more recent years we have divided our 450-acre farm into five boundaries and keep all the sheep together no matter how many we have, but we allow them to remain in one boundary only one week. If we have cattle on the same farm they are kept moving ahead of the sheep. It would be better for the cattle if they were allowed to remain in the same field all the season, but sheep are the best money makers and we try to treat them just right if the cattle do suffer some. We hope to treat every 21 to 25 days during this season for stomach worms. Sheep have always made us more money than cattle for the money invested in them. They give us two returns a year, while cattle give but one.

To Our Correspondents

During the past year I have answered more than 1,800 letters and the task has given me great pleasure, for many friends have written letters overflowing with gratitude for the help given them. Such letters brought a joy in my heart that money could not buy. Most of these letters were very legible, but often I could hardly decipher the signature. Sometimes I have had to cut off the signature and address and paste them on the envelope in which I was mailing the answer. Many of these letters have been returned because I had not deciphered the address or name correctly. Those writers, no doubt, decided that I had ignored their letters. Some letters are received that have been written with a pencil and the writing is so indistinct that I cannot always read it. About ten per cent of these letters have postage enclosed, and I have never complained to the writers of such letters because they enclosed postage.

Hope my readers will receive the above criticism (if they call it criticism) in the spirit in which it is given. My highest ambition in life is that I may become more helpful to those with whom I come in contact.

Turning to Grass

There seems to be a great diversity of opinion among cattlemen as to whether the cattle should be turned to grass just as soon as the grass has started or be kept in the feed lot until the grass has a good start. Some turn out very early and haul hay to the pasture field and feed the cattle once a day.

Senator William Post of Upshur county last year hauled his silage to the pasture field and fed his cattle silage for several weeks after they had been turned to grass. He was of the opinion that he never did anything that paid him better. Cattle on grass will eat silage when they would not eat hay. When cattle are turned on short grass in the spring they become lank and actually lose flesh for awhile. Mr. Post said in his case the cattle began to gain as soon as they were turned to grass.

One thing is certain, and that is it is better for the cattle to go to the pasture as soon as they can get grass to live on but it is still better to feed a little hay after they have been turned out. Another thing is just as certain, and that is that the grass will do better through the season if the cattle can be kept off until it has a good start.

* * *

Brief Answers

D. F. W. There could be no better place to sow alfalfa than on that ground where the sweet clover has been growing for two years. I would remove the sweet clover hay before sowing the alfalfa. It would have been well to sow the alfalfa in tthe rye this spring and harrow it in.

* * *

C. N. W.—It is consoling to know that you followed my advice and succeeded. It might not always turn out that well. Do not lose any sleep because your sweet clover is as dry as a stick. It always behaves that way for us. We have a field now in that condition, but it will not look that way the first of April if we have any growing weather. We will harrow in just as much seed as we sowed last spring, about April first, and thus we will have sweet clover growing after this crop is harvested. If we sowed no seed the harvesting of the present crop would be the end of the sweet clover.

Do not make the mistake of plowing your sweet clover for corn until it is from six to 12 inches high. If you plow it while it is dormant you will be bothered with sweet clover all summer.

* * *

G. W. S.—Better do just what I am doing, seed more sweet clover and wait until the spring of 1933 to sow the alfalfa. You will not lose much hay and your land will be in a much better condition to sow to alfalfa.

* * *

J. W. W.—The value of lime depends on two things; namely, the percentage of carbonate it contains and its fineness. The lime to which you refer is good. I have bought several cars for Woodbine Farm in the past from that firm.

* * *

F. M. W.—Land should be fertile enough to grow fifty bushels of corn per acre before you attempt to grow alfalfa. Half the farmers who try to grow alfalfa fail and many of them fail for the reason that the alfalfa is sown on land that is in no condition to grow the crop.

Many of these farmers never try to grow the crop afterward. The very best thing you can do is to start with sweet clover and thus prepare the land for the growing of alfalfa. You will be able to make a good profit off the land while growing the sweet clover. Sow the sweet clover this spring with a bushel of oats per acre, cut the oats when in the milk stage.

* * *

E. R. G. The presence of moss in pasture fields is an indication that the land is sour. Lime is the remedy. There may be some exceptions to this rule but not many. The fact that there is less moss on the newer land is proof of my statement. The newer land is not so sour as the old land.

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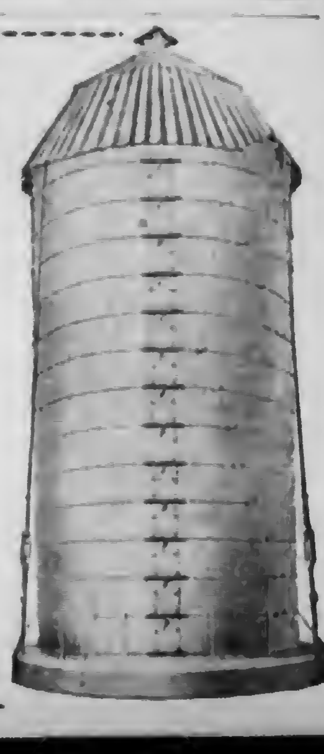
Our direct to the Farmer Cash Offer on our high grade Tornado Oregon Fir silos complete with steel roof and steel chute
Single Stave or Jointed Stave

THE BEST SILO IN AMERICA
At 50% reduction from our 1930 prices
Save Agent's commissions
Save Selling expense
Buy direct from the Manufacturer

A tremendous saving to you. Write us at once stating size silo wanted. This offer good for 30 days.

THE W. R. HARRISON COMPANY,
MASSILLON, *Manufacturers* OHIO



SEEDS AND NURSERIES

"FAIRVIEW" QUALITY PLANTS—Frostproof Cabbage: Early Jersey, Charleston, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Golden Acre: 500-65c; 1,000-$1.00; 5,000-$4.00; 10,000-$7.50. Bermuda onions: 500-65c; 1,000-$1.00; 6,000-$4.50. Tomatoes: Marglobe, Baltimore, Earliana, Stone: 500-85c; 1,000-$1.50; 5,000-$6.00; 25,000-$25.00. Improved Porto Rico Potatoes—from certified seed: 500-85c; 1,000-$1.50; 5,000-$7.00 FOB Georgia, Kentucky. All plants open field grown, mossed, labeled, true variety named and 100% safe arrival guaranteed or duplicate shipment free. Kentucky Plant Co., Owensboro, Ky.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION AND PEPPER Plants. Large, field grown, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed, varieties labeled. Tomatoes, Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Bonny Best, Stone, Early Jewel: 200, 75c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00; 2,000, $3.50. Cabbage, all varieties, same price tomatoes. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25; 3,000, $3.50; 6,000, $6.00. Sweet Pepper: 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. All postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

PLANTS POSTPAID.—25c for lot 15 lots $1.00] Six Mammoth Pansies, none alike; 7 Daisies "Blooming." 3 Carnations; 4 Columbines, 3 Coreopsis, 6 Coleus, 2 Delphinium, 4 Dianthus, 3 Gallardia, 4 Myosotis, 2 Pyrethrum, 5 Petunia, 6 Snapdragon, 7 Sweet William, 6 Verbena, 18 Asparagus, 20 Cabbage, 18 Cauliflower, 20 Lettuce, 20 Tomato, Cabbage, Tomato, Strawberry, 500, $3.00; 1,000, $5.50; prepaid. Get our Book on Roses, Rockery Plants, Fruits, Etc. Glick's Plant Farm, Smoketown, Pa.

FINE FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and ONION plants, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefields, Flat Dutch, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50, postpaid. 5,000, $4.00; 10,000, $7.50 express. Tomato plants, early and late varieties, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.75 postpaid. Sweet Potato and Pepper plants, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.75 postpaid. "Prompt Shipments." Drake Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

PLANT SPECIAL.—Copenhagen, Charleston, Jersey Wakefield, Ballhead, Goldenacre, Flatdutch, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Expressed, 5,000, $4.00. Bermuda Onions, 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Tomatoes, Leading varieties, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Early Snowball Cauliflower, 100, 50c. Ruby King pepper and Porto Rico potatoes, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.75; 1,000, $3.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Four Brothers Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

PLANT ASSORTMENT.—200 cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 200 onions, 50 peppers, 25 eggplants, 25 cauliflower, all postpaid, $1.00. Large, tough, hand selected, Mossed, packed in standard container. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Orders acknowledged day received. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

EARLY HAND-PICKED, butted and tipped Clarage, Woodburn & Reid's yellow dent seed corn, $1.00 bushel. Germination 97%. Eureka White ensilage corn, $2.00 bushel. Stowells Evergreen Sweet corn, 12c lb. Semesan Jr., corn treating compound, 2 bushel size, 50c; 8 bushel size, $1.75. M. G. Stoller, Paulding, Ohio.

SIX VARIETIES—Cabbage, Prizetaker and Silver Skin Onion plants: 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 Postpaid. 5,000, $5.00 expressed. Tomato plants, 200, 60c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75 postpaid. By express, $1.25, 1,000. Sweet pepper, Nancy Hall and Porto Rico potato plants, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.75 postpaid. Virginia Plant Farm, Courtland, Virginia.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Onion, Beets, Tomatoes, all Leading Varieties; 100, 30c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. $1.00, 1,000 expressed. Potato, pepper, cauliflower, 100, 40c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.40; 1,000, $2.50 prepaid. Expressed, $2.00, 1,000 Service, Courtesy, Reliability. V. C. Lankford & Sons, Franklin, Va.

TOMATO PLANTS.—Marglobe, Greater Baltimore. Hardy, well-rooted, open field grown. Postpaid: 100, 40c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.80. Expressed: 1,000, $1.00; 10,000, $9.00 cash. If wanting quick shipment of real good plants with roots damp mossed to arrive in fine condition try us. Progress Plant Co., Ashburn, Georgia.

VEGETABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.—Leading Varieties Tomato and Cabbage: 300, 60c; 500, 60c; 1,000, $1.40. Express collect, 1,000, $1.00; 5,000, $4.00; 10,000, $7.00; Ruby King Pepper and Potato, 300, 75c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 Postpaid. Beale Plant Farm, Sedley, Va.

TOMATOES, ONIONS and Frostproof Cabbage plants. Tough, well-rooted plants, 500, mixed like wanted and 50 pepper, $1.00 Double order, $1.75 prepaid and guaranteed. Heath Bros., Ponta, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE ONION, TOMATO, Pepper, Broccoli, Cauliflower and Eggplants. Any variety, 100, 50c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00; 500 mixed any way wanted $1.25. Prepaid. Ponta Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES.—Green Mountains and the old original Carman No. 3. Free from stem-end discoloration. Very good stock. Write today for prices. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

PURE STRAIN BRAND CERTIFIED and Near-certified Seed Potatoes. Best proven Varieties, Northern grown. Free price list. Established 1889. A. G. Aldridge Sons, Fishers, Ontario Co., N. Y.

SEED CORN.—Lancaster Co., Sure Crop, Germination 99%. $2.00 bu. shelled and graded. Bags free. Freight paid on 5 bu. Bon Ble Farm, (Home of Sure Crop). Isaac Hershey, Jr., Gordonville, 1, Lanc. Co., Pa.

GARDEN COLLECTION.—200 Onions, 200 Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes, 50 Eggplants, 50 Peppers, all postpaid $1.00. Try our famous East Texas Plants. Guaranteed to please. Order filled day received. United Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

MILLIONS OUTDOOR GROWN "Frostproof" Cabbage Plants.—Special low prices, 300, 50c; 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.00; 5,000, $3.75. Shipped safely anywhere. Farmers Supply Co., Franklin, Va.

EARLY and LATE VARIETIES, Cabbage, Onion and Tomato plants, 200, 50c, 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. 5,000, $5.00 expressed. Emmett Griffin, Courtland, Virginia.

PLANT BARGAIN.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, for $1.00 postpaid. Full count, safe arrival. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

STOP.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper plants, all $1.00 prepaid. Moss packed, any varieties. National Plant Farms, Ponta, Texas.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Prize Taker Onion Plants 60c per thousand. Ruby King Pepper Plants $1.00 per thousand. Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

DAHLIA BARGAINS.—Surplus stock, 14 mixed, $1.00; 32, $2.00. Sunnyside, Jonesville, Va.

EARLY CLARAGE and Woodburn Seed Corn, $1.50 bushel. Reid Burt, Melrose, Ohio.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

MILLIONS SPRING-GROWN CABBAGE Plants, Charleston, Jersey Wakefield, Goldenacre, Copenhagen, Flatdutch, Ballhead: 300, 60c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.35 postpaid. 5,000, $3.50 express collect. Bermuda Onions, 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Tomato Plants, Marglobe, Bonnie Best, New Stone, Greater Baltimore, Earliana: 300, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Cauliflower, Early Snowball, 100, 50c. Ruby King Pepper and Porto Rico Potato, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50 postpaid. "High Grade Plants at Low Cost." Red Top Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

PLANTS.—Open grown, certified disease proof. Cabbage: Jersey, Charleston, Copenhagen, Danish, Flatdutch: 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Express, $1.00, 1,000; 5,000, $4.00; 10,000, $7.50. Marglobe, Matchless, Stone, Baltimore tomato: 500 $1.25; 1,000, $1.75 postpaid. Express, $1.00, 1,000. Potato: Jerseys, Porto Rico, Yams; peppers, egg, broccoli, beet, lettuce, cauliflower; 300, $1.25; 500, $1.75; 1,000, $3.00 postpaid. Special prices, quantity lots. Well packed. Old Reliable Growers, Maple Grove Farms, Franklin, Va.

FINE FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and ONION Plants, Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Golden Acre, Succession. Tomatoes, Marglobe, Bonnie Best, New Stone, Baltimore, Matchless: 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid 1,000, $1.00; 5,000, $4.00; 10,000, $7.50 express collect. Sweet Potatoes and pepper plants: 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.80 postpaid. We guarantee good plants, prompt shipments. American Wholesale Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and Onion Plants: Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Golden Acre, Tomatoes: New Stone, Marglobe, Bonnie Best and other varieties: 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.35 postpaid. 1,000, $1.00; 5,000, $4.00; 10,000, $7.50 express collect. Sweet potatoes and pepper plants, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.50 postpaid. All plants packed in moss, prompt shipments. Drake Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—MILLIONS—Largest northern grower. Cabbage—Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Succession, Red Rock, Flatdutch, Ballhead. Prepaid, 200, 60c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.65. Express, 5,000, $5.00; 10,000, $7.50. Cauliflower, Celery, Aster, 100, 50c; 250, $1.00; 500, $1.75; 1,000, $2.75. Asparagus, 50, 75c; 100, $1.00. Critically assorted. Moss packed. Guaranteed. List free. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

"CABBAGE PLANTS"—"A Specialty." Copenhagen, Charleston, Jersey Wakefield, Goldenacre, Ballhead, Flatdutch 300, 60c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.30 postpaid. 5,000, $3.00 expressed. Tomato plants, leading varieties, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Ruby King pepper, Porto Rico and Hayman Potato, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $3.00 postpaid. Prompt shipment, Full count, Satisfaction. Sedley Plant Co., Sedley, Va.

SPECIAL.—Cabbage Plants: Jersey, Charleston, Flatdutch, Copenhagen, Danish. Higrade disease proof: $1.25, 1,000 prepaid. Express, 5,000, $4.00; 10,000, $7.50. Tomato: Marglobe, Stone, Matchless, Baltimore, $1.50, 1,000, postpaid. Express, $1.00, 1,000. Sweet potato, peppers, Broccoli, cauliflower: 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.75 prepaid. Reliable Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

TOMATO PLANTS.—Tough, hardy, field-grown, eight-inch plants, well rooted, hand selected and carefully packed in damp moss, Greater Baltimore, Marglobe and Bonnie Best. By express $1.50 per 1,000, any quantity. Prompt shipments and first-class plants guaranteed. P. D. Fulwood, Tifton, Ga.

STRONG, HEALTHY PLANTS, guaranteed to please, 500 Tomatoes, Frostproof Cabbage and Onions, mixed any way wanted, and 50 peppers, $1.00 prepaid. Half order, 60c. Tomato, Cabbage, Onions, express, 5,000, $5.00; 10,000, $9.00. Peppers, $2.00, 1,000. Modern Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

SPRINGGROWN CABBAGE, TOMATO, Onion, Beet, Lettuce Plants, all varieties: 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Expressed: 5,000, $5.00, Potato, pepper, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.75. Cauliflower, 100, 50c; 500, $2.00 postpaid. Fairview Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

TRIAL OFFER.—500 tomato, Onion and Frostproof Cabbage Plants, mixed anyway wanted, and 50 peppers $1.00. Half order, 60c; 1,000, $1.50. Prepaid and guaranteed. Express collect, 5,000, $4.00; 10,000, $8.00. Reliable Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS.—Wakefields, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen and Danish Ballhead. Onion and Tomato plants, leading varieties, 300, 65c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50. All postpaid. Good plants guaranteed. Joyner Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Tomato, Onion, Beet, Lettuce, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50; postpaid. Expressed, $1.00, 1,000. Potato, pepper, 500, $1.50. Cauliflower, 100, 50c; 500, $2.00 postpaid. Courtland Plant Farm, Courtland, Va.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.—Joe's Special Garden Assortment. Cabbage, tomato, onion, lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower, pepper, sweet potato, 200, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50 prepaid. Well packed. Joe's Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, ONIONS and TOMATO PLANTS, leading varieties, 300, 60c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.40. Postpaid. Expressed, 5,000, $4.00. Prompt shipment guaranteed. Mrs. Mary A. Joyner, Franklin, Va.

HEALTHY, well rooted, Cumberland Black Raspberry plants from fields of maximum production. Double inspected and Certified by State Department of Entomology. $2.00 per 100. Williams Twin Hill Farms, Terre Haute, Ind.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and ONION PLANTS, all varieties, $1.00 thousand. Tomato and Improved Certified Porto Rico Potato Plants $1.50 thousand, Peppers $2.00 thousand. Coleman Plant Farms, Tifton, Ga.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS; 60c, 1,000, Copenhagen and all best varieties. Tomato, $1.00. Bermuda Onion, $1.00. Certified Porto Rico Potato, $1.00. Ruby King Pepper, $4.00, or 50c, 100. Wholesale Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

PHOTO FINISHING

KODAK FILMS.—Special Trial Offer. Developing any size roll 5c, prints 3c each. Beautiful 8x10 mounted enlargement 40c. Send us your films. Young Photo Service, 430 Bertha St., Albany, N. Y.

FREE ENLARGEMENT with first roll developed at 7c, prints 3c each. Lowest prices. Art Productions, 13 Main Street Station, Franklin, N. H.

WANTED

WOOL WANTED.—Sheep owners, write S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

WANTED.—Young red foxes. Will pay $3.50 apiece. Carvin Kaltreider, Red Lion, Pa.

WANTED.—Blue Potatoes for seed. H. J. Henchaff, Woodstock, Virginia.

Protective Service

Home Work Schemes

MANY work at home schemes are advertised these days. Investigation as a rule indicates that they are not to be recommended, since their promoters have something to sell and not employment to offer. The following report by the National Better Business Bureau illustrates a common type:

> MEN—Realize your ambitions! Earn $15 or more daily hiring others to work for you. Write at once for particulars.

This advertiser has no employment to offer. The firm is engaged in the sale of parts needed to make electric water heaters. Those who respond to the above advertisement receive a form letter and literature requesting $1.25 for the parts needed to assemble these heaters.

◆

Fake Collection Agency

THIRTY men and seven girls, employes of the Ogden Corporation, 134 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., were recently arrested in connection with a fake collection agency. This agency promised to collect bills for 15 per cent commission. Later the creditor would be informed that a bank account of the debtor had been located, but that money was needed to start suit. Having received this money the so-called collection agency rendered no more service. In other words it was successful in collecting for itself only.

◆

Seed Report

IN order to guide farmers in the purchase of seed, the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has published its "Report of Seed Analysis—1931" which lists all seed supplies found to violate the State Seed Law as well as all supplies found to meet the specifications of statutes. This publication is Bulletin 507 and can be secured free by addressing a request to the Mailing Room, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

◆

Certified Plants

THE Pennsylvania Plant Pest Act of 1927 makes it unlawful to sell or offer for sale any raspberry or blackberry plants which have not been inspected for insects and diseases during the growing season and before shipment is made. Growers whose planting stocks pass inspection are issued a green tag by the State Bureau of Plant Industry. The State Department of Agriculture cautions buyers not to accept plants of this kind unless accompanied by inspection certificates, otherwise they may introduce diseases that will result in serious loss.

◆

Milk Dealer Fined

LAST June the Homestead Milk Company of Homestead, Pa., was prosecuted for "short changing" milk producers by falsifying records of butterfat tests and failing to meet other requirements designed to protect dairymen. The case came before the court for trial a few weeks ago.

The dealer pleaded guilty, but the court permitted the state to present evidence. As a result the court sentenced the defendent to pay a fine of $100 and placed him on probation for one and one-half years with a warning that any further violation of the milk testing laws would result in a jail sentence.

◆

Tanning Recipes

IN response to requests for information about tanning hides we have compiled several recipes for home tanning. We shall be glad to send same to any one interested on receipt of stamp. Kindly address Protective Service, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., when writing.

◆

Trading in Stocks

> Will you please tell me if Paul Kaye, 149 Broadway, New York, "stock specialist" in mail order trading of stock privileges, is reliable, and do you recommend this way of trading on the New York Stock Exchange? It requires only a small outlay of cash.
>
> P. O. S.

NO, we do not recommend that way of trading. When even the experts, with all sorts of market news and information available, have been losing all but their shirts trading in stocks, what chance has the small operator trading by mail?

As to Mr. Kaye, he is not registered as a dealer, and therefore has no legal right to offer securities within this state, according to the Pennsylvania Securities Commission. We understand that he has been running a "put and call" business for a number of years. In the past some Pennsylvania papers have carried his advertising, but this advertising has been stopped.

◆

Some Claims Adjusted

Pennsylvania Farmer:

I want to inform you that I received check for $32.50 from .... farm, which I wrote you about. Sorry if I made you any trouble. W. L. S.

* * *

Pennsylvania Farmer:

The .... Hatchery sent me a check for $6. Thanking you for your efforts in making a settlement.

I. L. D.

* * *

Pennsylvania Farmer:

We are mailing Mr. A. today the part that he states was left out of his order, which was an oversight on part of employe, and we are glad to correct same. We wish to thank you for writing regarding this so that we might get in touch with the party and make this correction. D. F.

* * *

Pennsylvania Farmer:

Thanks; quick work. I wrote him three or four times and he ignored my letters. Today I got his check for $1.

J. D. S.

◆

Where We Fail

(Continued from page 5.)

such as favors, spite, or jealousy. I have felt that when I helped elect officials my responsibility was over until about time for the next election, but I have begun to see that if our government is to be successful, we individual citizens must continually be on our job of encouraging the good services and discouraging the crooked or inefficient ones, and even help officials when opportunity affords.

One more thought comes to me. Doctors, nurses, dentists, teachers, etc., must have special preparation for their jobs before they are allowed to start on the real job, so as to cut down the number of mistakes of the beginner. Would there be any way to cut down the costly mistakes of so many beginners in public offices? Would it help to keep as many of the officials in as have been conscientious and efficient in the performance of their duties?

Our country is calling for conscientious citizens to continually encourage good government and fight crime and waste. Let us answer, "Here am I, ready and anxious to uphold every good thing and fight every evil"; then we will have prosperity, and crime will be dethroned.

Ashby Fitz Randolph.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

TOMATO PLANTS.—Millions, large openfield grown, disease free, now ready. Marglobe, Break O'Day, Baltimore and Bonny Best, $1.00, 1,000; 5,000 up, 90c. Cabbage plants, Copenhagen, Danish Ballhead and Charleston Wakefield, new crop, 500, 60c; 1,000, 85c. Pepper plants, Ruby King, Chinese and Ruby Giants: 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75. Roots mossed. Prompt shipment. J. S. Burgess & Co., Pembroke, Ga.

MAY SPECIAL.—Satisfaction guaranteed. 1,000 Strawberries, $2.00. (Dunlap, Gibson, Aroma), 800, $1.50, 300, $1.00. Premier, Cooper, Pearl, Harvest King, Red Gold, $3.00; 500, $1.75; 250, $1.00. Mastodon, $5.00; 500, $3.00; 150, $1.00 Latham, Kings, Cumberlands, Blackberries, 100, $1.50. Cloverleaf Nurseries, Three Oaks, Mich.

CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS: 500, 65c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. $1.00 thousand expressed. Tomato Plants: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.35 postpaid. $1.15 thousand expressed. Potato plants: 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75 postpaid. $1.50 thousand expressed. "Peter Pan" The Plant Man, Franklin, Virginia.

BERMUDA ONION PLANTS make bigger, sweeter Onions. Postpaid: 200, 50c; 500, 90c; 1,000, $1.60. Transplanted Tomato: 50, 60c; 100, $1.00; 500, $4.50. Northern grown Cabbage ready May 25th. Complete catalogue free. Carl Mellinger, North Lima, Ohio.

CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS, 500, 65c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. $1.00 thousand expressed. Tomato Plants: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.35 postpaid. $1.15 thousand expressed. Potato Plants: 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. $1.75 thousand expressed. Busy Bee Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Nancy Hall, Southern Queen, and Porto Rican. Grown from treated seed. 500, $1.08; 1,000, $2.08; postpaid. Tomato, pepper plants $1.25 per 100. Russell Plant Farm, Bowling Green, Ky.

DUNFIELD, MANCHU and ILLINI SOY BEANS. 85c bushel. Germination 98%. Bags free. Inoculating bacteria 25c bushel size. Sudan Grass seed 4c pound. Ensilage corn, Eureka, $2.00 bushel. Stoller's Seed House, Paulding, Ohio.

FINE OUTDOOR GROWN CABBAGE PLANTS: 500, 65c; 1,000, 98c; 5,000, $3.25; 50,000, $30.00. Tomato Plants: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25; 5,000, $5.00. Well packed, good delivery guaranteed. Wholesale Plant Company, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS, express: 1,000, $1.25; 5,000, $5.00. Postpaid: 200, 75c; 500, $1.25. Tomato, postpaid: 100, 65c; 500, $2.35. Express: 1,000, $1.85. Catalog. Buckeye Farms, Box 541B, Youngstown, Ohio.

PLANTS SPECIAL COLLECTION: 500 Cabbage, Onions and Tomatoes, mixed as wanted and 50 Pepper, Eggplants or Cauliflower for $1.00. Postpaid. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

CABBAGE, ONION, BEET, TOMATO PLANTS, any variety: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.10. Potato plants, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 prepaid. Blue-ribbon Plant Farm, Franklin, Virginia.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION, BEET PLANTS, leading varieties: 500, 70c; 1,000, $1.10. Sweet Potato plants: 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 prepaid. Sunbeam Plant Farm, Franklin, Virginia.

TWO-YEAR MARTHA WASHINGTON Asparagus Roots, Jersey grown, the home of Asparagus, $1.50, 100; $6.50, 1,000 express collect. Warren Shinn, Woodbury, New Jersey.

MILLIONS PLANTS READY.—Cabbage, Tomatoes, 300, 60c; 1,000, $1.35. Sweetpotatoes, 300, 75c; 1,000, $2.00. Pepper, 100, 40c; 1,000, $2.50 all prepaid. Rev. Elisha Bradshaw, Walters, Va.

PORTO RICO POTATO slips grown from certified seed, 1,000, $2.00; 500, $1.25; 300, 75c; prepaid. 5,000, $8.00 express collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. H. Holland, Franklin, Virginia.

QUALITY OFFER, 300 frostproof cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 100 onions, 50 pepper, 50 eggplants for $1.00 prepaid. Moss packed, open field grown. Troup Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

CABBAGE and TOMATO PLANTS, leading varieties, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 delivered, 1,000, $1.00 any quantity. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper plants, any variety. Prepaid $1.00. Moss Packed in Special Containers. Rusk Plant Co., Rusk, Texas.

SOY BEANS.—Manchu, Illini and Dunfield Soy Beans, 90c bushel. Ebony, Wilson & Virginia, 90c bushel. Send for catalog. Kelly Seed Co., Peoria, and San Jose, Ill.

WILSON AND VIRGINIA SOYBEANS 85c per bushel fob orders up to May 21st. Recleaned, new crop, seed sacks free. J. T. Vandenburg & Son, Bridgeville, Delaware.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS. Pay well. One year crop. Easy culture. $1.50, 100 postpaid. $5.00, 1,000 express collect. Warren Shinn, Woodbury, New Jersey.

SOY BEANS, MANCHU and DUNFIELD, 65c per bushel. Germination 97%, bags free. Inoculating bacteria, 25c bushel size. M. G. Stoller, Paulding, Ohio.

SPECIAL.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, any varieties, Moss Packed Prepaid. $1.00. Guaranty Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

COOK'S CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES—Irish Cobblers, Russet Rurals. Better than ever. Safe arrival guaranteed. Irving E. Cook, Munnsville, N. Y.

SEED CORN.—Lancaster County Sure Crop, germination 98%. $2.00 bushel F.O.B. John H. Denlinger & Sons, Leaman Place, Pa.

WILSON BLACK SOY BEANS. Recleaned and bagged 85c per bushel. Warren Newton, Bridgeville, Delaware.

LOOK.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper Plants, all $1.00 prepaid. Central Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

MONTHLY ROSES. Hoosiers, Talisman, others. 50 varieties, free catalog. 60 varieties fruit. Harlingen Nurseries, Harlingen, N. J.

MANCHU SOYBEANS, recleaned, sacked, 60c bushel. Sudan Grass seed, 4c pound. John Goetz, Fowler, Ind.

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ALL FOR $1.00—100 letterheads, 100 envelopes and 25 cards. All we ask you to do is mail your name and address, printed plainly, as you wish it to appear on your Stationery, and $1.00, to Sandig Printers, 531 N. Fairmount Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WHY BUY ORDINARY CHICKS when you can get our famous Bloodtested Breeds at the same price or even less? Four Departments of the U. S. Government and thousands of satisfied customers have purchased our chicks. They're from the famous Tancred, Wyckoff, Fishel, Thompson, Holterman and other blood lines. Price per 100 Standard Quality Special Selected: White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $6.00; Barred, White, Buff Rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds, White, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, $7.00; Mixed, No Cripples, $4.00; Heavy, $6.00—Exhibition Quality per 100: White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, $7.00; Barred, White, Buff, Rocks, Reds, White, Buff Orpingtons, White, Col. S. L. Wyandottes, $8.00; White, Black Minorcas, $9.00; Jersey White Giants, $10.00. Nothing better to start or rebuild a profitable flock, nothing better for even broilers because these famous breeds grow larger, mature quicker, and lay better. Immediate shipment. 100% prepaid live delivery to any point east of the Rocky Mountains, or send $1.00 to book order, balance C. O. D. Plus postage. Write for our free color plate catalog. Thornwood Poultry Yards, Box 204-A, Crandall, Indiana.

BLOODTESTED S. C. REDS, Barred Rocks, $6.50 per 100; White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, $7.00; Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $5.50; Assorted, $4.50; Seconds, $4.00; Pure-bred blood-tested chicks that live and grow and lay. Ship prepaid. Live arrival guaranteed. Can ship C.O.D. Hatches weekly. Order direct from this ad. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Indiana.

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LET US BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW for Chicks from our large Hollywood Strain, White Leghorn Breeders. They lay a large chalky white egg. They will be money-makers for you. Catalog free write for it. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

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OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHIX.—Six leading breeds. Safe Delivery guaranteed. Write for prices. Grantsville Hatchery, Grantsville, Md.

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$5.50 PER 100 for S. C. REDS, Barred Rocks, $6.00 for White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons; $5.00 for Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed; $4.25 for Assorted; $3.75 for Seconds. Live arrival guaranteed. Pure-bred Hi-Grade chicks. We pay postage. Can ship C.O.D. Hatch weekly. Order direct from ad. Glendale Hatchery, Box 34, Ramsey, Indiana.

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WANTED: MEN-WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for steady Government Jobs. Salary Range $105-$250 month. Paid vacations. Common education. Thousands appointed yearly. Write Instruction

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PEANUTS.—Shelled and selected, 10 pounds 70c; 100, $5.50. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

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MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

155-ACRE RICH TRACTOR FARMING LAND. 8-room house, bank barn, 40x72, other good buildings. Included 8 cattle, draft team, farm machinery, hogs, chickens, hay, grain, growing wheat, spring crops out, Good road, ¼ mile shipping point, 5 miles county seat. $4,200. Terms. Larger and smaller equipped farms. This is a fine farming and stock raising center, between Steubenville and Canton. E. E. Wallace, Carrollton, Ohio.

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100 OREGON FARMS, descriptions, prices, pictures, Agricultural Map, Sales, Trades, Catalog 88, 25c, Kinney's Catalog's Inc., Failing Building, Portland, Oregon.

Copr., 1932, The American Tobacco Co.

"LUCKIES are my standby"

CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK
Cash in on Poppa's famous name? Not Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.! For months he labored as a five-dollar-a-day "extra." Then he crashed into a part like a brick through a plate-glass window. Be sure to see his latest FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE, "IT'S TOUGH TO BE FAMOUS." Doug has stuck to LUCKIES four years, but didn't stick the makers of LUCKIES anything for his kind words. "You're a brick, Doug."

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Your Throat Protection — against irritation — against cough

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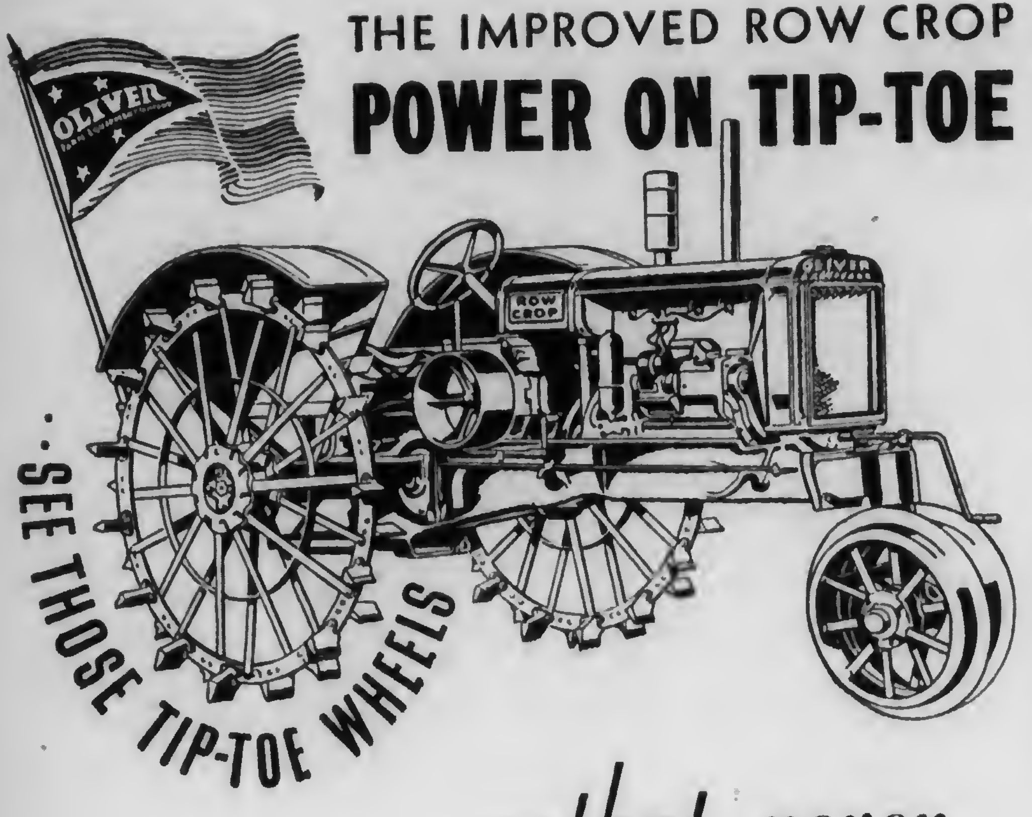
THE IMPROVED ROW CROP

POWER ON TIP-TOE



—that never pack the soil

18 Drawbar Horse Power

The Oliver Row Crop, on its Tip-toe Wheels, gives you full 18 drawbar horse power. It has ample power to handle two big plow bases, three lister bases, four-row planting and cultivating equipment under any conditions when you'll want to put a tractor in the field.

Central Tool Mounting

All planting and cultivating equipment is mounted ahead of the operator in full view, always under his control. Because the Tip-toe wheels never pack the soil there is no need for shovels in the rear. All gangs operate independently, each at the proper depth.

12-inch Float in the Gangs

The gangs float independently a full 12 inches. This is a level float as there is no hinge action in the Row Crop gangs. Each one holds level; follows the contour of the ground. In hard ground the entire weight of the gang attachment can be brought to bear to secure penetration.

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Each Tip-toe wheel is braked independently and both are inter-connected to the steering mechanism so that a turn one way brakes the wheel on the same side which is of great value in making short turns. Flexibility is also provided for quick dodging in crooked rows.

Close to Row Cultivation

Once again those Tip-toe wheels come into play. The Row Crop cultivating gangs work close to the row while the tractor is still high above and far away. You can get in to do a real job of cultivating without fear of injury to the growing crop.

Complete Tool Equipment

Oliver offers complete tools for all row crop operations—2 and 4 row runner and sweep planters—2 and 4 row cultivators with a wide variety of sweeps and shovels—2 row lister planters—2 and 3 row listers and many, many more.

It Never Packs the Soil

The Tip-toe Wheels actually cultivate the soil. A spike tooth harrow will erase the Row Crop's tracks. Complete wheel and lug equipment is provided for all types of soil. The unique high wheels of the Row Crop provide positive traction while ending the old problem of soil packing.

See Your Oliver Dealer

If you have not seen the Oliver Hart-Parr Row Crop be sure to see your Oliver Dealer — The Row Crop on its Tip-toe Wheels will save you time and money while doing a better job. It is new—original—unusual—See it before you buy.

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Listen to the Latest Forecast each day over
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Check in the square opposite the tool that interests you—fill in your name and address—clip the coupon and send to OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT SALES CO., 3-5 Jones Street, Rochester, N. Y., 1420 Mayflower Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

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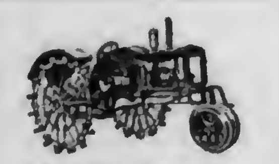

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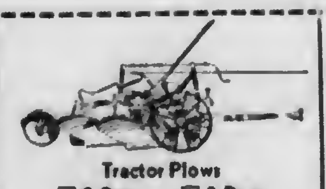

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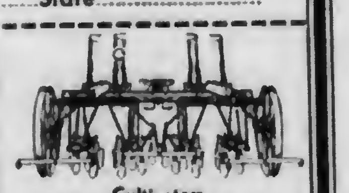

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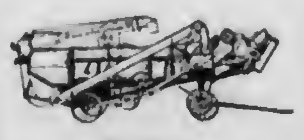

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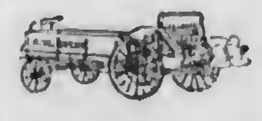

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☐ Hay Tools
☐ Potato Tools

PF-5

Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

"BUT if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." So wrote Saint Paul to Timothy.

* * *

We are told that less money should be expended on research in production, that the use of labor-saving devices has outrun need, that the farmers should restrict acreage of crops and that they should cooperate to control the amount that goes into market. The speakers are viewing agriculture as a whole, and treating it as something that could be handled as a unit. If it were so, some part of what is said would have greater immediate value.

* * *

In the meantime: In nearly every case a farm represents nearly all the capital of its owner. It is his only means of income and his insurance against actual want in the later years of life. It is the home of the family for which he is pledged to provide to the best of his ability. The owner thinks about the general good, and he works for it through the associations to which he belongs, but he has Saint Paul's warrant that he is right when he places the provision for family needs ahead of all else.

* * *

And it seems so sensible because, in a degree, he can control what is done within his own line fences, while it is heart-breaking to depend for rescue on the great outside crowd that will not move when it should and will not do what it should when it does move. He joins with others in their efforts to better conditions, but back on his own farm his one duty is to run that farm in the way that will be surest to provide for his own.

* * *

Determined to win through to better times, he needs to know more about his soil, his crops and his animals. The experiment stations are finding out things that have practical value to him. Their annual cost to him, directly and indirectly, is a small part of their value to him. Cut out what he has learned in the past and he would be pretty helpless: cut out what he may get in the future and his chances are hurt. I see no basis for argument on this point if we consider the individual farmer, and it is the individual farmer—the Pennsylvania Farmer reader—we are considering, each man on his own farm.

* * *

Within this farm is the land from which the living must come. It must be in use. Some of it probably should not be under cultivation, not on account of the fact that there is too great an acreage of cultivated crops in this country, but for the adequate reason that the cultivation of this land would leave the owner poorer. It should be growing grass or trees. But there is land from which a living must be made. Whatever acreage of this and that crop promises a show for some net profit is the right acreage regardless of what others are doing. The owner is a good citizen if he does exactly what promises to be best for that one farm and family.

* * *

I reckon that on nine farms out of ten there would be more net profit if more available plant food were given the land on which labor is put. A study of long-term fertilizer experiments is convincing that the right fertilizer pays for itself and adds a profit when applied up to the point of yields quite above the average. This increases the stuff that goes to market? Yes, doubtless so, but this individual farmer has a first duty all the time, and that is to make the best living for his family that he can make, and he must do his figuring for himself. Selfish? No, just anti-infidel.

* * *

Too much labor-saving machinery? Yes, I wish big-scale farming on millions of acres in the West had not been made possible right now, but wishing gets us nowhere. Observation teaches that mechanical means of planting on time, giving the best tillage and harvesting on time are helping a good many farmers to break even in hard times. The amount bought is a matter for good judgment, but the decision is something apart from all one reads about over-production and machinery being tied up together. Whatever helps the individual farmer to make the living Saint Paul talked about is his right to use.

* * *

But how about joining in an effort to help the level of prices in market? Saint Paul would indorse that, I reckon, because it points to a better living for families. The individual stands ready when practical cooperation along this line is entered upon, and in the meantime his chief consideration is to make use of all means to get the largest possible net returns from his farm.

* * *

When times get bad we look around for persons and things we can blame. And usually they are partly to blame, and we help to make the mistakes. Granting all any one may want to say on those points, it is wholly aside from my uppermost thought right now, which is that each one of us has little actual power outside of our individual affairs and cannot afford to wait until all things will be made well through group action. Success on the individual farm can be called only so much more stuff going upon a burdened market, but the fact is that the farm that pays is an asset to the community, and it pays most surely when it makes use of experiment station truth, labor-saving devices, and whatever amount of commercial fertilizer adds net profit to the crop. The suggestion coming from a western state that the county farm demonstrator is not needed now makes queer reading. The many scores of thousands of individual farmers who read the Pennsylvania Farmer need him more than ever.

* * *

It is not easy to place insistence on the wisdom of depending chiefly on one's own effort on his own farm and not seem to undervalue group action by farmers. The latter is imperative if their industry prosper. And yet one correspondent asks for such enlightenment and unselfish legislation that it seems to me beyond hope, and another wants dependence on a better human nature. We must drive only for what is feasible, and even then there will be a discouraging period of waiting. There is no detraction from the importance of organized effort in emphasizing the truth that the only absolutely dependable immediate hope lies in one's own individual effort to make his capital and labor yield a living.

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Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

WE have had more acres of Neshaminy Garden soil plowed up this year than has been done for some time. However, we are not planting much ourselves. The alfalfa field of 15 acres was plowed by a neighboring dairyman who will plant it to corn. It is in fine condition and should produce a good crop.

The apple orchard was double-disked both ways. Plowing would have been better, but it did not seem practicable with the garden tractor, and it is an expensive job to hire a team and man to do the kind of plowing that is required in an orchard.

The asparagus crop is about two weeks later than has been the average. May first has been the average date since planting until this year when the first cutting was made May 12th. However, part of the delay may have been caused by the fact that the disking was done a little later than usual, and it takes a few days for the stalks to recover and come through after heavy disking.

* * *

I expected more apple blossoms this year than appeared. They are few and far between, most of the trees showing none whatever. I am at a loss to account for this. The trees are old enough and their condition is good. The theory that presents itself to me is that the drouth during the fall of the year the last two years prevented the formation of buds, especially since the orchard was not cultivated. Because of these two factors growth was not what it should have been, although the soil is fertile. Another thing might be worth considering: The Japanese beetles did a great deal of damage to the foliage of the apple trees last year for the first time.

* * *

Nature gives no sign of the depression which is so evident and widespread in the industrial world. In fact, I never saw the country appear more beautiful than it is this spring. Neither is there any evidence of lack of activity on the part of farmers. Plowing, cultivating and planting seem to be going on as usual, and the soil works up in splendid shape. Even though factories are silent, and business in general is marking time, farm work is going on about the same as in normal times, and the eating public will realize, even in this year, the truth of the Biblical promise, "Seed time and harvest shall not fail."

* * *

The realization that people who live and make their living on and from the soil are more nearly independent when "hard times" strike than are those who depend on wages and salaries is turning the attention of the philanthropically minded to the idea of supplying workers with a few acres of ground on which to live. It has been worked out (on paper) that a mechanic or clerk could produce $500 worth of "living" on five acres of soil, and that he should have his home there. If he were so situated he could be at least partially independent, and would not be "flat on his back and dependent on relief" almost as soon as he loses his job.

All of which is fine, except for the fact that it will not work. The first questions to answer are: How are these people to get the land and the house? and, How will they learn to work the land in order to produce $100 worth of products per acre?

But the idea is good, if Utopian. What a different society we might have in a generation or two if all children could be raised in a home surrounded by five acres of land. When that is realized, we shall have reached that much-heralded time—the Millennium.

Black Walnut Orchards

OUT of the millions of seedling black walnuts propagated by nature throughout the country only a few have been discovered which have promise as a commercial nut. One of the most promising at the present time is the Thomas, a seedling found growing in a fence row of the Thomas nursery at King of Prussia. Mr. Thomas became interested in this tree because of the thin shelled, high quality meat characteristics of the fruit, and after trying all methods of grafting known at the time succeeded in growing about five per cent of the grafts. This nut, although not nearly as thin shelled as the English walnut, is far superior to the average black walnut seedling.

Attempts by means of budding and grafting to propagate trees which produced unusual high quality nuts brought nothing but grief until the late J. F. Jones of Lancaster developed successful propagation methods in 1912. Since 1915, when the first grafted varieties were available in quantities, interest in planting black walnut orchards as a farm crop has been making a slow but gradual growth in Pennsylvania. Last fall John W. Hershey of Downingtown, nuticulturist, and I visited several farms in southeastern Pennsylvania where a total of 200 acres of black walnut orchards had been planted within recent years.

C. F. Hostetter, one of the nut enthusiasts in Lancaster county whom we visited, has a 50-acre black walnut orchard. His is one of the first

(Continued on page 22.)

This five-year-old tree in Mr. Thomas' 50-acre orchard had nearly 400 nuts on it last season.

MORE READERS ON FARMS IN PENNSYLVANIA THAN ANY OTHER FARM PAPER

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Farm Fairs in Early Days

By George F. Johnson

IN one of your winter issues you invited a discussion of the history surrounding the statement that "The first county fair in America was held at Reading, Pennsylvania, in October, 1776." You raised the question as to whether the first event of this kind was not held somewhere in New England.

The present-day county fair is a combination of two ideas which had independent origin during the early history of this country. The older of the two is the "fair or bartering place," where producers and consumers were brought together to prevent abusive practices by middlemen. William Penn was a great believer in this type of "fair" and established one in Philadelphia almost as soon as the city was settled. Detailed regulations covering the practices in these fairs were drafted and the penalty for violation in most cases was the "forfeiture of one-half of the produce to the poor of Philadelphia."

Probably the reason Reading enters the picture so early is the fact that the town's founders, Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, set aside a large central area in the city purposely for "semi-annual fairs" for bartering. The first fair of this kind was held in the market square in October, 1766, according to Cyrus T. Fox, Secretary of Berks County Historical Society. This fair was apparently successful and was followed by a spring fair in June, 1767. These spring and fall exhibitions usually continued for two days. Evidently prizes were offered for the best products of the farm but bartering and exchanging by farmers, merchants and manufacturers were the primary objectives of the meets.

Horse Racing

The Reading bartering fair differed from those held in Philadelphia somewhat, in that great numbers of horses and colts were brought in and much interest was taken in the trading of these animals. In many cases trials of their speed were needed to climax the trading, and for this important work an old highway not far distant was set aside for the purpose. This soon led to horse racing which has become one of the central attractions at practically all county fairs.

Carl R. Woodward reports that fairs similar to the early Reading type were held in New Jersey throughout the eighteenth century. One of the first was the Market and Fair at Salem, established by law in 1682. Perth Amboy was the seat of a semi-annual fair beginning in 1718. The first fair at Trenton was held in 1745 for the sale of all kinds of livestock, goods, wares and merchandise. Horse racing at fairs seems to have created a problem in New Jersey as early as 1750, Mr. Woodward reports. Laws regulating races were secured in 1748, but corruption became so great that in 1761 all races were abolished except by special permission of the Magistrate, it being recognized that "improvement of breed of horses might be a matter of consequence."

The extent to which horse races at fairs attracted the people is shown by this interesting incident, cited by Mr. Woodward: In September, 1769, the jail at Perth Amboy burned and it was explained that the town was ill prepared to fight a fire for "on that day there was a fair and a great horse race at Woodbridge, which occasioned the greater part of the inhabitants of Amboy to be away from home."

It can be seen that whether to call the early fairs in Pennsylvania and New Jersey "the first county fairs in America" depends on the viewpoint. If you look on the county fair primarily as a horse racing interest and a place to advertise, buy and sell goods and livestock, then the statement is probably correct. But if you prefer the viewpoint that our county fairs are primarily arranged for educational purposes to stimulate interest in the best methods and types of farm products and the best means of enhancing the welfare of the community, then it is necessary to investigate the development of the purely educational farm show or fair. This idea began to manifest itself in America about 1800 and resulted in a type of exhibition different from the commercial fair. It is of European origin.

No pioneer farm fair could boast of a scene like the above, which is a corner of the 1932 Pennsylvania Farm Show illustrating the uses of electricity on the farm.

The idea is first recorded in the statement of purpose of the "Highlands and Agricultural Society," of Scotland, chartered in 1784. This society was authorized to hold agricultural meetings in connection with a general showing of stock, implements and farm and dairy products in the principal towns of Scotland, the primary purpose of holding these shows in different cities being to stimulate interest in the organizing of local agricultural societies. Thus, throughout England and America, farm products shows were undertaken during the period from 1800 to 1850 by public-spirited individuals as a means of getting farmers to organize agricultural societies. In other words, in the beginning, agricultural societies were the result of the shows or fairs and not the sponsors of the shows. Once organized, however, many of the societies did assume the responsibility of the exhibitions.

Watson's Livestock Shows

Perhaps Elkanah Watson (1758-1842) can be called the father of farm shows in America. He was a prominent citizen of Albany, New York, who later purchased a farm near Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The idea of a "cattle show" purely for an educational purpose was suggested to Watson in 1807. It appealed to him not merely as a show, but because of its value in arousing interest among what we now term "dirt farmers." He was convinced that the agricultural societies which had been organized in America up to that time were not sufficiently democratic to be of greatest value to the farming industry. He believed that agricultural societies should be organized locally to include as members "all respectable farmers" and that means should be taken to popularize such a movement through livestock shows. His first venture was a mere display of a pair of fat Merino sheep, which he invited the farmers to come and see as an example of the best grade of livestock. Scores of farmers came, and in a few years Watson had induced twenty-six farmers to form a fair association and agree to display the best of their products.

The Berkshire Cattle Show was held in Watson's home town in October, 1810, and during the winter of 1810 and 1811 the Berkshire Agricultural Society was formed, under the presidency of Watson—"with ample powers but no funds." However, this did not prevent Watson and his associates from holding a more elaborate show in September, 1811. It then occurred to Watson that women should take a more prominent part in the movement and therefore arranged for an exhibit of their handiwork, with premiums, for January, 1813.

Holding agricultural exhibitions in which premiums were offered to exhibitors was common in the New England states about 1820. In 1816 the Massachusetts Legislature appropriated $500 for premiums at cattle shows and by 1820 all of the counties in New Hampshire held fairs and received state aid, ranging from $100 to $300 each.

State Aid

For a brief period between 1820 and 1825 state aid was given in Pennsylvania for the holding of fairs by county agricultural societies. Under this inducement so-called county exhibitions were held in a number of counties, and a state exhibit was held at Paoli in October, 1823. Apparently the enthusiasm back of these fairs was not spontaneous, because just as soon as the state aid was abandoned, in 1825, practically all effort, both local and state, failed.

Not until 1838 was the project revived, when the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture held an exhibition on the Germantown Road three miles from Philadelphia. The General Assembly appropriated $600 annually for premiums at this show. That the exhibition included livestock is indicated by the statement "the only improved breed then recognized was the Durham Shorthorn." Prizes were awarded to exhibitors of this breed of cattle.

By 1839 the Society was encouraging the growth of fine crops and offered "liberal premiums for the best five acres of corn, potatoes, sugar beets and turnips." The judges visited the different farms. In 1842 the trial of plows was the main feature of the exhibition. Likewise, by 1842 the Jersey and Guernsey cattle were first exhibited and classified for awards under the name of Alderney.

This successful effort of the Philadelphia Society finally led to the organization of the State Agricultural Society and the holding of a State Fair in Harrisburg (only a few blocks from the present vast State Farm Show buildings) in 1851. State Fairs were held for more than 40 years, and were replaced finally by the old Scotch "farm show and agricultural meeting" idea which eventually became the unique institution now known throughout the East as the "Pennsylvania Farm Show and Agricultural Convention Week."

Today fairs permeate the state. They vary in size and character from local community displays to county events, some of which even surpass many state fairs in point of attendance.

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NO WORDS

THE abductors and murderers of the Lindbergh baby, the scoundrels who took advantage of parental love to defraud,—but words fail! There are no words in any language adequate to discuss such putrid scum of the stinking pool of human depravity.

MORE REGULATION?

PROBABLY the Jones bill providing further regulation for grain and cotton exchanges will not get through Congress now, but it has been favorably reported. It is about time for our legislators to learn what the business men of the country know, namely, that our grain and cotton business needs less regulation by Congress rather than more. No good can come from any so-called regulation which interferes or threatens to interfere with freedom of trading on open public markets.

CHEAPER MARKETING

CHEAP agricultural commodities must and will have lower costs of marketing. As the price of the product falls the percentage cost of marketing rises, and now that percentage is too high on many things if not all. Marketing agencies must recognize this situation and some of them are now doing so. The Ohio wool cooperative has reduced its charge for marketing. Two leading livestock exchanges have reduced commissions. Whether the marketing agency is cooperative or commercial it should now be figuring on lower costs, especially where these costs have been advanced during an era of high prices.

PLENTY OF INSECTS

REPORTS from many points indicate more than abundance of insect pests this year. In New Jersey the commercial tomato crop is menaced by potato beetles. In Ohio cutworms have gone to climbing fruit trees and eating the foliage, working at night of course. As many as 150 cutworms have been found under a single tree. Aphids are infesting Pennsylvania alfalfa fields for the first time in such numbers as to be destructive. There is only one way to handle a great infestation of any kind, the use of insecticides wherever possible. But that will hardly work in a hay crop.

THE GREAT REGULATOR

THREE recent developments in Russia indicate that human nature is to prove more potent than communistic theories. The communists have been compelled to recognize the fact that some workmen are more competent and consequently more valuable than others. So the rewards of the competent have been increased. Farmers are now permitted to sell a part of their produce. That is the only way to get them to produce a surplus for consumers and the only way to bring it out of secret storages. Finally Russia has had to buy wheat, which indicates that the communistic plan either failed to produce it or to put it where it is needed. Human nature will ultimately defeat all measures not in consonance with the interest of the individual, whether in production, in distribution or in finance. It remains and will continue the greatest regulator of everything.

INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION

THE eighth annual session of the American Institute of Cooperation will be held at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H., July 18th to August 13th, 1932. The announcement of this event says that an able corps of teachers of national reputation will present five courses of study, namely, methods of teaching cooperative marketing; principles of agricultural cooperation; cooperative business management; cooperative milk marketing problems, and cooperative price policies. Each of these merits careful study, for the whole field of agricultural cooperation is one about which no one is likely to know too much.

THINGS UNKNOWN

WHEN the National Wool Marketing Corporation was formed we said: "Probably wool is the easiest commodity to handle under the proposed plan. If this organization cannot succeed, with cheap money and such a product, there is little hope for others." This was written in November, 1929. Now we are asked how the Corporation has succeeded in the meantime. We do not know, and those organizations and individuals that have employed the Corporation do not know. For it has made no real statement of its business or of its financial position. That it employed selling agents and others is known, but on what terms is not known. That it made too liberal advances on wools and mohair is certain, but the amounts involved in such advances are not known. Guessers say the over-advances on wools approach $6,000,000 and on mohair $1,000,000. It is admitted that a large quantity of mohair was sold at a low figure, but the price has never been made public. All these things, as well as a campaign against another cooperative, must have cost money, but whose money is not stated. Is this the way for a cooperative organization to inspire confidence and develop business?

THREE MURDERS

AT Mandan, N. D., May 10th, Charles Keidel, a pioneer dairyman of that region, was attacked by his bull. His chest was crushed and he died shortly after the assault. At Rumford, Maine, May 11th, John Stephens was killed by a bull which repeatedly attempted to kill two other men before a bullet ended its life. At Lebanon, Pa., May 10th, Harry Light was killed while attempting to put a ring in the nose of a bull on the farm of Mays Kurtz, a neighbor. The bull broke away and crushed Mr. Light against the wall of the barn, fracturing his skull and breaking his neck. He is survived by his wife, whom he had just taken to the hospital, and by seven children. This bull was known to be dangerous, and Mr. Light volunteered to help his neighbor with it. May 19th a bull which had always been gentle attacked sixteen-year-old Emil Olson, Fargo, N. D. He was severely injured but is expected to recover. He was rescued by his mother, Mrs. Oscar Olson, who drove the bull away with a pitchfork, another example of woman's heroism. Those who tire of our frequent warnings should remember that they are intended to save human lives, for most bull "accidents" might have been prevented by proper caution.

A CROP OF GAME

UNDER a law enacted in 1929 Michigan farmers are organizing for the production and marketing of a new crop—game. They will at the same time solve the hunting problem and abolish much of the trespass nuisance. Organization under the law is not difficult. Any group of farmers may form a game preserve or a commercial hunting preserve under a permit issued by the state. The land must be posted with signs provided by the state. Each preserve must be stocked with a minimum of 100 game birds of whatever species desired. Hunting is restricted to those given cards or permits by the landowners. They may charge a fee for every piece of game taken by the hunters but they must put a state tag on each piece. This looks like a good plan for both farmers and sportsmen. It assures a supply of game and it provides pay for those who raise it and allow others to hunt it.

INVISIBLE DANGER

A READER informs us that the danger of tuberculosis is often "grossly exaggerated." Maybe it is, and no doubt it is sometimes underestimated. A trial held in Germany during the past winter brought out clearly the fact that there is grave danger in the active or virulent germs of tuberculosis. In 1929 several German doctors administered Dr. Calmette's anti-tuberculosis vaccine to a large number of babies, the vaccine being prepared in their laboratory and not tested on lower animals before being used on the babies. Later these doctors and a nurse were charged with homicide, the death of seventy-six babies, also the infection of 131 other babies. The two responsible parties were convicted of "homicide and inflicting bodily injury through culpable negligence." The court declared that the death of sixty-eight babies and the illness of most of the others resulted from inoculation with virulent tuberculosis bacilli, which in some way got into the serum during its preparation in the laboratory. Not guarding against this possibility, and failing to test the supposed serum before administering it, constituted "culpable negligence," which resulted in prison sentences for Dr. Deycke and Dr. Altsteadt. Those who oppose reasonable measures to prevent the germs of tuberculosis from causing disease and death assume a heavy responsibility.

LOWER TAXES

WE may always learn something from the experience of others. Taxation is a problem everywhere and local taxation is the big end of it. So it is in Minnesota, where 90 per cent of property taxes is for local purposes. Last year the people of that state realized that something must be done to reduce their taxes. Under the leadership of an existing state taxpayers' association they proceeded to organize county associations. These were single-purpose organizations, with the usual officers and one director from each township or village. The officers and directors of the county unit studied their problems and prepared for such action as was necessary to effect economies. In some cases a big demonstration of taxpayers was necessary to convince those who levy taxes and spend tax funds. In other cases reductions were more easily achieved. As a result of the campaign reductions amounting to nearly $8,000,000 were made in local taxes, most of it in county, township and school district units. Public service was not impaired by the economies effected. In fact it may have been improved by the knowledge that the people had a greater interest in it. The experience of Minnesota and several other states is evidence enough that savings can be made and that local taxes can be reduced, by an active organization representing all taxpayers and devoted exclusively to this cause.

New Jersey Farm Comment

RICHARD C. PLUMMER, assistant attorney-general in charge of the securities division, Department of the Attorney-General, this week told the Pennsylvania Farmer that his assistant, Robert D. Grosman, has worked hard and well in conducting a searching inquiry into activities of promoters of rabbit growing schemes in New Jersey during recent months.

One of several available proofs of this is Attorney Grosman's voluminous bill of complaint, filed in Chancery Court, Newark, against the Liberty Packing Company of Somerville, in which it is alleged that this concern and its officers have violated the New Jersey Securities Act in promoting the rabbit business.

In this 28-page typewritten bill of complaint there is contained, among other allegations, the following:

"The literature of the Liberty Packing Company guarantees 32 per cent return on the investment and indicates computations by which this figure is arrived at. The lease agreement, however, which the investor was required to sign by the company contains on the reverse side thereof in very fine print numerous clauses which are not in accord with the written representations. Examination of these very fine printed conditions discloses that should any one of the four does prove infirm or die after having produced one or more litters, replacements are to be made by a young doe from the offspring of the does covered by the contract. Should this happen, representations made by the defendant that the original four does would produce 112 young yearly would immediately become impossible. Furthermore, each of the replacement does would become eligible for this purpose only upon registration....upon payment by the unit owner of a sum not exceeding $1 for each replacement registration."

The complaint says defendants' representations that each breeding unit of four does and one buck would produce 112 young each year "is untrue, and known to be untrue to the defendants because it does not take into consideration the great mortality found among rabbits, the failure of certain rabbits to breed, and the fact that rabbits, like all living things, do not breed according to any mathematical formula but by certain natural laws which cannot be controlled."

Also, "The contract under which this scheme is represented to be worked is entitled a 'Purchase Contract.' On the reverse side thereof in very fine print will be found the following clause: '4. The purchaser agrees that should the condition of his stock through lack of care, incorrect feeding, or other causes be such that the animals fail to pass inspection to the satisfaction of the Liberty Packing Corporation's representative or representatives, for two successive inspections of not less than one week apart, the Liberty Packing Corporation shall be relieved of all covenants, liabilities, conditions, and promises under this contract, on written notice to the purchaser herein of the cancellation of this agreement under this provision'."

The Weight Clause

"Another clause in this contract which is particularly vicious and of which no mention is made by the defendants in the literature issued by them to the public is Clause 9, which reads: 'The Liberty Packing Corporation agrees to buy from the purchaser all of the offspring from the animals purchased therefrom and all offspring from their descendants as aforesaid, that have attained a weight of not less than four and a half pounds at an age of ten weeks, at a price of $1 per offspring.' The literature issued by the defendants...makes no mention of this four and a half pound weight... which is a condition precedent to the repurchase of the offspring by the defendant Liberty Packing Corporation.

"The defendants in their representations to the public concerning the definite returns which might be expected...failed to disclose, but to the contrary suppressed the fact, that each of the offspring of the original litter retained by the breeder, before being eligible under the defendant's contract, for breeding purposes must be registered for pedigree purposes; that a charge of $1 per rabbit is made for such registration; that registration is required to be effected according to the rules of the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders' Association," and "if offspring offered for registration do not meet these qualifications, so numerous and varied, registration is denied and the animal is ineligible for breeding purposes. Actually, the registration is effected by certain persons employed by the defendant, Liberty Packing Corporation. It is apparent at a glance that upon the basis of the computations made by the defendants in connection with their 'absentee ownership plan,' which promises a return of $56 net on an investment of $175, a further expenditure of $56 would be required of the breeder in order to register the offspring retained by him for breeding purposes. The guaranteed return is $56 so that on the basis of the defendants' computations of profits under the 'absentee ownership plan,' the breeder would have to pay $56 for the registration of the offspring retained by him, wiping out the promised return of $56 on the investment.

High Finance

"Analyzing the 'purchase contract' of the defendants which requires an investment of $300 in ten breeding does and one buck, it is represented that at the end of one year the original herd will have grown to 110 animals valued at $3,000 and that a net cash return of $553.15 will have been earned by the herd through the sale of the offspring to the Liberty Packing Corporation. Here again the defendants failed to disclose the fact that the 100 animals added to the herd would have to be registered at $1 apiece, requiring an additional $100; this, of course, assuming that all of the animals offered for registration qualify. The probabilities are that a number of the rabbits offered by the inexperienced breeder for registration will fail to meet the complicated standards and the registration fee, of course, would have to be paid nevertheless. The 100 animals by which the original herd will have been increased will require 17 hutches which, at $35 each, the minimum cost, would amount to $595, which, together with the registration fees, would require an additional investment of $695, deducting from which the promised return of $553.15, would result in a net loss for the first year of operation of $141.85 instead of a net cash return of $553.15 as represented and promised by the defendants.

"Complainant shows and charges that the principal income of the defendant, Liberty Packing Corporation, is not obtained from selling rabbit meat, skins and other by-products but from selling rabbits for breeding purposes. These rabbits cost from $1 to $5 and are sold to the breeders for $30. The defendant consequently can only make money so long as its major activity consists of selling contracts and breeding stock to new breeders. It is nothing more than an endless chain proposition which in every instance which has come to the attention of this complainant has proven a failure.

"Complainant further shows that the defendants through the medium of the defendant, Liberty Packing Corporation, have obtained some $60,000 from residents of this state from the sale of rabbits for breeding purposes under their so-called 'buy-back contract'; that no real effort has been made to sell rabbit meat or pelts but that the defendants' activities have been limited solely to the sale of breeding stock to the investing public under the representations that large and substantial returns would be almost immediately realized from the investment. Their income is realized not from the legitimate operations of their business...but from the sale of breeders at outrageous and unwarranted prices. The activities of the defendants are particularly vicious because they appeal to the unemployed and persons of most modest means, urging such individuals to invest in most instances the last dollar which they can raise or borrow upon the promise of an assured market for the rabbits raised by them, when, in truth and in fact, no such market is available under the defendants' system and the investments so made must of necessity be lost.

"Complainant further shows that the defendant company is now insolvent; that it has a deposit of less than $100 in its banks; that it owes approximately $10,500, and that recently a bill was filed in this Court by one Frank G. Fitten, praying for the appointment of a receiver for the defendant company."

After asserting that the Fitten referred to "has at all times been closely allied and associated with the promoters of this venture," the bill of complaint charges that the "moving spirit" behind the bill asking for the appointment of a cereiver for the company "was the defendant, Paul Cleland."

"Some two weeks ago," the bill of complaint alleges, "he (Cleland) is said to have resigned as president of the Liberty Packing Corporation, and developed a very violent sympathy for the investors. He was instrumental in having them form a protective committee called the Registered White New Zealand Protective Association. At a meeting of this association in New Brunswick, the insolvency of the defendant, Liberty Packing Corporation, was made known to the investors, and Paul Cleland, among others, urged the investors to put additional money into the venture. The amount solicited was approximately $100 for each of the breeders. The threat was made that if the demands for additional funds were not met the defendants, Liberty Packing Corporation's, officers would consent to an adjudication of insolvency against the company by this Court and the appointment of a receiver.

"Complainant charges that the receivership proceedings now pending in this Court are not bona fide; that the conduct of the defendant, Paul Cleland, in apparently severing his connection with the defendant, Liberty Packing Corporation, allying himself ostensibly with the breeders, the formation of the protective association and the demand for additional capital from the breeders on the threat of consenting to an adjudication of insolvency, is merely a scheme on the part of the defendants to obtain additional monies from the associate breeders and that the entire receivership proceedings initiated by the said Frank G. Fitten should be dismissed and this suit entertained."

The suit is answerable in Newark as this issue of Pennsylvania Farmer goes to press.

Memorial Day

By C. P. McDONALD

The beat of drum, the pipe of fife, the cadence of a band—
Today you hear their throbbing notes throughout a mighty land;
  Behind them comes a thinning line of gray but dauntless men,
  Who fought and bled and suffered and—would fight and bleed again!
Of feeble men whose hearts are brave beyond the weight of years,
Who falter in their martial stride amid the shouts and cheers.
  With heads erect, they trudge along, unseeing, unaware
  Of the phantom younger legions who march on beside them there.

The "boys" in blue go marching by, stout-hearted now as when
They fought in serried ranks with Death, unyielding fighting men.
  What though their step be slowed a bit? Time must demand his toll
  Of mortal flesh alone and leave the ever-living soul.
Theirs was the heritage of right, the will to face the wrong,
To hear the blessedness of hope spring from the free heart's song.
  Adown the crowded street they pass, cheer-couraged on their way,
  And the ghostly younger legions join them in the march today.

Beneath a flag of stately stripes and flaming stars they tread,
The meager living ranks in blue, the khaki-wearing dead.
  We doff our hats and watch it wave, remembering that they—
  The few in blue and unseen hosts—have kept it there today.
They struggle down the glaring street beneath the golden sun;
You see them as, with leaden feet, they drop out one by one,
  The remnants of an army great, mere wraiths of fighting men,
  While the phantom younger legions wing upon their way again.

◆

Briefs of the Fortnight

SITTING in criminal court, Salem, Judge J. Forman Sinnickson, declared: "I propose to break up the larceny of chickens in Salem county, and persons found guilty of this crime before me may expect severe sentences, not leniency"...proving this, he immediately sentenced two convicted chicken thieves to state's prison for five years, and a third culprit for six years.

A gun farmers can borrow free of charge for the shooting of poison dust in their warfare against rats, mice, groundhogs and other destructive vermin has been added to the equipment of the Sussex County Extension Service.

Now in Hunterdon county they are telling of a grapestalk, measuring 5¼ inches across the thickest part, on the farm of Howard Nicholson, who believes the vine is more than 100 years old.

The Trenton Horticultural Society contributes to the fund being raised by the Trenton Garden Club to provide seed and plants for unemployed who wish to cultivate gardens.

Secretary of Agriculture William B. Duryee urges the U. S. Department of Agriculture to locate a corn borer investigational station in New Jersey, where farmers of the state could see control methods for this pest.

Alaska, Here We Come!

YOU will be surprised to learn the low cost of this Pennsylvania Farmer tour to Yellowstone National Park, the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, and the Canadian Rockies. Thanks to lower railroad fares and other advantages, the rate is even lower than on our last summer's trip to the Pacific Coast. Use the coupon on Page 13 to secure our 16-page illustrated booklet giving complete information; no obligation. You are welcome to the booklet even if you feel you cannot make a trip this year.

WE are making no bones about the object of this summer's Pennsylvania Farmer tour to the Land of the Midnight Sun. It is just a comfortable, economical pleasure expedition, for men and women who like their travel straight—without a lot of formalities and "high hat" fixings.

We are not going for "education" or because it is "the thing to do." We are going just because we want to make our travel dreams come true, and because we shall probably never know a better time than this year to do it.

Everything has been included—within reasonable limits of time and cost—to make this the trip of a lifetime. When we go so far, we want to see a lot; especially if we never expect to go again.

So we shall really see America on this trip. We shall thrill to the greatness of this country in which we live, but which most of us never have seen.

As we ride comfortably across the Great Plains, we shall marvel at the fortitude of the pioneers, the Indian fighters and the buffalo hunters who made the first trails across that trackless expanse. The Rocky Mountains will etch pictures on our minds,—pictures of such magnificence that they will remain to give us pleasure as long as we live.

One Sunday we shall worship our Maker on the brink of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, by many considered the most beautiful, and certainly the most colorful, of all His creations. Another will find us in Alaska, on the Trail of '98, where men fought and died in an unholy struggle for Klondike Gold. And on our last Sunday away from home we shall be in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, where we shall have our last view of such glories of Nature as cannot even be imagined by those who have lived their lives in the eastern half of the United States.

The Great Open Spaces

As we cross our 11 states and four Canadian provinces, we shall get many close-up views of the way the other fellow lives and works, ways that often are new and strange to us. Combines will be at work as we cross wheatfields that extend to the horizon in North Dakota, Montana and the Plains of western Canada. The range states will teach us the meaning of "the great open spaces." Farmers of the Yakima Valley will show us what it is like to farm and grow fruit under irrigation.

And up in Alaska, within sight of everlasting snow and ice, we shall learn how gardeners and farmers produce flowers and crops that are the envy of every one not accustomed to days and nights that are measured in months, not hours.

For Alaska is the Land of the Midnight Sun, and we shall see a day without a night. Because we are going in August instead of June, we shall miss actually seeing the sun at midnight. But it will be visible until after ten p. m. the day we are at Skagway. And when it finally dips out of sight, it will remain so close to the horizon that there will be no night—only twilight for a few hours until it appears again.

How are we going to travel on this great expedition of ours to the Far West and the Far North?

We shall make the trip to the Pacific Coast and back in our own chartered Pullman cars, which will start from and return to several convenient points in Pennsylvania. We expect to have our own special train, as on our former tours. Our special cars will be assembled at Pittsburgh, with our own dining cars, observation car, etc., to form our train.

From Seattle to Alaska and from Alaska back to Vancouver we shall travel on the Steamship Alaska—going the entire way through the smooth, mountain-bound channels of the Inside Passage. Thus we shall enjoy the comforts and luxuries of a roomy ocean liner, but we shall travel in sheltered fjords and narrow valleys where some of the most magnificent scenes in all the world unfold on both sides of the ship as we lounge in deck chairs or glass enclosed observation lounge.

What are we going to see and do? The list is too long to be presented in detail here. Our 16-page illustrated tour booklet gives a more complete story. It is yours, without obligation, for the asking. Use the coupon on page 13. The following brief list includes some of the highlights of the trip:

What We'll See and Do

Thursday, July 28.—Special chartered Pullman cars start from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Williamsport, picking up tour members as they cross Pennsylvania to be assembled into our special train at Pittsburgh.

Friday, July 29.—Across Ohio, Indiana to Chicago, second city of America. Tour city parks, boulevards and Loop district; 1933 Century of Progress Exposition; lunch in world's largest building. Guests of National Broadcasting Company to see a program broadcast from Cathedral Studio over nation-wide network. Cross Illinois by daylight and follow Mississippi River for 300 miles. Cross Wisconsin.

Saturday, July 30.—Across Minnesota to Mandan, North Dakota, for ceremonial by Sioux Indians in full regalia. On to Medora, in the heart of the North Dakota Bad Lands. A real wild west rodeo especially for us; bad acting steers and broncos and lots of cowbays to ride 'em and rope 'em; spills and thrills aplenty.

Observation room of the S. S. Alaska from which we shall watch some of the most magnificent scenery in the whole world as we make the trip to the Land of the Midnight Sun through sheltered channels of Inside Passage.

Sunday, July 31.—To Gardiner, Montana, then into Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming. All day by motor among world-famous natural wonders. The rainbow terraces of Mammoth Hot Springs. Norris Geyser Basin, with its steam vents, hot springs, mud volcanos and geysers. Both rims of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone with its glorious array of colors; its Inspiration Point and Artist's Point and Great Falls, high as two Niagaras. Majestic mountains, hold-up bears, meals in the rustic lodges at Mammoth Hot Springs and Grand Canyon. Vesper services in observation car.

Monday, August 1.—Cross Idaho, to Spokane, Washington, thence to Toppenish to begin motor tour of irrigated Yakima Valley. Evening free in city of Yakima.

Tuesday, August 2.—Motor tour of Seattle, gateway city to Alaska and the Orient. Embark on Steamship "Alaska" and get settled in our outside staterooms. Disembark for motor tour at Victoria, capital of British Columbia, "a bit of Old England on the Pacific."

Cowboys of Medora, North Dakota, will stage a real Wild West Rodeo for us.

Wednesday, August 3.—Steaming toward the Arctic through the Inside Passage. Unforgettable mountains and forests on both sides.

Thursday, August 4.—Across the "Fifty-four forty or fight" parallel of latitude into Alaskan waters. Explore Ketchikan, Alaska's largest city; visit salmon cannery.

Friday, August 5.—Off the ship at Wrangell, city of totem poles and flower gardens. Through Wrangell Narrows, like sailing up a mountain canyon.

Saturday, August 6.—Glistening Taku Glacier, a moving river of ice, miles wide and hundreds of feet thick. The vibration of the ship's whistle sometimes breaks great icebergs off the face of the glacier where it comes down to the water.

Visit Juneau, capital of the Territory of Alaska, with its museum of northland art; inspect largest gold stamp mill in the world; motor overland to Mendenhall Glacier. Stop at Haines, last Army post in Alaska, where we may pick phenomenal strawberries by sunlight long after bedtime.

Sunday, August 7.—Skagway, gateway to the Klondike, on narrow Lynn Canal where rugged mountains rise sheer five and six thousand feet from the water's edge. Follow the Trail of '98 across Dead Horse Gulch and through White Pass to Lake Bennett, close to Yukon territory. We survey these historic Gold Rush scenes from the White Pass and Yukon Railway. Back in Ketchikan we visit the Blanchard Gardens, and scenes of "Soapy" Smith's last stand. Sunday vesper services aboard ship.

Monday, August 8.—Juneau, again, then out through more of the 20,000 islands that shelter our course from the Pacific toward Sitka, old Russian capital of Alaska.

Romantic Sitka, Russian Capital

Tuesday, August 9.—Sitka, once the largest city on the Pacific Coast of North America, sometimes called the most beautiful place in the world. Countless relics of days when Alaska belonged to the czars of Russia. Visit cathedral, dating from Russian occupation, and noted for costly decorations and fine paintings.

Wednesday, August 10.—Visit Petersburg's fishing fleet, crab and shrimp plants. Stop at Wrangell in afternoon.

Thursday, August 11.—Ketchikan, then more absorbing hours watching scenery of Inside Passage.

Friday, August 12.—Steaming southward between Vancouver Island and the mainland.

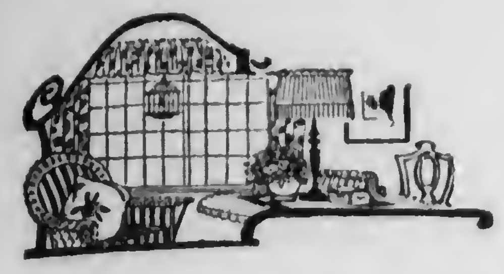
Saturday, August 13.—Disembark at Vancouver, province of British Columbia, where our train has come to meet us. Motor tour of city and suburbs, including drive among some of the biggest trees of the Pacific Northwest. Eastward by rail into the heart of the Canadian Rockies.

Sunday, August 14.—We motor to the vantage points for the best views of Lake Louise, Banff and the eight-million-dollar Banff Springs Hotel, located among snowclad peaks, glaciers and waterfalls celebrated the world over.

Monday, August 15.—Across the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba through Moose Jaw, Regina, Winnepeg. The unforgettable plains of western Canada.

Tuesday, August 16.—Back into the United States. Motor tour of the Twin Cities, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota.

Wednesday, August 17.—Home again in the land of William Penn. Our special cars return to original starting points at convenient hours.



The Farm Home

Aquatic Gardening for the Beginner

By MAUDE WOOD HENRY

IF you are lucky enough to live near a river or pond you will know the joys of gathering the great, waxen white lilies that are fond of still waters.

Water or pond lilies are common to all parts of the country where streams exist and from June to September may be found lazily floating on their smooth surfaces. But if no river or pond is handy you can still have lilies. Water gardening is getting more and more popular and every one can afford a pool of some sort; if not a large one, a little one, or even a tub garden which will give great pleasure to every member of the family. Even a single lily, pink, blue, yellow or white, when planted with a half dozen other aquatics, such as arrowheads, water hyacinths, shell flowers, parrot feather, floating heart and umbrella ferns, makes quite a fine showing, especially with the addition of a border of rocks planted with gay perennials and rock plants.

A sunny spot and plenty of water and rich soil for the water plants to grow in are the only requirements for water gardening on a small scale, which is a good way to begin. You may get more ambitious later on and want a larger pool, after discovering that no other flowers that you could grow will yield so much beauty for so little labor and cost. Either of the following simple methods may be used.

Washtub or Concrete Pool

A common washtub or half barrel makes a splendid container for the beginning aquatic gardener. Sink the tub and fill it with five or six inches of garden loam to which a handful or so of commercial fertilizer has been added and well mixed. During the summer a spoonful added every two or three weeks will keep the plants growing and blossoming, especially if the older leaves are kept picked off. After filling the tub with water, plant your lily and a half dozen of whatever other aquatics you choose, those that will do well in shallow water or float on the surface. Then build your rock border around the edge and plant it with perennials or rock plants to give the miniature pool a finishing touch. A good plan is to sink two or three tubs in a group and fill the space between them with perennials; with a rock border you will then have quite a sizable water garden.

A six-foot concrete pool can be built for a dollar and a quarter and in four hours time. You simply scoop out a saucer or bowl-shaped depression in the ground, six feet across and two feet deep, and line it with an inch of concrete made from one bag of cement, two cubic feet (nearly two bushels) of clean, sharp sand, and three cubic feet of pea gravel mixed with just enough water to make a paste that will not run. Tamp the concrete well and cover with burlap or paper to prevent rapid drying. The next day waterproof it by brushing with a thin mixture of cement and water. The third day the pool may be filled with water and after a few days empty and refill and it is ready to plant. A pool of this size will not need a drainage pipe. It can be filled from the hose or cistern and drained by siphonink or dipping with a bucket. It is well to use a spirit level in marking out the edge of the pool to insure a level looking rim.

Lilies of Every Hue

This pool will accommodate three water lilies and a dozen goldfish. However small your water garden may be it will need a few fish and a pair of scavenger snails to take care of the green, scum-like growth of algae. Tropical fish are not only ornamental but will pay their way by chasing mosquitoes. In the fall the fish can be transferred to an indoor bowl or aquarium where they will give pleasure through the winter months.

In winter a tub garden should be drained of water and filled with leaves, then covered with boards. If the tub is not entirely buried in the ground leaves should be heaped around it as well to prevent freezing. The small pool may be protected by a covering of boards and leaves or straw and the water left in it.

When you see a pool filled with great, handsome lilies of many rainbow colors you may know that these are the result of years of careful crossing of wild lilies, the old familiar white and yellow lilies of our native streams, with the colored species which grow wild in northern Europe, and the Chinese dwarfs. After a half century of crossing and re-crossing the colors of these lilies have become mixed until every hue of red, pink, yellow and copper may be seen in the hybrids, as they are called. These lilies are hardy, have rare perfume and varied form as well as many hues; they grow easily and are as much at home in a garden as are the wildings in our waters.

Tropical lilies are the aristocrats of the water garden. They often grow to huge size, a foot or more across, and are brilliantly colored and scented. Some bloom by day and others by night. The day lilies come in all shades of blue as well as other colors, while the night lilies unfold gorgeous blossoms of red, pink, yellow and white at twilight and stay open until noon of the next day. Some people give water lily parties at night, turning a floodlight on their water gardens which makes a fairy-like scene.

You Can Have Lilies in Your Garden.

◆

That Extra Dollar

A Prize Letter

AFTER all our old standbys failed to raise money enough to paint our Grange Hall, we decided to hold a Grange Fair.

We gave first, second and third prizes on hand-made bed spreads, bed quilts, pillow cases, towels, table scarfs, bureau scarfs, luncheon sets, dresses, aprons, rugs, cushions, toys and bird houses. Everything entered had to be made by the person entering it. We were very much surprised at the number and variety of articles entered. We charged those not Grangers five cents for each article entered and with this money we purchased twenty-five-cent, fifteen-cent and ten-cent prizes. A few were donated.

Along with this from six o'clock to eight o'clock we furnished a twenty-five-cent cafeteria supper, all donated by Grangers. The menu consisted of sliced ham, escalloped potatoes, baked beans, sandwiches, cabbage salad, pickles, Bavarian cream or jello, cake, chocolate and white mints, and coffee. We made a profit of $64.21. Later in the year we served a chicken and biscuit supper and made a profit of $32.

At three Grange meetings we had a "penny collection" and each member present donated a penny. Mary E. McCauliff.

Pennsylvania.

◆

When Sleigh Bells Ring

FOUND an excellent use for old sleigh-bells. Hung a string of them across the back of my hall where they are not conspicuous and attached a cord, which hangs down just within my reach. A slight touch makes a very cheerful way of saying that the meals are ready and waiting. Their merry jingle and musical tones always put the family and guests in a pleasant frame of mind and start many reminiscences, beginning—"I remember when—" Mrs. Chas. B. Fordyce.

Pennsylvania.

◆

Add a few of the whiter leaves when cooking celery, to get greater flavor.

* * *

To remove printing from flour bags, cover the letters thinly with lard, roll the bag, and lay it away for two or three days. The lard loosens the ink, which may then be removed by boiling.

Best Sunday Dinner

Prize Menu No. 3

Chopped Steak
Sweet Potatoes (Southern Style), Buttered Carrots
Stuffed Egg Salad
Pineapple Bavarian Cream
Coffee

Sweet Potatoes—Southern Style

Three tablespoons butter, two tablespoons sugar, six sweet potatoes, salt, pepper.

Scrub and pare the sweet potatoes, cut into halves lengthwise. Put the butter and sugar in a frying pan and when hot add the sweet potatoes. Brown potatoes, add salt, pepper and enough boiling water to cover bottom of frying pan. Cover and cook slowly until potatoes are tender. The water that remains after potatoes are cooked should be used as a sauce for serving.

Stuffed Egg Salad

Cut hard-cooked eggs into halves crosswise. Remove the yolk, mash and for each egg add the following ingredients: One tablespoon chopped meat of any kind or mashed potatoes, dash salt, six drops of vinegar, one-third tablespoon mustard, dash of cayenne pepper, one teaspoon vegetable oil or butter.

Mix the ingredients. Refill the whites of the egg with the yolk mixture. Serve on lettuce leaves.

Pineapple Bavarian Cream

One tablespoon gelatin, one-fourth cup cold water, one small can shredded pineapple, boiling water, one-half cup sugar, salt, two tablespoons lemon juice, one-half cup (or more) whipped cream.

Mix the gelatin and cold water and let stand until the water is absorbed. Drain the syrup from pineapples, add enough water to make one and one-half cups. Heat to boiling point, then pour over the gelatin mixture. Stir until the gelatin is dissolved, add sugar, salt and the lemon juice; cover, set aside in a cold place until mixture begins to stiffen.

Whip the cream, add the shredded pineapple, surround this with ice water and beat until mixture again begins to stiffen. Turn into mold and set aside in a cool place. Serve cold.

West Virginia. Garnette Hall.

◆

To Make Hard Soap

IF Mrs. H. C. W. will follow directions on any can of good concentrated lye closely she can get good results. I would use the five pounds of tallow and cracklings combined. If all tallow was used I would use one-half pound less. If all cracklings I would add one-half pound as the cracklings are not solid fat. If a boiled soap is wanted several hours of slow boiling is necessary. Sometimes when one's soap is greasy all it needs is more cooking, or boiling. When done add a cup of salt, boil a few minutes, let stand to cool and cut when cold. S. M. A.

* * *

Another Recipe

TO three and one-half pints of water add one box of lye and stir until dissolved. Take five and one-half pounds of grease (half tallow and half crackling grease) melt, then set aside to cool. When the grease and lye is lukewarm pour the lye into the grease slowly and stir with slow, even motion. When consistency of syrup pour into molds or let set over night, then cut into pieces. It is then ready to be boxed. This makes ten pounds of hard soap that will not dry up or freeze.

* * *

To Render Cracklings

WASH salt off cracklings. Add one box of lye to one and one-half gallons of water, then add five gallons of cracklings. Boil until cracklings are all eaten up. If all the water boils out of the above mixture add a half gallon of water to free the grease from salt. The bottom will form a soft soap and the grease will remain on the top. Set aside until it gets cold, then cut the grease off. The soft soap which forms in the bottom may be used for scrubbing purposes.

Pauline Somerville.

MODERNIZE your old Mason Fruit Jars with Kerr MASON CAPS and LIDS

Consist of two parts—gold-lacquered Screw Band and Lid containing the natural gray sealing composition. After the first year you buy only the inexpensive lids—at about the same price as ordinary rubber rings.

The original two-piece cap. Has the name "Kerr" on every lid. Get the genuine Kerr "Self-Sealing" Cap and Lid.

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Household Roundtable

This Question and Answer department invites you to come with your household problems. If you desire a personal answer, please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Write to the Household Editor, in care of this paper, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.

Making Quilt Frame

I am a reader of your very helpful magazine, and I write you to ask if any of the readers could tell me how to make a quilt frame. That is, one that could be partly folded up while using. Mrs. W. S.
Ohio.

USE two strips of one and one-half by two inch light wood for the sides, making them one-half foot longer than the length of the quilt. Bore a one-half inch hole about three inches from each end of these two strips. Now take two other strips of one by one and one-half inch material, having them one-half foot longer than the width of the quilt. These two strips are called spreaders.

Bore same size holes in these spreaders, having them about eighteen inches apart the whole length of them. Baste or tie the length of the quilt to the edge of one of the two long side strips leaving an equal distance of projection of strip at each end, and fasten the opposite side of the quilt to the other long side strip in the same way.

Lay these on backs of chairs or any convenient place where it is spread out flat. Now lay spreaders across each end and fasten down with one-half inch pegs. Quilt as far as you can easily reach, then remove bolts at one side, and roll quilt up from that side, and drop pegs down through holes of spreader again fastening it down, and quilt again until you have reached as far as you can conveniently, remove pegs, roll up quilt, and repeat this process until quilt is done.

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Varnished Floors

Would like to ask the best way to clean varnished woodwork. The floors and woodwork are natural yellow pine, worn off in spots. How shall I touch up those places where some varnish is left. Mrs. S. W.
New York.

IT is rather difficult to successfully patch a varnished floor. If you already have some varnish left, it would be more satisfactory to revarnish your floors. A varnished floor may be to a great extent renovated, however, by going over it with the following: One quart vinegar, two ounces butter of antimony, two ounces alcohol, and one quart of linseed oil. Stir before using.

The woodwork, if the varnish is waterproof, may be washed in hot water and a mild soap, any spots and stains being removed with a little dilute ammonia water.

To varnish your furniture, remove all the present paint or varnish with a can of paint and varnish remover, wash in strong soap suds, rinse and apply linseed oil when this is dry. Then apply the varnish, and when one coat is thoroughly dry, go over it with a second coat.

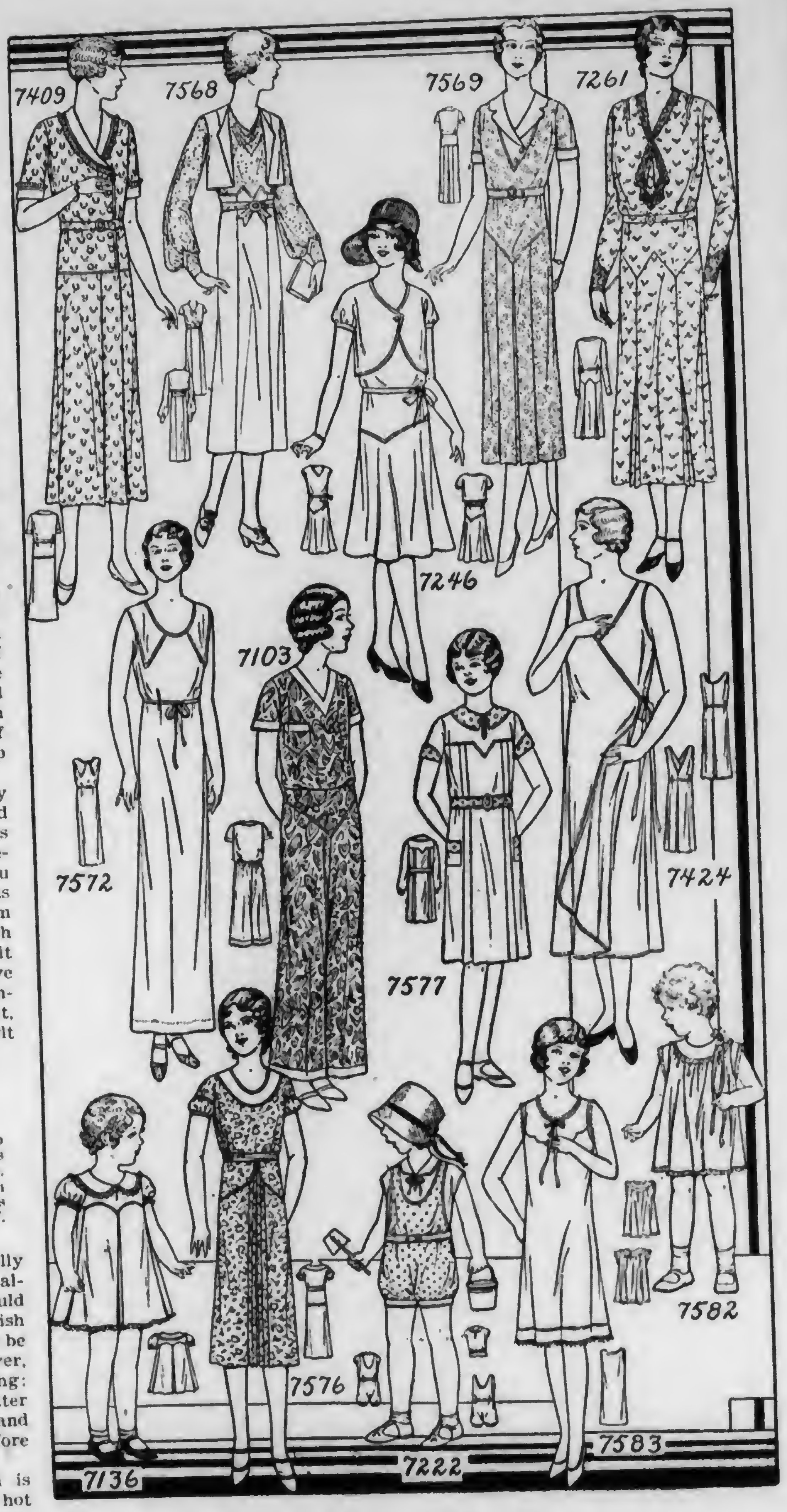
Georgia pine demands a careful selection of varnishes, as not all varnishes will look nice with as much resin as there is in this wood. Your hardware or paint dealer will undoubtedly advise you on this point.

◆

Bugs in Flour

I have an old-fashioned wooden flour bin. Last spring we got some flour with little brown bugs in it. They got into the cracks of the flour bin, and I have tried every way I know to get rid of them, but it seems impossible. I will appreciate it if you will send me some sure cure for them.

WASH the bin with hot soap suds, then go over it with a strong solution of hot borax water and scald with clear boiling water. Paint the outside of the bin, and if the inside contains any crevices, fill these with any of the good crack fillers on the market. Arlene Putnam.



Fashion Flashes

No. 7409.—Ladies' house dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4½ yards of 32-inch material. For contrasting material ½ yard 35 inches wide is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7568.—Pleasing Ensemble. Designed in sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20, 40 and 42. To make as in the large view, for a size 20 requires 3¼ yards of plain material, for bolero and skirt, and 1⅞ yards for the blouse, in 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7246.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7569.—Ladies' morning frock. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 3¾ yards of printed material and ¾ yard of plain material 35 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7261.—Ladies' dress with slender hips. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 4 1-3 yards of 39-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7572.—Ladies' night dress. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44, extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 3⅝ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7103.—Girls' and ladies' pajamas. Designed in sizes for girls of 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years, and for ladies of 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7577.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7424.—Ladies' slip. Designed in sizes. Small, 38-40; medium, 42-44; large, 46-48; extra large, 50-52 inches bust measure. Size medium requires 4⅜ yards of material 35 inches wide. Tie belt of ribbon requires 2 yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7136.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 1¾ yards of 32-inch material. To trim as illustrated required 3½ yards of lace and 1½ yards of insertion. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7576.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 requires 2¼ yards of 35-inch printed material and ½ yard of plain material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7222.—Play costume.—Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7583.—Girls slip. Designed in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7582.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 requires 1⅝ yards of 39-inch material. To finish with edging requires 3 yards. Bow of ribbon 1 1-3 yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Summer Fashion Book 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Goin' Fishin'

By GEORGE BOND

THE fever had been raging in me for two days. Fearing complications we set out to consult Dr. Boyts, who lived one mile down the river.

The old buggy rattled its way over the stony road, missed a log here and there, threatened to go to pieces a dozen different times, but finally brought up before the doctor's gate with a groan of relief that woke up the half-starved hound asleep on the front porch.

I was led to the office door. What a decoration met our stately presence! Above the door hung three antiquated but durable fishing poles. Just above the transom was the following impressive professional announcement:

"D. R. Boyts, Professor of Fisholdgy de Medica. Office hours nine A. M. to nine A. M. No Sunday Advice."

To our right, carefully placed, was a line of bait cans that represented every vessel from the insignificant sardine can to the old oaken bucket. On the wall to our left side hung a petrified catfish, a bald-eyed sucker and a horny chub.

I rattled both knees against the closed door, twisted the knob and groaned something about a doctor. Heavy bootsteps could be heard on the inside coming toward the door.

I sent the door back screeching, and stood face to face with the learned doctor, his black slouch hat raked heavily on the left ear lobe. From the upper pocket in his coat protruded a plug of chewing tobacco. In fact, his outer appearance indicated a man who could dehorn a catfish, tell a good fish story and swallow an eel with all the alacrity of a candidate for Congress.

"You are the doctor?" my wife spoke up by way of introduction.

"Well, yes, that is what they call me," came a deep bass voice from Mr. Boyts.

"My husband says you are the only one who can correctly diagnose his peculiar ailment."

"Be seated," the doctor said. "It will be necessary for me to ask a few professional questions before coming to any definite conclusion. First, what season of the year is this?"

"Spring," I feebly replied.

Turning to my wife he questioned sharply, "Have you noticed your husband roaming around the barnyard looking under old boards, mumbling to himself about the difference between a fat fishing worm and a wire nail?"

Yes, she had seen him at that.

"On a rainy day does he go out and stand under the eaves of the house while the water pours over his back?"

"Why, yes," responded my wife, "and he seems to enjoy it too."

"Wait a minute," said the doctor. He got up and walked out into the front yard, but presently returned with a can that seemed to make my eyes twinkle.

"What kind of a can is this, or what is it used for?" roared out the doctor as he held it close to my face.

"Bait can," I replied, with all the feeble strength I could muster.

"Smell it," insisted the man with the black hat. "Can you tell how long this can has been used for a bait can?"

"Two years," I hesitatingly answered.

"Correct," said he. Turning again he spoke to my wife. "Now, Madam, this will be the last question: Have you noticed your husband cramping his big toe in his sleep? That is, does he draw it up like a snapping turtle, then let it relax, straighten out so to speak."

"Why, yes," said my wife, "how peculiar it seems."

"Ah yes," replied the doctor, "that is known in our profession as fisherman's reflex action. A little explanation is necessary here.

(Continued on page 19.)

POWER

THERE'S no job in the world that puts a gasoline to the test more than clearing land—filling ditches, plowing up uneven land and pulling stumps.

At best it's a tough job, so there's no sense in making it any harder than necessary. Don't kill your horses or tire yourself out doing the job. Hook your stump-puller up to a tractor—use a tractor for your plow, don't have your horses stumbling over roots and holes.

When you clear that wooded section, fill your tractor up with Orange American Gas. You'll be able to pull giant stumps as though they were saplings. Let Orange American Gas help you add good acreage to your farm and add it cheaply.

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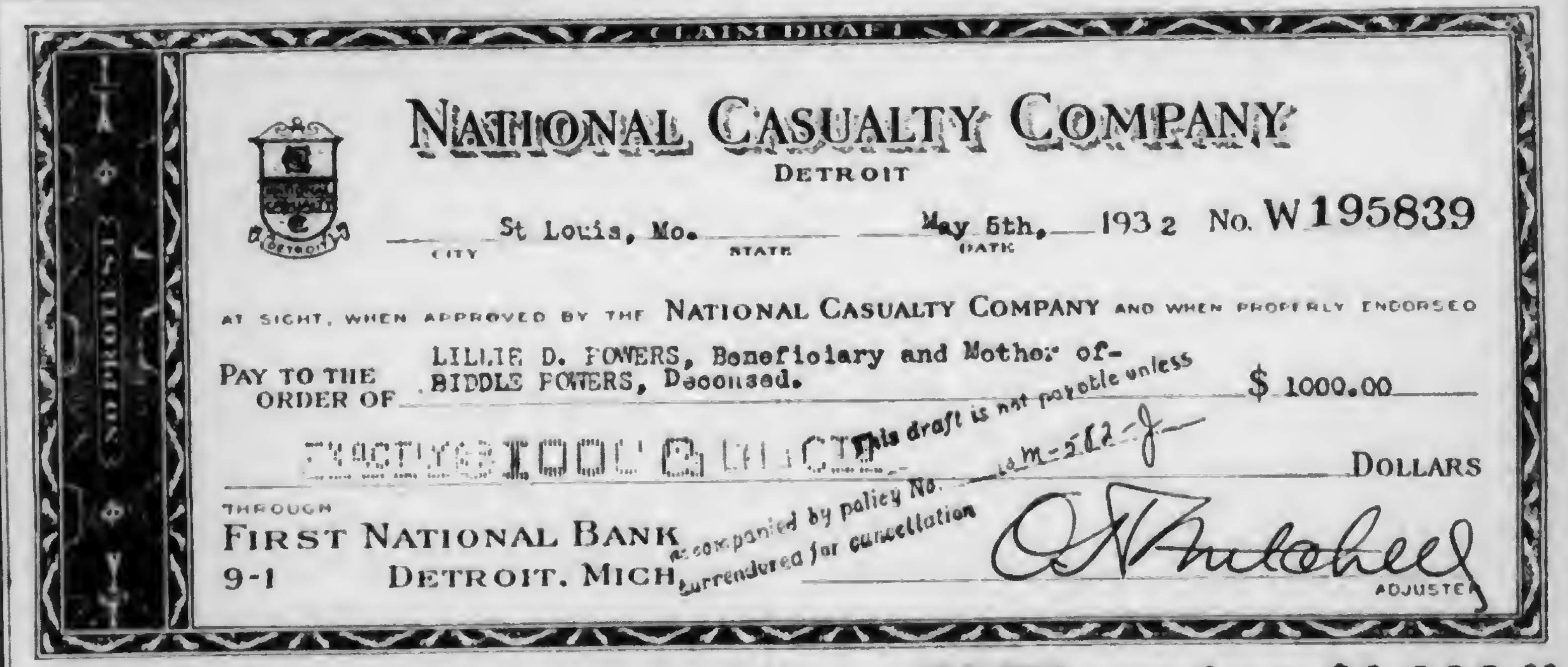
General Offices Baltimore, Md
Producers of Amoco-Gas



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DETROIT
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AT SIGHT, WHEN APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL CASUALTY COMPANY AND WHEN PROPERLY ENDORSED
PAY TO THE ORDER OF LILLIE D. POWERS, Beneficiary and Mother of- BIDDLE POWERS, Deceased. $ 1000.00
[illegible] DOLLARS
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And both within the last two weeks.

Both were beneficiaries under low cost "All Coverage" Accident Insurance policies issued through Pennsylvania Farmer.

This policy costs much less than one cent a day, yet it pays for both fatal and non-fatal accidents. You don't have to be killed to collect.

Write for specimen policy, list of claims paid and full information. No obligation.

Address - - - Insurance Department, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Young People's Forum

The Walking Purchase

THE Pennsylvania Game Commission recently acquired over 407 acres of new game territory south of the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, which, together with other lands still under contract in that section, will be known as State Game Lands No. 56. Of historical interest in connection with these lands is the fact that they were included in the tract obtained from the Delaware Indians by the Penns in the purchase of 1737, more generally known as the "Walking Purchase."

Under the terms of the treaty signed at Philadelphia on August 25th of that year between John Penn, Thomas Penn, sons of William Penn, and four of the Delaware Chieftains the proprietors were to acquire "as much additional land as a man could walk over in a day and a half in a northwest direction then by a right line to the Delaware River."

Timothy Smith and John Chapman made a preliminary walk while the council was in session and without the knowledge of the Indians. Chapman being a surveyor, a route was laid out with compass and chain, marking trees with a hatchet. When the appointed day came, three famous walkers, Edward Marshall, James Yates and Solomon Jennings stood with their hands against a large chestnut tree the starting point, near the Wrightstown Meeting House. As the sun rose above the horizon, Sheriff Smith gave the word to start and off they went in a straight line following the route previously laid out.

Hitch Hiker Take Heed

Yates led the way followed by Jennings, then came the Indian Chieftains and far behind, swinging his hatchet, came Edward Marshall. Tradition has it that for several weeks previously he had walked for a time each day in fourteen-pound boots with leaden soles, but this morning he wore a pair of light moccasins. Our hitchhikers of today could certainly take lessons from those boys who lived a couple of centuries ago.

Along the Susquehanna Trail between Doylestown and Harrow stands a brown stone monument inscribed "Edward Marshall, Walker for The Penns—1737." This is said to mark the spot where Marshall first stopped for a drink of water on the morning of his famous walk. They took dinner at Durham Creek, crossed the Lehigh a mile below Bethlehem and slept on the west slope of the Blue Ridge.

At sunrise the next morning the walk was resumed and at twelve o'clock noon, Marshall, who alone held out, threw himself on the ground at full length, reached forward as far as he could and grasped a sapling. This marked the end of the walk and was sixty-one and one-fourth miles from the starting point.

Indians Are Disgusted

Of the others, Jennings gave out after crossing the Tohickon Creek, lagged along to the Lehigh and returned to his home in Bethlehem but never recovered his health. Yates fell into a creek at the foot of Blue Mountain, was stone blind when taken out and lived but three days thereafter. The Indians grew disgusted and left the party before the finish. At a council of the Chiefs held at Easton the Indians claimed (1) the walk should have followed the Delaware river, (2) not fairly made: "The White Man should stop, talk, shoot game, smoke—too much hurry." They regarded all land north of the Tohickon as having been gained by fraud.

This incident marked the close of the friendship between the Delawares and the white settlers. They hated Marshall intensely for his part in the alleged fraud and he in return never lost a chance to shoot an Indian. They having murdered his wife and two children during his absence he built a house on Marshall's Island in the Delaware River where he lived until his death at the age of 79. He lies buried in the old Tinicum graveyard a mile northeast of Head Quarters. In 1771, Isaac Still, the last of the Delaware Chieftains gathered about him the scattered remnants of his tribe and they marched away in single file toward the far-off Wabash. Thus passed from Pennsylvania the last of the tribe with which Father Penn made his famous treaty nearly a hundred years before.

Editor's Note:—Send in any interesting stories you have heard about "Interesting Landmarks." There will be prizes for the letters published.

* * *

"Girls Don't Have Fun"

By Clarence Fox, Pennsylvania

GIRLS don't have no fun.
They can't rassle, jump or run
Down to the creek
Where the fun is thick;
Go in swimmin', dive an' wade;
Splash and fight an' lay in the shade;
See whose clothes they can tie the worst
An' muddy the feller 'at gits out first;
'Nen sneak off round the hill,
Walk on stilts at the old mill;
An' turn han' springs on the dust;
Fall so hard they pert nigh bust;
An' git up not hurt a-tall,
Just look round for a harder fall—
Oh! Pshaw, girls don't have no fun.

Couldn't hire me to be a girl.
Wouldn't be one for all the worl';
Wear bangs an' frizz their hair,
Allus in the kitchen or on a parlor chair.
Girls can't climb trees,
Nor fuss an' fight bumble bees.
Girls wear dresses, you bet,
And can't nohow turn a somerset.
Nor climb the posts an' get on the shed;
Play leapfrog an' stand on their head;
Go to the barn and slide down the mow;
Girls can't play; don't know how.
Oh, pshaw! Girls don't have no fun.

* * *

Spring Awakens

By Irma Rumbaugh

Almost time for the pretty white daisies
Out of their sleep to awaken at last,
And over the meadows, with grasses and
clovers,
To bud and to blossom, and grow so fast.
Almost time for the buttercups yellow,
The ferns and flowers, the roses and all,
To waken from slumber, and merrily
listen
To gladden our hearts at the spring's first
call.

* * *

WHAT CAN YOU TELL?

HAROLD ZIEGLER'S story about interesting landmarks which appeared in our last issue has brought in a number of letters. So, now we'll give everybody a chance. Ask Grandpa what he remembers about your section of the country: visit the Library and get the historical facts from books: ask anybody you like—but send us an interesting story of your county, city or state.

All letters must be in this office before June 15th. There will be prizes for the ones published.

Address Young Folks Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Attend National Camp

PENNSYLVANIA'S Four-H Club delegates to the National Camp at Washington, D. C., in June, present a widely varied picture of activities on the farm, in the home, and in the community. They represent the northeast, the central and the southeastern section of the state.

Alberta Louise Weber, age 18, of Erie county, lives on a farm, has had four years of work in clothing and room improvement. She has attended district leadership training camp, and State Club Week. Alberta, who will graduate from high school in June, is planning to go to college. She has assumed leadership in her club for four years. Her specialty is song and cheer leading.

Martha Hershey, also 18 years of age, who comes from Lancaster county, has finished high school. She started as a clothing club member in 1928 and has also been in foods, baking and room improvement work, completing six projects. Recently she was elected president of the Lancaster County Council having gained experience as a club officer in her own club.

F. Clay Erdley, age 19, of Union county, has made an excellent record in five years of club work. He has completed seven projects including dairy, potatoes and celery, has been on the county dairy judging team twice, won grand championship honors on his dairy club animal as calf and as heifer, and has served as club officer and local leader.

Thomas Fox, age 20, of Clinton county, has divided his allegiance between lambs and dairying, but has developed a very fine dairy herd, using his club heifer as a start. Thomas has also been on his county judging team, served as a local leader and completed seven projects in five years.

* * *

From West Virginia Hills

WHY should I want to be a boy? There is no reason whatever. For boys just can't have the fun piecing quits, making doll dresses and embroidering nice things. Then, too, we girls get a kick out of showing our fancy quilts to our friends. While we are doing this what are the boys doing? Out running around in the mud or hunting animals, poor creatures. How do you boys stand to see them suffer? I am sure I couldn't.

Then we have lots of fun washing dishes, but show me a boy who likes that job. I know several girls who will work in the field with the boys and do as much work as they do.

It's real fun to put on a pair of overalls and go sleigh riding, or any other sport. I have been raised on a farm and am a lover of all kinds of animals. But feeding lambs and petting them is what makes me happy.

Now, boys, I don't think you are any better than us girls. For really we can do most anything from driving an old car to cutting wood. Don't think I am a petted only child for I have three brothers. I might say they are better than the average.

Come, boys, let's hear what you really can do. I sure have a poor opinion of your sex.

Nina Craddock.

Little Folks' Corner

TELL ABOUT YOUR PETS

IT'S a long time since you told us anything about your pets. Won't you sit down and write a nice letter about "Do Animals Remember." There will be prizes for the best letters.

Address Little Folks Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer-Time Needs

FOR the animals, water in hot weather is one of the foremost needs. Do let us all remember this.

The out-of-doors' dog who lives in a kennel may be chained for several hours, and his pan may be filled, but in moving about he often turns it over and no one may notice it. If you cannot have a proper dog's dish that won't upset, you can place a heavy stone in the pan to prevent it being overturned.

Water is scarce in some country places, so it must not be wasted.

Who else is thirsty?

The horse, very often, when he brings goods to your door. A pail kept handy, and the offer to the driver of a drink for his horse will be gratefully received. Birds, too, often need our hospitality when there is no rain for a time. Every one with gardens can keep little supplies for bees and birds and butterflies to take a sip.

* * *

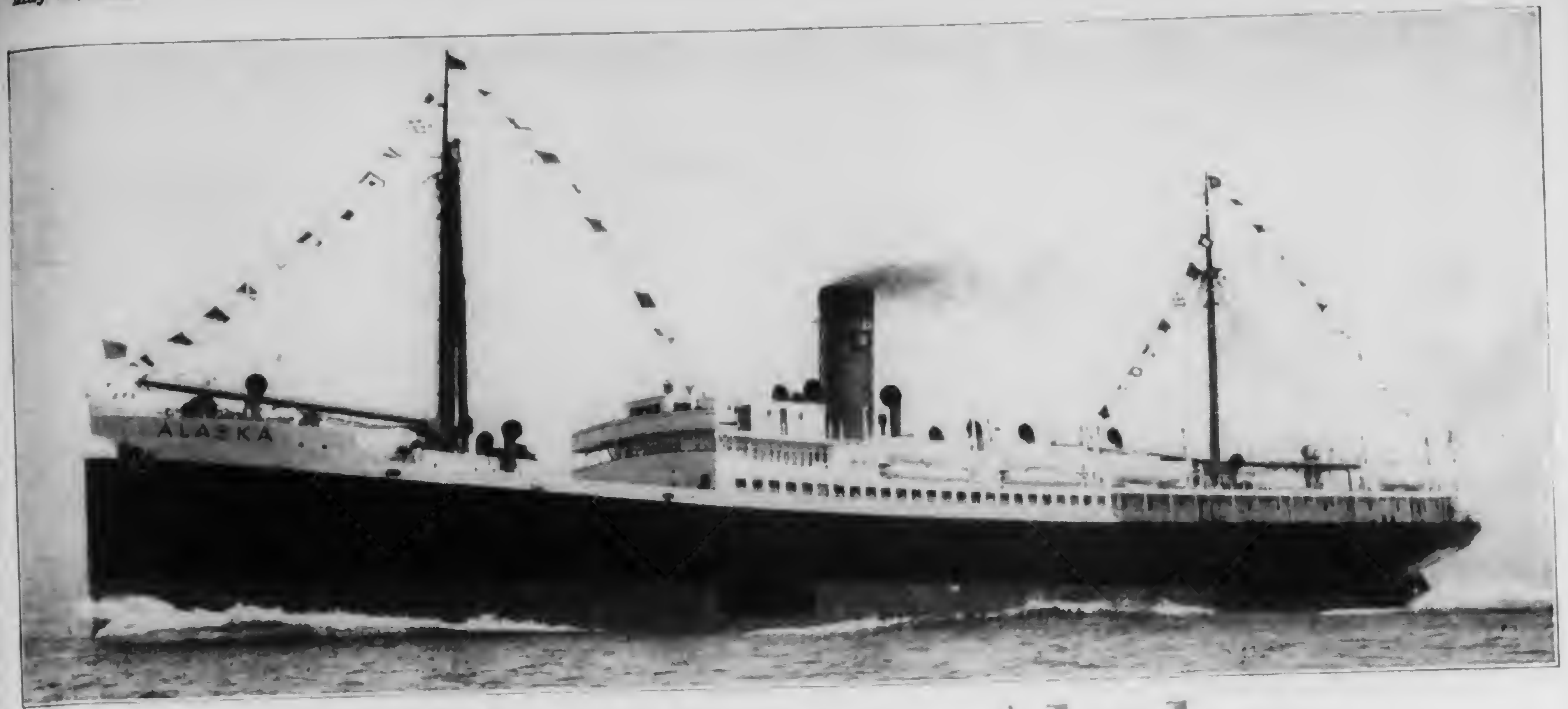
The Strangest Animal

IF there was an animal-show with a prize given for the queerest creature on earth, probably the platypus, sometimes called the duckbill, would win the silver cup. Maybe you have met him in your geography-book or elsewhere. When the first stuffed specimen of a platypus was sent to England from Australia, where the animal lives, the naturalists disbelieved their eyes. They declared the animal was put together, and this is not so surprising for, indeed, the creature is one of nature's curiosities.

Certainly the platypus has the appearance of being made somewhat like the traditional dragon of the Chinese, which is supposed to have the claws of a cat, the neck of a camel, the body of a snake, the horns of a deer, and several other likely parts in his person. The platypus has the feet of a bird, the tail of a beaver, the body of a mole, the teeth of a pig, the ear of a snake, and the bill of a duck—or at least members somewhat like those of this odd collection of animals. Mrs. Platypus lays eggs like those of a turtle in appearance. Nevertheless, she feeds the babies which hatch out of these eggs with milk. She has a duck bill on her curious face, but teeth in her mouth with which to chew her food. She has a fine sense of hearing, but no apparent ears. Her organs of hearing are hidden beneath her skin, like the ears of a fish or a snake. Her feet are clawed and webbed. In fact the platypus quite earns the description which some one wrote in rhyme:

"Could not decide which he would be—
Bird, beast, or fish, so chose all three."

Our Dumb Animals.

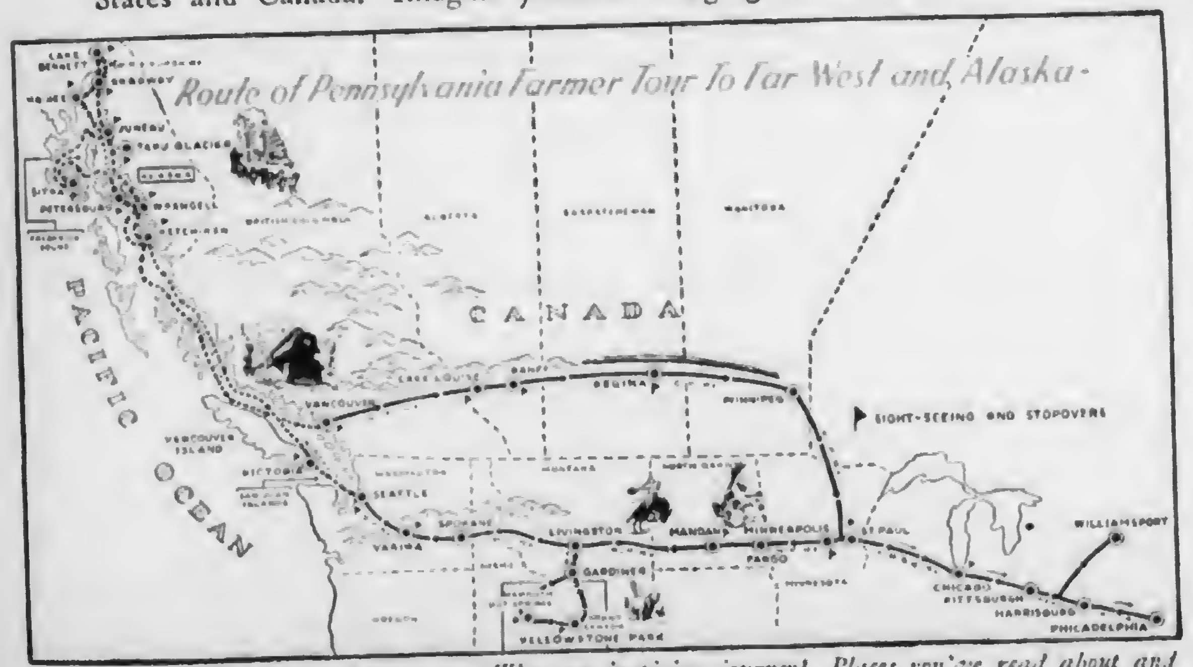


We're Cruising to Alaska - - -
Won't You Come, Too?

ON July 28, drop all cares of humdrum life and come with us for a three weeks' cruise to the Top of the World! We are going to Alaska—a special party of Pennsylvania Farmer editors and readers—traveling together like a congenial family.

Picture yourself sitting back in a luxurious Pullman or observation car, watching some of the most spectacular scenery of the United States and Canada. Imagine yourself lounging in a deck chair aboard a steamer like the one above. A thousand miles of Alaskan scenery will pass within view of your chair! Glaciers, forests, snow peaks, waterfalls and icebergs will glide past like a moving picture that you can hardly believe. We will be cruising aboard steamer *eleven* days, within sight of land almost all the time.

You live only once. Now is the time to be happy and do interesting, inspiring things. And now is the time to travel West. Rates are lower than they have ever been! Won't you join our special party? The companionship of friends, neighbors and people with interests like yours, will double the pleasure of your trip. You are cordially invited to come with us. You will certainly have the time of your life. Mail the coupon below for tour booklet. No harm in investigating if you think you'd like to come.



Follow the route of our trip on this map. What an inspiring journey! Places you've read about and always wanted to see are included: Yellowstone Park—Banff and Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies—Alaska. Interesting stopovers all the way from Chicago to Sitka, with cars and reception committees waiting to welcome us. Special entertainment arranged for us all along the route—much of it never available to individual travelers.

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A-28-32

Mr. C. L. White, Editor & Tour Manager,
Pennsylvania Farmer Magazine, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Mr. White: I should like to have booklet giving complete details about the Pennsylvania Farmer tour starting July 28. Please let me know the cost from my home town, all expenses included. This places me under no obligation.

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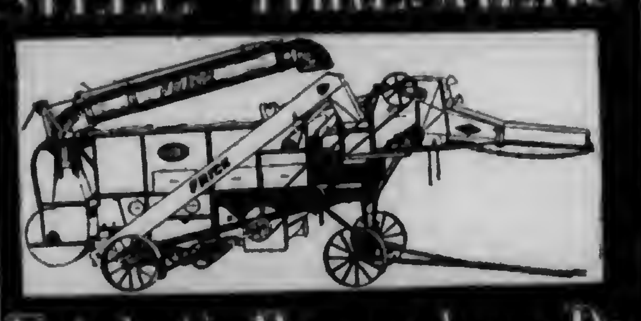

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Branches at Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Williamsport.

Frick Co. Waynesboro, Pa

Mid-May Garden Gossip

By GILBERT S. WATTS

TODAY we made our third planting of sweet corn and ran the horse-drawn weeder through the first planting of the same crop. To insure prime roasting ears over the longest possible season at least five additional plantings will be made.

Incidentally the same corn planter, by means of inexpensive special plates, has been used perfectly satisfactorily in planting not only corn and beans but also peas, cucumbers, summer squashes, Hubbard squashes and beets where these are grown as an intercrop with squashes.

In each case the fertilizer attachment has been set to apply the maximum amount of approximately a 5-10-5 mixture and in no instance has germination been noticeably lowered. As purchased the machine could not be used to plant and fertilize beans without seriously damaging the stand. After a lot of fruitless correspondence with the makers we simply had the local tinsmith make fertilizer tubes in the form of inverted Y's. Now the fertilizer is distributed in a band on each side of the seed and the open press wheels push most of it into the soil.

Vetch Plowed Down

This afternoon and evening we have been plowing under in one field a pure stand of hairy vetch, a mixture of vetch and timothy and a pure stand of rye. Although it rained heavily almost every day last week the soil under the rye is much damper than that under the vetch. In fact the tractor plow had to be set two notches deeper every time we came to the rye. It was most interesting to note that in addition to the dense foot-thick mat of vetch that had sprung up this spring there was an under mat of old partly decayed vetch growth from last fall. Surface evaporation must have been greatly reduced as compared to that from the soil growing rye. The rye was twice as tall but I doubt if as much tonnage was there and the vetch should decompose to better advantage. Rye has its place but vetch alone or with a little timothy seems hard to beat where we can start it soon enough to get it firmly rooted in the fall. I suspect that means seeding before September tenth here but most of ours was started much earlier in sweet corn and tomatoes at the last cultivation.

Extra Hours

And what a satisfaction it has been after that rainy week to have lights on the tractor. They are just the old-fashioned gas lights and cost only a few dollars. But they make it possible to get much more out of an expensive piece of equipment any time extra hours of power can be employed to advantage. We seldom run all night because it is not often that we are in so tight a pinch. But it is no inconvenience, when two drivers are available, to run continuously from seven in the morning to midnight. That eats acres fast.

This evening, with the simple little test kit previously mentioned in this column, I checked on lime requirements in five different pieces of land. In each duplicate tests were made and the whole job took only thirty-five minutes. One field that I had intended to lime does not need it. And two I thought all right are quite acid. One simply cannot afford to guess.

Two Separate Problems

A PRACTICAL truck grower and a trained nature student were making observations together. A cabbage plant fell over, a robin flew up.

"I told you the robins pulled my cabbage, see that," said the truck grower.

Careful looking revealed that a cutworm had killed the cabbage. Had the robin eaten the worm in time the plant would have been spared. More robins, not fewer, was the need. There was a connection between the robin and the loss of the cabbage plants, but the robin was not the cause of the loss.

There is a connection between the farmers' tax burden and teachers' salaries, but the salaries are not the real cause of the tax burden. There are two separate problems, the tax problem and proper adequate salaries for teachers. A reduction of teachers' salaries would for the time ease the tax burden, but that is not a cure.

The Tax System

I am not competent to solve the tax question. The tax system needs to be recast under the direction of competent, public-spirited experts. I do know something perhaps about teachers' salaries in Pennsylvania and another state. For many years we have been cowardly running away from the solution of the tax question. Previous to the last twenty-five years teachers were bullied into carrying the burden.

I know men hampered for sixty years by want of proper schooling. In times of economic stress are we now to hamper the lives of hundreds of thousands of children that we may indulge ourselves in chewing gum, rouge, perfumes, cigarettes, movies, etc.? We can support an adequate system of public education. Not to do so will at least put the brakes on the wheels of progress. These two matters must be separate in their solution. Chas. B. Cloud.

Chester county, Pa.

About Taxing Production

YES, the depression is still on, as Mr. W. F. Wagner says. Mr. Wagner believes in discouraging production by taxation of wheat.

Can any one show me how that would have anything to do with the depression? In the first place, who would pay this tax? The consumer, of course. How could a man pay $1.50 per bushel for wheat now when he doesn't have a penny to buy it at 60c per bushel? It sounds to me like putting a roof on a house before the house is up.

I am a truck farmer and cannot get enough out of my produce to bear expenses. Why is it? Because the consumer has no work and no money. He can't buy.

Let's get down to horse sense once. The quickest and the only way out of this depression is to put every person, who is able, to work with as fair wages as can be paid. Once this is done then we can sell our produce and the manufacturers can sell theirs. They will put more men to work as sales increase, and in time everything will be running at top speed. I believe it would be better to plan labor than to have prices boosted by federal legislation. H. C. Darr.

Bedford county, Pa.

◆

THE letter printed, "Pepper for Balky Horses," is deserving of an editorial against such a terrible remedy. What person provoked at a balky horse would stop to measure a small quantity or try a tiny bit in his own mouth to judge how much it would take to burn slightly without torturing a horse's delicate mouth?

It seems as if one would have to show the most delicate judgment in using such a plan, and placed in the mind of an ignorant, thoughtless person it certainly could be a case for the S. P. C. A. E. K. Miller.

What's New in Equipment

(Further information about any of the subjects mentioned below will be furnished readers upon request.)

A RECENTLY discovered aluminum and all metal solder that promises to be of value in the maintenance of farm equipment and household utensils has been developed. It is claimed to repair any metal in common use today, including aluminum, pot metal, die castings, cast iron, steel, etc.

* * *

LAWNS, golf courses, ball parks, cemeteries, etc., may have their bare or worn spots patched up easily by the use of a new sowing implement which spreads any fertilizer material from powdery lime to ground sheep manure.

* * *

THE start of seedlings and cuttings may be hastened by a new electrical device which controls the heat for hotbeds and makes the plants take root in half the time normally required, it is said. The device was exhibited for the first time at the flower show in Cleveland.

* * *

A SPRING-TOOTH weeder is now available in widths up to 26 feet. When pulled at a speed of four miles an hour with a tractor it will cover 12 acres per hour.

* * *

A THREE-ROW potato planter has been developed. It is fitted with corn and pea attachments, fertilizer distributor, etc.

* * *

READERS who have neither gas engine or electric power will be interested in knowing that there is available a two-unit milking machine that operates with foot power. The operator sits on a low seat between two cows and runs the machine with his feet.

* * *

EXTRA wide tires which hold the machine in place and keep the furrow openers firm to their work is a late kink in potato planters which enable the farmer to plant in straight row.

* * *

HANDLING milk bottles by hand is eliminated by a recent apparatus which fills, moves and caps the bottles automatically. It is made in small sizes for farm dairies.

* * *

INTERCHANGEABLE grain drills to sow all kinds of grain in a wide range of quantity and change from hoe to disk drill are now made by a farm machinery company.

* * *

A NEW cook stove manufactures its own gas and works like a gas range where natural or artificial gas is not available.

* * *

A PUSH rake and a mower that attaches directly to the tractor are two recent developments in the power farming field.

* * *

TWO new uses of corn have been discovered by science. One is the use of corn sugar in the manufacture of condensed milk, while the other is the use of the same product in making carbonated beverages.

* * *

THE practice of hard-surfacing the cutting edges and wearing surfaces of farm machinery results in longer life and more economical operation. This process consists of applying a thin layer of abrasion-resisting alloy to the part subjected to the greatest wear.

when Threshing
boosts your crop returns..

Simplest Thresher to handle
Good for 20 Years or more
There are more CASE Threshers in use than any other make

THRESHING time is the climax to a long season's work. That is when your investment in time, labor and money is at stake. How big your returns will be depends this year, more than ever before, upon efficient, low-cost threshing.

A Case Thresher will boost crop returns by the savings it makes. You will be surprised how quickly it gets the job done. It handles all grains or seeds, in good or bad condition, brings out the full yield—no waste—and cleans it thoroughly. You get more bushels at lower cost. For the same reasons, outside threshing is more readily secured with a Case. It saves . . . earns . . . pays.

Your tractor will handle a Case Thresher easily, and you will find it handy to care for. There are only five belts—most others have seven or more; only two sprocket chains—others have five or more. It has fewer bearings, and they are of the anti-friction type; fewer pulleys, fewer wearing parts, fewer things to watch. Pressure fittings for quick oiling.

Improved steel construction assures long life. Cylinder heads and concaves are made of boiler plate steel instead of cast iron. Many Case Threshers twenty years old still are doing good work. Naturally, the yearly cost of owning one is less. Reliable service on parts always close at hand. You need not worry about being held up at the height of the harvest rush.

Plan for these Savings Now

This year the savings and extra earnings possible with a Case are doubly important. There never was a time when they meant so much to you. Look into this now. See your Case dealer. Also be sure to send for free booklet offered in coupon.

CASE

J. I. CASE CO.
Dept. E-55, *Racine, Wis.*

Please send me, without obligation, copy of booklet describing in detail the savings that can be made with a Case Thresher.

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Address____________________

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Pepper	.60	2.00	3.50	3.00
Celery	.50	2.00	3.50	3.00
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All plants carefully packed in moss.

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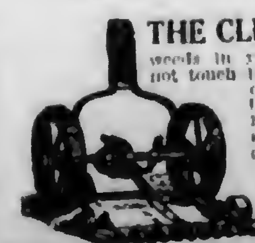

THE CLIPPER The Mower that will cut all the weeds in your lawn. The Clipper does not touch the grass until it cuts it. You can cut tall grass and weeds between rows and under shrub fences. If your dealer does not handle write us for circulars and prices.

Clipper Mfg. Co., Inc
Dept. P.A.
DIXON, ILLINOIS

BERRY BASKETS and CRATES at Winter Discounts
SAVE MONEY ON BERRY BASKETS
BUY at Factory Prices and WINTER DISCOUNTS.
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Write for FREE CATALOG—NOW.
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STRAWBERRY & VEGETABLE PLANTS

Strawberry Varieties—Premier, Success, Wm Belt, Blakemore, Howard 17, Big Joe, Aroma, Lupton, Gandy, Chesapeake, also Mastodon and Progressive everbearing.

100 Prepaid, larger lots collect.	100	500	1,000	5,000
The Summer varieties	$.85	$2.25	$4.00	$18.75
Mastodon & Progressive E.B.	1.35	4.50	8.00	38.75
Cabbage plants	.45	1.00	1.45	6.25
Beets, lettuce & B. Sprouts	.50	1.25	2.00	8.75
Cauliflower	.65	2.00	3.25	15.00
Tomato & Pepper	.85	1.75	3.00	13.75
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Plant list on request C. E. FIELD, SEWELL, N. J.

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Plows Seeds Cultivates Mows Hay and Lawns
A Powerful Tractor for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Nurseries, Fruit Growers and Poultrymen.
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Ideal for truck or poultry farms, in orchards, groves and vineyards. Powerful . . Economical. Send name and address for full information.

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FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS

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Greater Value at LOWER PRICES on SIEB'S OVERSIZE CHICKS

You can't buy better chicks no matter what you pay. Our Chicks from Purebred Hogan-Tested Flocks of the World's Finest Bloodlines. They will bring you an income when everything else fails on the farm. They're bred and cultured to grow larger, mature quicker and produce 200 eggs or more per hen. You need the extra dollars the additional eggs and pounds of meat will bring. Make every cent count by raising Sieb's OVERSIZE CHICKS. We have one grade only, THE BEST. 100% live delivery prepaid, guaranteed. Catalog FREE. Sieb's Chicks qualified to win $500.00 in this year's Chick Growing Contest.

ORDER NOW FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

PRICES PREPAID	25	50	100	500
Wh., Bf., Br. Legs. Ancs., Hvy. Asstd. ..	$1.63	$3.00	$5.50	$26.25
Brd., Wh., Bf. Rocks S.C. Reds, Wh. Wyand. Wh. & Bf. Orps.,	1.88	3.50	6.50	31.25
Wh. & Blk. Mins., S.L.Wyand., R.C.Rocks	2.13	4.00	7.50	36.25
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Light Assorted	1.13	2.00	3.50	16.25

SIEB'S HATCHERY
Box 102-A Lincoln, Illinois.
Members Int'l & Ill. Baby Chick Assns.

Blood Tested Chicks

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barred Rocks (Aristocrats)	$3.00	$5.50	$10.00	$42	$90
S.C.R.I. Reds (Owens) ...	3.00	5.50	10.00	47	90
S.C.W. Leghorns (T.Bar.)..	3.00	5.00	9.00	42	80

Above chicks are tested 5 years from flocks that average 200 eggs per bird annually. Best money can buy.

—HIGH GRADE UTILITY MATINGS BELOW—

Tancred or Wyckoff	25	50	100	500	1,000
Str. S.C.W. Leghorns	$2.25	$4.00	$7.00	$32	$60
Bar. Rocks (Thompson) ...	2.50	4.50	8.00	37	70
S. C.R.I. Reds (Owens) ...	2.50	4.50	8.00	37	70
Heavy Mixed Breeds	2.25	4.50	7.00	32	60

From 2 & 3 year old breeders. Customers report raising 100% of our chicks. 100% arrival postpaid. Catalog FREE. Write at once.
THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-F, The Dependable Plant. RICHFIELD, PA.

Outlet Always For LIVE POULTRY
Ship Your Live Broilers and other Poultry to New York's Oldest Live Poultry House. Est. 1883
WE ARE BONDED COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Returns made daily. Highest prices. Write for Holiday Calendar and instructions. Box F-2
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HILLSIDE CHICKS Will Ship C.O.D.
PRICES SMASHED FOR 1932
Tanc. Str. S.C. White Leghorns, $6-100; $27.50-500; $50-1,000. Parks Str. Br. Rocks (Per 6C32) & S.C. Reds, $7.00-100; $32.50-500; $60-1,000; Heavy Mix, $6-100; $27.50-500; $50-1,000. Light Mix, $5-100; $24-500; $48-1,000. Less than 100, add one cent per chick. 100% live delivery. P.P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for cir.
T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

JUNIATA QUALITY CHICKS
Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN. It pays to buy from the old reliable farm. Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders. $5.00-100; $50-1,000
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 6, Richfield, Pa.

40,000 CHICKS WEEKLY
Hatched from high quality breeders at prices that will surprise you. Free catalog.
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, DEPT. F, GREENCASTLE, PA.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds .... $6.00 per 100
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Low prices on started chicks. Cash or C. O. D. Prepaid 100% live arrival.
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Day-old chicks, $6-100; $60-1,000; 2 & 3-week-old chicks, $10-100. All chicks from 2 & 3-year-old hens.
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Write for our May and June Prices.
Chicks $4.50 per 100 and up.
Color Catalog FREE.
THE NEW WASHINGTON HATCHERY CO., Box H. New Washington, Ohio

Quality Chicks 35,000 WEEKLY Electrically Hatched
White Leghorns, 6c; Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, White Rocks, 7c; New Hampshire Reds, Buff Rocks, 8c; Black Giants, 10c; Heavy Mixed, 6c.
PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM. Sunbury, Pa.

CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS
POSTPAID ORDER NOW
S. C. Barron Wh. Leghorns .... $5.50 per 100
S. C. Barred Rocks and Reds .... $6.50 per 100
Light Mixed $4.50 per 100; Heavy Mixed $5.00 per 100.
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LINCOLN QUALITY CHICKS
From free range heavy laying breeders
Barred Rocks .... $6.00 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns .... 5.00 per 100
Parcel Post prepaid. 100% live del. Circular free.
Lincoln Hatchery, B.N.Lauver, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

Ducks on the General Farm

DUCK growing on the general farm is rather a different proposition from producing ducks on a big commercial scale. Specialty duck farms hatch in winter and spring, grow ducklings quickly by heavy feeding and sell at a small profit per bird on large volume.

Ducks grown on general farms are usually sold about Thanksgiving and Christmas, and if they are hatched early they must be fed too long for profitable returns; also they are not likely to be in prime condition, owing to their growing adult feathers.

Commercial ducklings sold in the autumn and winter are generally from storage stock, and here is where the fresh killed farm product has an advantage, especially when sold direct to retail trade. Many farms have plenty of meadow for growing ducks economically.

Small flocks may be hatched and brooded by the domestic "cluck"; flocks of a hundred or more brooded with a coal brooder stove, after using it for chicks.

Keep Them Warm

Baby ducks should have access to a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit during the first week or ten days. In the long run it is safer to keep them indoors during the first two weeks, as a shower of rain is usually fatal, even in hot weather, to ducklings without feathers, because the lungs are not protected.

Ducks are not so susceptible to disease as chickens, and may be kept on ground where worms and coccidiosis have caused losses.

"Sore eyes" used to cause a good deal of trouble where ducklings were in confinement. It is due to the drinking vessels being too shallow. There will be little or no trouble if the drinking founts are deep enough to allow the little fellows to immerse their eyes without getting their entire bodies into the water. A frame of two-by-threes set on edge, covered with cellar window wire cloth on which to place the founts, helps to prevent puddles.

Feeding is simple. Stale bread moistened with milk, a little oatmeal, chopped green feed or alfalfa meal and sand for the first ten days. Later a mash of bran, middlings and corn meal in equal parts by weight, with ten per cent meat and bone meal, and fine gravel. Ducks like their food in pasty lumps, therefore, if the middlings are too light, more should be added, or a little low-grade flour.

When the ducklings have started feathering they may be let out all day to forage on range, fed grains once a day and housed comfortably at night.

Preparation for Market

Muscovy and Runner ducks are not attracted by water as much as Pekins, which are not so easily fattened if they have access to a pool or stream. They all should be allowed a final "wash up" before killing, so that the feathers are not too dirty to use.

To be prime, ducks should not be sold while new stubble feathers are growing, because they convert the body fat into feathers, and picking at that time is never a satisfactory job.

Care should be taken in scalding. The water should be just below boiling, especially for "green" ducklings. The body should be kept well under water until wing feathers can be easily plucked, then they should be quickly transferred to cool water to prevent cooking. As soon as scalding is checked they should be picked and placed in cold water until all the animal heat is out of the body. If this is neglected the result will be a parched unattractive appearance, which makes selling at top price almost impossible.

Duck money is not all "velvet," but the advantages of low mortality, adaptability to wide range of coarse feed and great capacity for foraging make the enterprise as attractive as most other farm ventures under present conditions. J. E. Place.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

FORECASTS from different sources seem to indicate a better price for eggs during the latter part of 1932. While it is true that about the usual number of chicks have been started this spring in the East, it is thought that the supply may be short in other sections of the country. There is also the report that many early chicks of this season have been dressed off for broilers, pullets and all, as the broiler price is much better than it was during the winter.

* * *

It is also true that speculators have lost money on storing eggs for the past season or two and may not be able to finance operations this year. This would result in a lower price for eggs now, but would mean a better price during the fall and early winter, owing to a lack of competition with fresh eggs from the storage product.

* * *

Under these circumstances, it certainly will pay to take good care of the young pullets which are now growing up, because they will be a source of good income when they start to lay.

* * *

It is also true that older birds, now laying, will be a source of profit during the summer and fall, when egg prices usually advance. Neglect of the layers at this time will result in a loss later. Many old birds which would lay well during the summer will be forced out of production if not given good care from now on. They should be properly fed and kept in good flesh, to prevent them from getting out of condition to lay.

Protein for Growing Chicks

THE rapid growth of chickens requires a high-protein content of the feed. How high must the ration be in protein, and how fast may the protein content be reduced, with advance in the age of the chick?

To answer these questions a growth and protein balance experiment was conducted with five lots of chicks—25 birds to the lot—by the Institute of Animal Nutrition and the Poultry Department at the Pennsylvania State College.

Beginning with the chicks at the age of two weeks they were fed during four four-week experimental periods on rations of differing protein content.

The most efficient utilization of feed to produce gain in body weight was made by the lots which received rations containing 24.83 per cent of protein during the first month, 21.21 per cent during the second, 17.31 per cent during the third, and 14.74 per cent during the fourth month of the experiment—these chicks weighing 2.64 pounds at the end of the experiment, at the age of 18 weeks.

Somewhat greater gains in weight were made, with less efficient use of the feed, by birds which during the four monthly periods received rations containing 21.9, 21.21, 20.91 and 20.29 per cent, respectively, of protein.

Redbird Farm Baby Chicks
GUARANTEED TO LIVE
Amazingly Low Prices on CHICKS OF QUALITY
100% FREE from B. W. D.
98% Livability Guaranteed Up to 3 Weeks of Age
Backed by 21 years of trapnesting and pedigreeing. Hundreds of our breeders with records from 200 eggs up.
Chicks from this wonderful stock will make money for you.
Write for FREE Catalog and Prices.
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Less than 2¢ PER RUNNING FOOT
New Kind of Fencing
Lower Prices on Farm and Poultry Fence
My New Copper Steel Farm and Poultry Fence greatest improvement in fencing in 50 years! Lasts TWICE as long as ordinary fencing. Saves you HALF. Direct from Factory. I Pay Freight. Easy Payments. Write for new free catalog today.—Jim Brown. (21)
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 2921A, Cleveland, O.

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
ROOM/BATH $2.50
Now — Fireproof — Convenient — Nearest Hotel to Penna. R.R. Terminal

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BABY CHICKS REDUCED

	100	500	1,000
Tancred & Wyckoff Strain S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$27.50	$50.00
Barred Rocks	$7.00	$32.50	$60.00

Order now direct from ad. 100% live delivery.
MONROE HATCHERY. Box P. Richfield, Pa.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks
Barred or White Rocks, $7.00-100; White Wyandottes, $8.00-100; White Leghorns, Heavy Mixed, $6.00-100. We ship every Tuesday. 100% live arrival guaranteed.
F. C. ROMIG, Veterinarian. Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS S. C. Large Eng. White Leghorns, $5.00-100; $25.00-500; $50.00-1,000. Barred Rocks, $6.00-100; $30.00-500; $60.00-1,000. Mixed, $5.00-100. Heavy, $6.00-100. Order Direct from adv. or Catalog Free. 100% Guaranteed.
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HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN CHICKS
Large type Hollywood Strain S.C.W. Leghorns. Layers of large chalk white eggs. Free catalog.
$5 per 100, $50 per 1,000
C. M. Shellenberger Poul. Farm, Box 5, Richfield, Pa.

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White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons, $7.00-100; White Rocks & Barred Rocks, $6.00-100; Heavy Mixed, $5.00-100. Prepaid 100% live delivery guaranteed.
JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS Cash or C. O. D.

	100	500	1,000
Tanc. & Bar. Str S. C. W. Leghorns	$6	$25	$50
Bar and White Rocks and Reds	7	32	60

Heavy Mix. $6. L. Mix. $4.50. Postpaid. Order direct.
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Advertisements give you a high point of view without any climbing at all. They spread world products before you—servants to serve you, conveniences to please—prices low because so many thousands are using the same. They give you a new conception of what you'd like to own. No longer will a watch or food chopper do—but the highest improved watch or food chopper. No longer just a radio—but one of purest transmission. They make you change your mind about what you started to choose, and choose something more pleasing at no higher price. They help you see the whole field of satisfying wares. They lift you to fresh joys.

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When Fels-Naptha goes into your wash, two busy cleaners tackle dirt. Golden soap and *plenty* of naptha. The result—cleaner, sweeter clothes! Send two cents for a soap chipper and a sample bar. Write Fels & Co., Dept. 7-5-28, Phila., Pa.

LINESVILLE CHICKS
5½c Lower Prices 5½c
Eggs are hatching better now, and some are cheaper. We are passing the savings on to chick buyers. Utility Leghorns 7c—500 for $32.50—SPECIAL GRADE LEGHORNS 10c—500 for $47.50—Light Broilers 5½c. Any Heavy breed, Utility Grade 8c—500 for $37.50—SPECIAL GRADE 11c—500 for $52.50—Heavy Broilers 7½c.
Started Chicks 2c per week above day-old prices. Leghorn Pullets 4 weeks old 28c—any breed 6 weeks old 36c; 8 weeks 41c—Cockerels 4 to 6 weeks old 5c to 16c.
Send for FREE catalog and additional information.
LINESVILLE HATCHERY Box 45. Linesville, Pa.
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REDUCED • Superior Quality PRICES . . ON BRED CHICKS
From High Record Flocks.
Barron White Leghorns 5c, Barred and White Rocks, Reds, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons 8c. Light assorted 6c. Heavy assorted 7c. Chicks sent C.O.D. $1.00 books your order. Live delivery guaranteed. Order direct from this ad or send for free catalog.
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Save MONEY
Watch McGrow. Buy Bucyrus Chicks EARLY.
By buying our quality Chicks from Healthy Pure Bred, High Egg Record Parent Stock. Write for our new LOW PRICES today. 14 years reliable service and skilled breeding.
BUCYRUS HATCHERY CO., Box 415. Bucyrus, Ohio

BLOOD TESTED BREEDERS
It will pay you to buy your chicks from blood-tested breeders
Barred Rocks $7-100
White Rocks $7-100
R. I. Reds $7-100
Heavy Mixed $6-100
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 3, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS AT LOW PRICES

Postpaid in lots of	100	500	1,000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$27.50	$50.00
Special Leghorns, Wyckoff	8.00	27.50	50.00
Barred Rocks	8.00	30.00	60.00

Light Mixed, $5 100, Heavy Mixed, $6-100.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

QUALITY BABY CHICKS

From Free Range Stock.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$5.50	$25.00	$45.00
English Barron Str. S.C.W. Leg.	6.00	27.50	50.00
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.00	60.00

Light Mixed .. $4.50-100. Heavy Mixed .. $6.00-100. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
EDGAR C. LEISTER, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS 4½c & UP—LARGE TYPE

CASH or C.O.D.	100	500	1,000
Tanc. Wh. Legh.	$6.00	$27.50	$50
Barred Rox	7.00	32.50	60
Light & Heavy Mix	4.50	22.50	..

These chicks from free range flocks. Guar. full count. Postpaid FRANK NACE, Box P, Cocolamus, PA.

SHADEL'S Quality CHICKS

S. C. White Leghorns	100	500	1,000
Tancred and Barron Strain	$5.50	$26.00	50.00
Barred Rocks and Reds	6.50	31.00	60.00
Heavy Mixed	5.50	26.00	50.00
Light Mixed	5.00	23.00	45.00

100% live arrival guaranteed. Circular free.
JOHN SHADEL HATCHERY, R.D.3, McAlisterville, Pa

LARGE ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS
LONG'S 2 & 3 year old breeders used to produce our big healthy full of vitality chicks. Write for information desired & low price for chicks. TURKEY RIDGE POULTRY FARM, Box 5, Millerstown, Pa.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS
now 6c each. Heavy Mixed, 5c each. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.
CHAS. F. EWING. R. 2. McCLURE, PA.

PURE BRED CHICKS Wh. & Bar. Rks. $6.00-100; R. I. Reds ..... 6.00-100; Mixed 5.50-100
Wh. Legh. $5.50. 100% live del. guar. Cash or C.O.D.
Barbater's Poultry Farm, Box P, McClure, Pa.

The Cheerful Plowman

TOO MUCH PLAY!

A FELLOW needs a little play, a little leisure every day, a chance to chirp and kick his heels and show the world how good he feels. His work will be of better grade each evening just because he played. But, that cannot, can never mean, eternal use of gasoline; it cannot mean mad racing 'round when work is needed on the ground.

J. Walter Click, a neighbor friend, is playing day on end, on end. He plans excuses every hour to burn up roads and use up power. When he should be out pitching hay he's off to Punkville for the day; when he should be out shearing sheep or teaching baby calves to creep, he's off to Mootville to a show. He's always, always on the go.

Today while I was hobbling down to feed my ganders big and brown, along came Click and said, "By gee, jump in and go along with me. We'll pick up Chalsing Pigglestick and have an outing by the crick."

"An outing! What?" said I, "Oh nay! Not while the field is full of hay; not while the ganders need my prayer and all the guineas need my care, not while the beans are making gains and suffering from growing pains.

"I'd like to go, just bank on that. I'd like to loaf and take on fat, but can't you see, my kindly friend, the terminal toward which you wend? Take that good car and lay it by until you finish sowing rye. Until your fields are manicured some stay-at-home must be endured. Ah, just as sure as glass is sand, and just as sure as soil is land, you're driving toward the bankrupt court, the depot of the last resort. Lay by your car and spend this day in herding ducks and churning whey."

J. E. T.

Information Wanted

THE writer is studying insects and their control for Pennsylvania State College, and wishes to obtain all information possible regarding distribution of the following insects in Pennsylvania during 1932, injury by same, etc.:

(1) Wireworms—all information possible desired on any outbreak of these pests on corn, potatoes or other crops this season, with living wireworms sent to me in soil in tight tin cans, if possible. Please notify the writer as soon as the outbreak occurs.

(2) Gladiolus thrips—A very destructive thrip has appeared during the past two seasons in plantings of Glads in this state, and we desire all the information posible regarding its present distribution. Any gladiolus grower in Pennsylvania who has trouble with these tiny insects this summer will help our experimental work by informing the writer as soon as the injury is noted. (See Florists' Exchange, March 12, 1932.)

(3) The Seventeen-Year Locust (Cicada) is due to appear in a few scattered localities in Pennsylvania in late May and June. Persons living in any locality in the state, who actually find these insects this year, will confer a favor by reporting the same to us. The localities where this brod VI has previously been reported, and the dates when they were last reported from those localities, are as follows:

Adams county—no definite locality given; Bucks county—Durham, 1898; Lancaster county, 1861; Lebanon county—Colebrook, 1915; Cold Springs, 1915; Jonestown, 1915; Lotell, 1915; Montgomery county—Edge Hill, 1898; Green Lane, 1898; Northampton county—1830; Philadelphia county—Germantown, 1881; Wayne county—doubtful record; Westmoreland county—1881, Beatty, 1898; Youngwood, 1898.

We are interested in hearing whether the insect fails to appear in the above localities this season as well as to hear whether it again appears in the above and other localities not noted here. All who are interested in reporting these occurrences should notify C. A. Thomas, Kennett Square, Chester county, Pa., as soon as any of the above insects appear.

GUARANTEED LIVABILITY — "Wolf-Certified" Baby Chicks — LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED
Write for beautiful FREE CATALOG in colors showing
AAA Quality Pure-bred flocks of richest blood strains. Lay big eggs and lots of them. Utility and Quality grade guaranteed to live 14 days—replace in 7 days at half price, next 7 days at three-fourths regular price. Order from this ad. $1.00 books your order. We ship C. O. D. for balance.

	Wolf's "A" Standard Utility Grade 50	100	500	1000	Wolf's "AA" Certified Utility Grades 50	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$3.25	$6.00	$29.75	$59.00	$3.75	$7.00	$34.00	$65.00
Barred Rocks, White and Buff Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	34.75	69.00	5.00	9.00	44.00	85.00
Jersey Black Giants . . .	5.50	10.00	49.75	99.00	6.50	12.00	58.00	114.00

For less than 50 add 1c per chick. Wolf's "A" Standard Utility grade assorted heavy breeds $6 per 100, assorted light breeds $5 per 100. Wolf's "AA" Certified Utility grade assorted heavy breeds $7 per 100, assorted light breeds $6 per 100.
WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING FARMS Box 4. GIBSONBURG, OHIO

GUARANTEED TO LIVE BABY CHICKS
BIG HATCHES MAY 30-JUNE 6-13-20-27 EXTRA FULL COUNT Can ship C. O. D
Electric Hatched; Healthy; Vigorous.

	Per 50	100	500	1,000
Large Barron Eng. S.C.Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each).	$3.00	$5.75	$28	$55
White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Extra choice for broilers	4.00	7.75	37	70
Mammoth Light Brahmas, Jersey Black Giants	5.00	9.75	47	90

Sent parcel post prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order. Free catalog
SHERIDAN POULTRY FARMS. Box F. SHERIDAN, PA.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at $6.00 per 100; $27.00 per 500; $53.00 per 1,000. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books orders. Order from this Ad or write for Catalog.
Robert L. Clauser, Box P, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

20TH CENTURY CHICKS
CHICKS, 4c AND UP
For 2c per chick extra we will supply 20th Century Matvel Chicks with 14 day Livability Guarantee.

	100	500	1,000
Wh. & Br. Leghorns, Anc. H Mix	$5.50	$25.00	$50.00
Wh. & Bd. Rocks, Reds, Blk. Min	6.90	32.00	64.00
Wh. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	6.90	32.00	64.00
White Pekin Ducklings	14.00	67.50	135.00

20th Century Hatchery, Box Y, New Washington, Ohio

RIDGEWAY CHICKS
WORLD'S RECORD Strains. Hanson & Barron S.C.W. Leghorns, Barred & W. Rocks, S.C. Reds & W. Wyandottes. Pedigreed and Flock matings; guaranteed quality. Priced right. Catalog.
RIDGEWAY POULTRY FARMS, JAMESTOWN, PA. BLOOD TESTED
Box P-A M. A. Campbell, Prop.
ALL ELECTRIC HATCHED

CHICKS 4½c and up.
White, Black, Buff and Brown Leghorns, $5.50 per 100. Rocks and Reds, $7.50 per 100. Wyandottes, $7.50; Broilers, $4.50 per 100. Add 1c in lots less than 100. 24-page catalog free. 21 years in business. 100% delivery.
JOHNSON'S HATCHERY. ICKESBURG, PA.

BETTER BABY CHICKS

Will ship C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1,000
S. C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns	$1.75	$3.00	$5.50	$28.00	$50
Anconas & Bl. Leghorns	1.75	3.25	6.00	28.50	55
Barred & Wh. Ply. Rocks	2.00	3.50	6.50	31.00	60
Buff Rocks & R. I. Reds	2.00	3.75	7.00	31.75	65
Rose Comb Wh. Wyandottes	2.00	3.75	7.00	31.75	65
Black Giants Jersey	3.00	5.50	10.50		
Heavy Mixed Broilers.....	1.75	3.00	5.50	26.00	50
Light Mixed Broilers.....	1.50	2.75	4.50	21.25	40

Satisfaction and full count guaranteed
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box P, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks	50	100	500	1,000
Wyckoff & Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$6.00	$28.00	$55.00
S. C. Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.00	28.00	55.00
S. C. Rocks and Reds	3.75	7.00	32.50	60.00
White Wyandottes	3.75	7.00	32.50	60.00
S. C. Buff Orpingtons	3.75	7.00	32.50	60.00
Assorted Light Breeds	3.00	5.00	25.00	50.00
Assorted Heavy Breeds	3.50	6.00	28.00	55.00

100% prepaid, safe delivery guaranteed. Order from this ad. or write for circular.
J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM, Box 11, Richfield, Pa.

NABOB EGG-A-DAA STRAINS — 2,900,000 Chicks Annually
40 Breeds, bred by specialists. Greatest BIG egg laying strains. Pedigree bred. Tested, disease free. Guaranteed to live 14 days. Postpaid. Live arrival guaranteed. A hatch every week all year. EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS LOWEST EVER PRICED. GET OUR GREAT $1,000 PRIZE OFFER. Also, DUCKLINGS, BABY TURKEYS and GOSLINGS, EGGS FOR HATCHING and MATURE BREEDERS. If you want the BEST in your community, try Nabob's. Catalog free.
NABOB POULTRY FARMS, Box 49, Gambier, Ohio

CHERRY HILL CHICKS

Special Mated CASH OR C. O. D.	Per 100
Wyckoff Strain S.C. White Leghorns	$8.00
Bred-to-lay Wh., Br. Leghorns—Everlay Strain	6.00
Barron Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds . . .	7.00
Light Assorted $5.00. Heavy Assorted	6.00

For less than 100 chicks add 2c per chick. ½c less in 500 lots. 1c less in 1,000 lots. Prepaid live arrival guaranteed. Circular FREE.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM
Wm. Nace, Prop., Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

Maple Lawn Chicks - For Quality & Profit

100% live delivery.	100	500	1,000
White Leghorns	$6.00	$27.50	$50.00
White Plymouth Rocks	7.50	35.00	65.00
White Wyandottes	7.50	35.00	65.00
Owens Str. R. I. Reds .	7.50	35.00	65.00
Park's Bar. Rocks (Per 2032)	7.50	35.00	65.00
S. C. Black Minorcas	7.50	35.00	65.00
Heavy Mixed Chicks..........	6.00	27.50	50.00
Light Mixed Chicks..........	5.00	24.00	48.00

Write for special prices on 5 and 10 thousand lots
MAPLE LAWN POULTRY FARM, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C.O.D.!
From Selected and Blood-Tested Flocks

Prices on—25	50	100
S.C. Wh. & Br. Leghorns $2.00	$3.50	$6.50
Bd. Rocks & R. I. Reds 2.25	4.00	7.50
Wh. Rocks & Wh. Wyandottes 2.25	4.00	7.50
Mixed Chicks 1.75	3.00	5.50

NITTANY VALLEY HATCHERY, Box 608. Bellefonte, Pa.

KLINE'S Big Type Odds are Profit Makers — 10,000 Chicks Weekly
Barred Rocks $6.00-100
Light Brahmas 10.00-100
Black Giants 10.00-100
White Giants 12.00-100
Mixed or My Choice 5.50-100
Guarant'd quality. Shipped C.O.D. Folder FREE S. W. KLINE, Box 20, Middlecreek, Pa.

Best Quality CHICKS Cash or C.O.D.—June Prices.

	100	500	1,000
S. C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns ...	$5.50	$25.00	$45
S. C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns	6.00	27.50	50
S. C. Barred Rocks	7.00	32.00	60
Light Mixed	4.50	22.50	45
Heavy Mixed	6.00	27.50	50

100% live delivery postpaid. Order direct from adv. or write for free circular.
Chester Valley Hatchery. Box 2, McAlisterville, Pa

CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Legh	$5.50	$25.00	$45.00
Barron Str. S. C. Wh. Leghorns..	6.00	27.50	50.00
Barred Rox or R. I. Reds	7.00	32.00	60.00

Light Mixed, $4.50—100. Heavy Mixed, $6.00—100. 100% live delivery. P.P. Write for new circular giving full details on all breeds. Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. LEISTER, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

PINECREST CHICKS

	100	500	1,000
White Leghorns, Barron Strain	$5.50	$27.00	$50
Barred Rocks	6.50	32.00	60
R. I. Reds	6.50	32.00	60
Heavy Mixed	5.50	27.00	50

Cash or C.O.D. Order now.
PINECREST POULTRY FARM, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns..	$6.00	$27.00	$50
Barred Rocks	7.00	32.00	60
S. C. Reds	7.00	32.00	60
Heavy Mixed	6.00	27.50	50
Light Mixed	4.50	22.50	45

Cash or C. O. D. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Write for free circular.
C. P. LEISTER. Box P. McAlisterville, Penna.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

English and Tancred Strain	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$6.00
Barred P. Rocks or White Rocks	2.25	4.00	7.00
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00

500 lots $2.50 less; 1,000 lots $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE Cir.
Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box 7, Richfield, Pa.

JUST THINK•You can now buy direct from Parks' their young Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock Pullets and Cockerels with 43 years of egg breeding, as low as 70c and 80c each. Also hatching eggs and chicks at special 1932 prices. Catalog free.
J. W. Parks & Sons • Box 6, Altoona, Pa.

HILLPOT Quality CHICKS
Big, vigorous, fast-growing, heavy-laying.

	100	500	1,000
White & Brown Leghorns	$8.00	$37.50	$70.00
Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds	10.00	47.50	90.00
White Rocks, White Wyandottes	13.00	62.50	120.00

Write for prices on Started Chicks.
W. F. HILLPOT, Dept. 128, Frenchtown, N. J.

Richfield Hatchery's Quality Chicks 100% Del. Guar. Free Literature.

S. C. W. Leghorns	25	50	100	500	1,000
Barron & Tancred Str. ..	$2.00	$3.50	$6.00	$28.00	$55
Barred Rocks & Reds ...	2.25	3.75	7.00	32.50	60
Heavy Mixed	2.00	3.50	6.00	28.00	55
Light Mixed	2.00	3.00	5.00	25.00	50

Hatched from healthy stock, bred for egg production.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY. Box 35. Richfield, Pa.

BUY C. M. L. QUALITY CHICKS
Strong, healthy chicks from money-making breeders. Barron, S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred White Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. R. I. Reds, electric hatched. 16 years' experience. Chicks as low as 7c. Write for Catalog today.
C. M. LONGENECKER, Box 45, Elizabethtown, Pa.

MEN WANTED
as local representatives and to travel the rural routes looking after new and renewal subscriptions to
— THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER —
Pleasant, dignified work, position permanent with good pay to men who can qualify. Must own or have use of conveyance.
Write Circulation Department,
THE PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Farmer's Business Letter

WEATHER has been mostly favorable so far this month, and over wide areas the bulk of the corn planting has been finished. Some corn is up, and here and there early plantings have had to be torn up and replanted because the weeds got the start of the young corn plants. Acreage generally about normal. Rains have made up the shortage in grass in many places, though there are spots where a little more moisture would be welcome.

Little Change in Grains

Grains drag along in the same old rut. There are minor fluctuations from day to day, but in the main the price level stands right where it has been for weeks. In the futures market corn has sold down to as low as the equivalent of $10 a ton, for the May contract, not much more than coal costs now. Under normal conditions the poor prospect for winter wheat would result in some price advance. One offsetting factor is the indication of a liberal crop of spring wheat in the Northwest states and Canada. Last season there was a record winter crop in this country and a near failure in the spring area. This year the condition promises to be reversed. There is thought to be a generous carry-over of wheat on farms, but that is to be expected under price conditions such as have prevailed. Some hold to the opinion that were the general price structure to show some strengthening wheat would be one of the first commodities to be affected, but that can be no more than a guess. What is certain is that an improvement in wheat prices would soon find a reflection in the prices of other commodities.

New Low in Hogs

Another new low in hogs was recorded this week, when the daily average price dropped to $3.25, with top at $3.55. Hogs are now $1.50 to $1.75 below the high point of the year. Hog marketing at the eleven leading points dropped down to 430,000 this week, a loss of 40,000 compared with last week, but just about the same as a year ago. However, more hogs are finding their way to slaughter without paying yardage and commission, going direct to packing establishments, both in Iowa and in shipments to eastern slaughterers. Storage stocks are low.

Now is the time when the packing sows start coming in numbers, and they will come to the central markets because the packers who buy direct do not want them. Good sows have been selling here around $2.50, but have to be prime to make that figure.

The experts are getting worked up over the posibility of bad cholera outbreaks this summer, that fear being based on the fact that last season's outbreaks, of which there were more than in some years, were of a virulent nature, and also the fact that money is not available for vaccination. An effort to finance producers who want to vaccinate will be made.

Big Drop in Lambs

The decline in lambs looks bad, and it is. Quotations are now $3.50 to $3.75 below the high time of the year. But it is in large part a seasonal decline and it has come this year about a month earlier than usual, due to conditions. The decline this week has brought spring lambs down to near the level where aged lambs were selling two weeks ago, and the aged lambs have dropped to the yearling class.

At the close of the week best spring lambs were bringing $6 to $6.25, and best aged lambs $4.50 to $4.75. Wool is bringing 20 per cent or more under a year ago, in fact in some localities the demand is almost entirely lacking. Farm Board is advancing nine cents a pound in Midwest states. The future of the lamb market is uncertain, like everything else. General feeling is that if the market can hold up around six cents for best lambs, that will be pretty good as things go these days.

Some Gain in Cattle

Marketing of cattle has been very moderate, helping to hold up prices. Average steer price here this week was $6, an actual gain of 15 cents over last week. Any gain is rather remarkable under present conditions. The better grades hold up surprisingly well, but it is not to be overlooked that few well-finished cattle are being sold. Average price of steers is only a dollar under a year ago, a smaller decline than is to be found in most other markets.

Beef carcasses are now wholesaling in this market at 8 to 12½ cents, and it is necessary to go back to the first decade of the present century for lower prices.

In the country hides are hardly worth hauling to town. They are more likely to go by the hide than by the pound,—call it a half dollar, the dealer says. Watson.

Chicago, May 21, 1932.

Produce Market

THE Philadelphia egg market held fairly steady during the past week except for white eggs which were in fairly liberal supply and in excess of trade requirements. Consumption has held up reasonably well. Many retail stores have featured low priced eggs as a leader. These eggs are retailing at 15c to 17c per dozen. At the present time there is no surplus of these eggs and reports indicate a fairly light volume may be expected.

Some dealers report very good trading for the season on eggs for current consumption, but one of the poorest years they ever had in sales of eggs for storage purposes.

Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 17½@19c, white extras 16@17c, brown extras 16@18c, and nearby mixed colors 13@17c. At the Doylestown egg auction white fancy grade brought 20¼c per dozen, large extras 19¼c, medium extras 16¾c and standards 15¾@17¾c.

Butter

The butter markets were unsettled during the week and prices fluctuated. Early in the week prices dropped in all eastern markets, but a slightly better demand in Philadelphia and New York caused prices to recover at the close. The better demand at the close was due in part to increased buying by chain stores. Many chains in Philadelphia were featuring sales of butter at 39c for two pounds.

The season has been advancing rapidly in the eastern sections and the movement of strawberries and asparagus from the Eastern Shore sections as well as from Pennsylvania and New Jersey has increased. The movement of berries by truck has extended down into North Carolina and on Saturday several truckloads were received from Tennessee. Prices of berries have been irregular due largely to the variation in quality and condition. Many berries have been small or of poor color. Late in the week the best stock ranged from $3.50 to $6 per 32-quart crate with some poor stock lower.

Asparagus and Potatoes

Asparagus was weak early in the week but later the weather was somewhat cooler and with lighter supplies the market improved. Prices on large and very large stock range from $2.50@3 per crate of a dozen stalks. Considerable of the Pennsylvania stock arriving is handicapped in as much as growers are putting the bunches in berry crates.

Potato prices have tended lower since the first of the month despite the fact that shipments are considerably below those of a year ago. Pennsylvania potatoes are jobbing in eastern markets at 75c@$1.15 per 100-pound sack, although in Philadelphia most sales were in the range of 60@90c. In Maine potatoes are selling around 45c per 100-pounds f.o.b.

The apple market was steady for good stock although prices were rather irregular due to the wide variation in quality and condition. In Philadelphia medium to large nearby Yorks sold at $1@1.40 per bushel, Winesaps at $1.25@1.75, Paragon at $1.25@1.50, Romes at $1.15@1.65 and Stayman at $1.50@2. W. R. W.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 20½c; 92 score, 19½c; 90 score, 17¾c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 22½@24½c; nearby white, extras, 15½@17½c; nearby brown extras, 16@18c; nearby mixed colors, 15@17c; nearby current receipts, 13½@14½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 10@19c; spring chickens, 21@27c; old roosters, 8@10c; pigeons, pr., 20@30c; ducks, 11@13c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., U. S. No. 1, various varieties, $1@2.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, dozen bunch crates, green, N. J., Md., Dela. & Pa., $1.25@3. KALE, Pa., N. J. & Md., 30@50c bus. LEEKS, Pa. & N.J., 1@1½c bnch. LETTUCE, N. J. Big Boston, crate, 65@75c; Pa., bus. & crates, Iceberg, ordinary, 50c. MUSHROOMS, Pa. & N.J., 3-lb. bskt., white, 50@85c. RADISHES, Pa. & N. J., bus., round red bunched, 40@75c. RHUBARB, Pa. & N. J., ¾@2½c bnch. SPINACH, N. J. & Pa., 25@40c bus. WHITE POTATOES, Pa., 100-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. No. 1, 60@90c; N. J., ⅝ bskts. redskins, 40@50c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 19@19¼c; extras, 18½c; firsts, 16½@18c; 88 to 89 score, 16½@16¾c.

Eggs.—White Atlantic Coast, closely selected, 20½@21½c; Atlantic Coast & Mid-Western, hennery, 17½@19½c; undergrades, 14½@15½c.

Live Poultry.—By express and truck: broilers, 14@27c; pullets, 26@28c; old roosters, 10c; capons, 28c; turkeys, 16@25c; ducks, 12c; geese, nearby, 12c; pigeons, 15@20c; rabbits, 10@14c lb.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras and standards, 18c; 89 score, 17¼c; 88 score, 16¼c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 11½c; fresh, extra firsts, 13c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 13½@14c; Southern Ohio, West Va. & Kentucky, current receipts, 11c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 14@17c; Leghorns, 13@15c; broilers, 16@18c; colored broilers, 20@21c; old roosters, 8@10c; ducks, 11@13c; geese, 8@10c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 31c; hog dressed, 25c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, May 23.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 60¼c; No. 2 hard wheat, 60@60½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33½@34c; No. 3 yellow corn, 33¼c; No. 2 white oats, 23¾@25c; No. 3 white oats, 22@23½c.

WOOL MARKET

Prices on the Boston wool market are reported about steady, but business is exceptionally quiet. A few small lots of quarter-blood, country packed, have sold at 12@13c in the grease. Fine and half-blood strictly combing is quoted at 17@18c, three-eighths 16@17c.

PITTSBURGH HAY

Pittsburgh, May 20.—No. 1, timothy, $13@13.50; No. 2, $10.50@11.50; No. 3, $8.50@10; No. 2 clover mixed, $9@10; No. 1 clover, $12@12.50; No. 2, $8@10; No. 1 2nd cutting alfalfa, $17.50@18.

No. 1 wheat, rye and oats straw, $8@8.50.

PITTSBURGH MILK PRICES

Basic net prices for 3.5 per cent milk delivered during April are:

District 1.—County plants, basic, $1.075; surplus, 82c; direct shipped, basic, $1.665; surplus, $1.13.

District 2.—Basic, $1.525; surplus, 76c.

District 4.—F. o. b., $1.06.

District 5.—F. o. b., $1.

District 7.—Basic, $1.775; surplus, 80c.

District 8.—F. o. b., $1.79.

District 10.—Basic, $1.425; surplus, 99c.

District 12.—Basic, $1.625; surplus, 76c.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

The trend of cattle prices has been downward in recent weeks. Slaughterers say that they can't sell beef at a profit at current prices for it and the by-products, and they can't sell good beef at a sufficient premium over the ordinary kind to allow them to pay proper premiums for quality and finish in cattle. Monday's supply was only 25 carloads. No good heavy steers were here, and the quotations on them are estimates. Most of the cattle were handy and light butcher kinds, and the steers looked lower than in the recent past. One carload of 840-pound yearlings, well finished, brought $6.60, the top figure of the day. Other yearlings went at $6@6.25, and a bunch of 650-pound heifers at $5.75. Some well-fed 1,070-pound steers brought $6.15 and several carloads averaging 1,100 to 1,150 pounds $6, others a little below 1,100 pounds $5.75@5.90. All these cattle showed flesh enough to make desirable beef, and so did other and lighter steers at $5.25@5.50. Better cattle could be had at these figures than at any earlier time. Common and plain steers sold below $5 per cwt. Heifers were about steady, some yearlings going at $5.75@6 but aside from these sales were largely below $5.50. Fat cows and canners show little change. Light butcher bulls sold at $4@4.25, handy-weights $3.75@4 and heavy $3.60@3.75, ordinary bolognas $3.25@3.50. A few steers went to the country at $6.

Choice weighty steers	$6 25@ 6 65
Good to choice, do.	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good, do.	5 65@ 6 00
Ordinary to fair	5 00@ 5 50
Plain heavy steers	5 00@ 5 50
Good to choice yearlings	6 00@ 6 60
Good butcher steers, 1,000 @ 1,150 lbs.	6 00@ 6 25
Fair to good, do.	5 50@ 5 85
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 00@ 5 50
Common, do.	4 50@ 5 00
Good light butcher steers	5 75@ 6 00
Fair to good light steers	5 25@ 5 75
Common to medium, do.	4 75@ 5 25
Inferior light steers	4 25@ 4 75
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 50@ 5 75
Good to choice heifers	5 00@ 5 50
Fair to good heifers	4 50@ 5 00
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Choice fat cows	3 75@ 4 00
Good to choice fat cows	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 50@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 60@ 3 75
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 75@ 4 00
Fair to good handy bulls	3 25@ 3 75
Common to fair bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

The lowest prices of the present century are now ruling on heavy hogs and the other grades are lower than during the winter months. Lard is cheap, selling little above four cents per pound in a wholesale way, some bids reported of 3¾c. Monday's supply was about 25 double-deck carloads, or 3,750 head. At about the prices ruling the latter part of last week trade was fairly active and all were sold. Heavy weights, particularly those of 300 lbs. or over, continue hard to sell, and they went at $3.25 or a little more with 250-pound hogs up to $3.50. Mixed lots sold at $3.60@3.75 and sorted handyweights at $3.85 mainly, the 140-150-pound hogs going in with the top sort. Best light hogs and pigs brought $3.75. Sows ranged downward from $2.50 and stags went mainly at $1 per cwt.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$3 25@ 3 50
Heavy mixed	3 60@ 3 75
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	3 80@ 3 85
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	3 80@ 3 85
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	3 65@ 3 75
Pigs 90-110 lbs.	3 50@ 3 75
Roughs	2 00@ 2 50
Stags	1 00@ 1 50

Sheep and Lambs

The market has gone from bad to worse and prices are now at the lowest point for over twenty years. A few good fat wethers were sold for eastern orders at $2.50, buyers refusing to pay more. Fat heavy ewes sell at $1@1.50, the heavier the cheaper. Clipped lambs or yearlings ranged downward from $5.50, not many above $5, and the common and medium kinds were hard to sell even at low prices. Spring lambs ranged from $7.50 down to $5 per cwt. Two double-deck carloads of Kentucky spring lambs were here, selling at $7.25@7.40 per cwt. As spring lambs become more plentiful the yearlings become less desirable and sell closer to sheep prices. Common sheep will not bring enough to pay cost of marketing now. Total supply was about eight carloads.

Good to best wethers	$2 25@ 2 50
Good mixed	2 00@ 2 25
Fair to good, do.	1 50@ 2 00
Common to fair	50@ 1 50
Good to best lambs	5 00@ 5 50
Medium lambs	3 50@ 4 25
Culls and common	2 00@ 3 00
Spring lambs	5 00@ 7 50

Calves

With about 800 head on sale the market was lower, top sort going at $6 per cwt. Seconds brought $4@4.50 and some $5, with inferior on down.

FARM TEAM HARNESS $50.00
We will now sell direct to the consumer A Good 1¾" Trace Farm Harness at $50.00
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BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle—Poland China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY, Mortonville, Penna.

REG. HEREFORD BULL, 11 mos. old. A good one. Price $80.00. Ask about cows and heifers. L. O. McCOY, R. 5, Grove City, Pa.

Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorn heifer and bull calves, Poland China hogs and Hampshire sheep. Write E. H. Williams, Marlinton, W. Va.

Goin' Fishin'

(Continued from page 11.)

"A typical fisherman has his big toe sticking out through one of his boots at all times. Now a few cracks on sharp stones teaches him to handle that toe with care. As he comes to a stone that big toe snaps back like a turtle in the shell; it seems to telegraph a message to the brain—'take care of me or pay the penalty.' That, my dear lady, completes the diagnosis," said the doctor, as his big blue eyes surveyed a host of fishing lines, grasshoppers, corncob pipes, together with a stuffed toad all on his desk.

"Your husband, Madam, has a bad case of 'fish want-to.' The melting of the snow, together with the babbling brook, has added to his zeal and heightened the fever. For a complete cure I will take him to Laurel Run for one full day of fishing. Say tomorrow. Rest assured, my lady, that when he returns he will not look at a bait can for the next six months."

These optimistic words were directed to my wife, as the doctor swung that old black hat to another angle and made a careful selection of the different fishing hooks. So it was agreed that we start for Laurel Run in the morning early.

Right there, in that venerable doctor's office, was arranged a great competitive contest, by two of the best fishermen who ever cast a line to a tadpole. "You have a wonderful reputation up our way, Doc," I ventured to remark.

"Is that so?" he said. And at the same time I noticed a faint smile playing around the outer edge of his lip.

"Yes," I continued. "Our neighbor stoutly affirms you can cure cancer by a careful examination of the patient's bank account."

For the benefit of those who never heard of Dr. Boyts, or read of Dr. Boyts in medical circles or history, it would be well to mention herein a few of his trials, troubles and botherations. Thirteen years past the doctor had a slight difference of opinion with Sir William of Germany over the sinking of a few vessels on the high seas. Consequently he went over to discuss the matter with the Emperor, over the Hindenburg line. The Kaiser greeted Doc right royally; sent over a couple of Fokkers that dropped some nice combustible bouquets around his person, released a little gas, tossed him over a few hand grenades, "to brighten up the buttons on his uniform," taught him the art of dodging a twelve-inch shell without dislocating the neck, and otherwise entertained him. Doc responded to all this most cordially by playing "Home Sweet Home" on the Kaisers coat-tail with a Browning machinegun.

About this time the Germans were tearing through France, capturing all big towns. I wrote Doc inquiring what big towns they would capture next.

In the meantime the Germans had turned their backs on Paris, they were going the other way. Doc's reply was short, pithy and to the point.

"Dear Old U. S. A.," he wrote. "You want to know what big town the Germans will capture next. Well, it will be Berlin, I think, for they are all headed that way."

The French government pinned the Croix-de Ger-Rum on Doc's breast, not for his valor at the front but for his unquestionable ability to tell the biggest fish story along the trench line. His English comrades presented him with a fine shirt full of well domesticated cooties. Doc said later that he was compelled to give these his personal attention. While coming through Paris on the way home he thoughtlessly left sections of his checkbook at the different entertaining houses. As a result of this he arrived in New York covered with glory but a little short of cash. (To be continued.)

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Of course practically everyone who has electricity uses it to pump water to house and barn. In the house it is used to help wash, iron, clean, cook and refrigerate. An electric heater and an electric pad give comfort to the sick, while the radio brings news and entertainment to the whole family.

At the barn motors saw wood, sharpen tools, grind and mix feed, fill the silo, and cool the milk.

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Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

A GOOD farmer said lately to me: "I was advised to grow less wheat, but my farm is divided so a fifth goes into wheat and grass every year and it would be very inconvenient to change this rotation. I sowed the regular acreage of wheat and sowed grass seed with it. Am running a temporary fence across the field. Before the middle of May I will turn in two colts and a bunch of young stock where they will get plenty of good feed for two or more months and I expect fine growth and possibly dollar wheat."

That man is a thinker and he thinks wisely. If those are good colts he will surely sell dollar wheat, because good horses are selling at very good prices. Has any experiment station determined how many acres of wheat would be required to grow a pair of good mules? A number of good pairs sold this spring at $550 and some even higher.

Value of Bluegrass Pasture

The great majority of farmers do not appreciate the value of bluegrass as a pasture crop. At the Virginia station they had two bunches of beef cattle on bluegrass pasture. To the one bunch they fed corn and cottonseed meal as a supplemental concentrate, while the other bunch had the pasture only. Those fed the additional concentrate did not make enough additional gain to pay for the concentrate. This indicates what a complete feed the bluegrass really is. A great many acres should be laid down to bluegrass for profit.

Pig Pasture

"Tell me which is the best pasture for growing pigs?" Alfalfa, rape and soy beans are all very excellent. Alfalfa grows all summer if there is moisture, rape thrives best when it is cool in the early or quite late summer and the soy beans give the best pasture during the heated part of the summer. Pigs relish and thrive on all three of these pastures and make economical gains.

Gas Power vs. Horse Flesh

A beginner writes me: "The breeders of draft horses have apparently proved to me that it is most economical and profitable to use horse power for farm work, and the tractor manufacturers seemingly have proved the reverse. Can you tell me which is correct?"

Presumably both are right. There are conditions and farms where the tractor is the most economical power, and there are farms where horse power is more desirable. Then there are men who can handle and train horses; they want them and of course do best with them. Others love to tinker with machines and keep them in fine running order. They make the tractor an economical power.

In this territory all the farmers have horses, but many also have tractors and are convinced it pays to have them both. Since they have the tractor the horse stock has been reduced by half generally.

Talk to almost any man and he will say, "When the rush season comes I can start early in the morning and keep going steadily until ten p. m. and do more than I could with three teams, and my iron horse never tires." He will add, "But there is some work that can be done right only with horses. I want a good team to do it and help push the work in the rush days of spring and harvesting."

This is the answer generally given to the question the young man asked and I believe it is a fair answer.

Hoss Talk

GETTING the teams properly in order to keep them in good flesh involves some careful planning on the part of the owner. A team at hard work exerts an enormous amount of energy. It will need a sufficient quantity of feed. One of the big problems in feeding horses during the hot summer months is to adjust the feeding so as to supply the extra energy when needed.

It is desirable to have work horses turned on pasture at night. However, do not expect your teams to get sufficient nourishment from grass alone. They need a well-balanced grain ration and should be given a small amount of hay in the morning and at noon.

A grain ration composed of equal amounts of corn and oats is perhaps one of the most desirable. If the teams are working hard they should be fed twelve to fifteen pounds of this grain mixture per day. The grain feed should be reduced when the horses are not working.

Salt and Water

Horses, like people, like and need sufficient salt to supply the body needs. The best method of supplying salt is in cafeteria style. Construct a salt box in some convenient place and allow the horses daily access to it. Or a block of rock salt may be kept lying next to the feed box.

Water is a necessity. Horses will drink a large quantity and at frequent intervals if they are permitted to do so.

Teams should be watered the first thing in the morning and before they are fed. If the weather is hot they should be taken from the field and given a drink in the middle of the forenoon and in mid-afternoon. They should be watered before they are fed at noon and at night.

If the horses are extremely hot and thirsty at noon or when they are brought from the field at night they should be made to drink slowly. However, in most cases allow them to have all the water they want before they are fed. Water them again before they are returned to work.

If they are full of grain and drink a large amount of water the grain feed is washed into the small intestines, before the digestive fluids in the stomach have a chance to act on it. That means inferior digestion and sickness may follow. Water is their cheapest body requirement. Therefore, supply it in quantities and at regular intervals as the horses' thirst requires it.

Flies and Internal Parasites

Flies are the horses' greatest torment during hot weather. They cause anxiety as well as pain and serious trouble.

Horse flies and stable flies are blood suckers. The stable fly is about the size of the house fly and usually found in large numbers. It pierces the skin and sucks the blood. The piercing of the skin hurts, but perhaps the greatest annoyance comes from the reaction of the poison deposited in the blood as the blood is being sucked.

The botfly deposits eggs on the front parts of the horse. Horses detest them and will fight them furiously. Some protection may be offered the horse by using a cloth attached to the throat latch and extending to the bit. Spraying the horse with fly spray helps. The driver may kill many botflies with his hands while the team is resting. T. R. Pharr.

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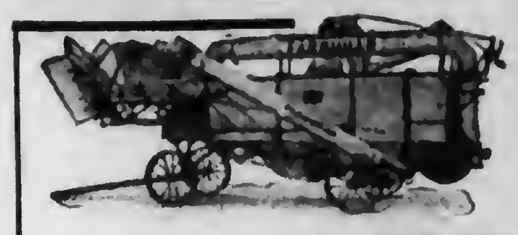

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Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

Brief Answers

R. H. V.—We sowed oats and sweet clover last spring and the sweet clover this spring is very much like you say yours is, not thick enough. Last week we sowed 15 pounds of sweet clover and one bushel of oats per acre and harrowed it in. We will cut the oats when they come to the milk stage. They and the last year's seeding of sweet clover will make a fine lot of hay. If the season is very favorable we may get a good crop of sweet clover hay in the fall, but it will be better for the sweet clover not to cut it.

I rather like the method of sowing sweet clover every spring and in this way we can have it coming all the time. It does not hurt the crop of clover to harrow it, provided we do it early enough.

* * *

W. T. H.—Our experiment stations are stressing more and more the importance of putting some of the fertilizer for corn in the hill or row and part all over the ground. I have recommended the following to a number of farmers and many of them have reported splendid results: 400 pounds superphosphate all over the ground and 150 pounds of a 4-16-4 in the row or hill. I mean these amounts per acre.

The West Virginia Station placed the fertilizer under the corn, covering it with dirt, and they dropped the corn, covering with a little dirt, and placed the fertilizer on the top, and again they strewed the fertilizer along side of the rows, and this last method gave the best results.

You waste your time in making two applications of superphosphate, but if you are applying nitrogen it will pay to do it.

* * *

B. W. C.—You are right in saying that state, county and district officers get too much salary, but they will continue to be paid excessive salaries for the next four years unless the Governor of West Virginia can be induced to call a special session of the Legislature.

How many farmers are going to write to the Governor and ask him to do it?

* * *

M. P. C.—If you intend to apply but 150 or 200 pounds of fertilizer per acre I would advise applying a 4-16-4 goods in the hill or row. Buy the form of lime that you can get the most of for a dollar, remembering if the lime were all made from the same limestone that 1,120 pounds of burnt unslaked lime is equivalent to a ton of ground limestone and that 1,513 pounds of burnt lime is equivalent to a ton of hydrated lime.

I would sow 15 pounds of sweet clover and same amount of hairy vetch per acre. Mix 250 pounds superphosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash or sow an 0-16-8 goods with your alfalfa.

* * *

R. H.—There is scarcely a better emergency pasture crop than Sudan grass, but you could not have it very early, for it should not be sown until the ground gets warm which is about the first of June. In 20 to 30 days from seeding you should be able to turn on it. Sow 30 pounds of seed per acre. Do not forget that it might poison your cows if you let them on the Sudan after it has been frozen in the fall.

* * *

A. C. R.—It is a difficult task to thicken up a stand of alfalfa. If it can be done at all it is by cutting it once or twice, reseeding it and harrowing it in with a spring or spike-tooth harrow. Do not use a disk for this purpose. Do not mow it that season after reseeding. I have known a few farmers to succeed by this method. Make a heavy application of an 0-12-8 goods when sowing the alfalfa.

Pennsylvania grows

52% *of the country's* CIGAR FILLER

SPECIALTY crops require the highest degree of skill and care. Buyers are discriminating. Standards are high. It is, therefore, a tribute to Pennsylvania farmers that this state grows more than one-half of the entire United States' output of this important tobacco crop.

Pennsylvania has long been famous for the quality of its cigar tobacco. 52% of all domestic cigar filler was grown in Pennsylvania in 1930. This large and profitable crop goes far in supplying materials for the 6,000,000,000 cigars consumed annually in the United States.

This is but one example of the many specialty crops with which Pennsylvania farmers have won national recognition. The knowledge necessary for the production of these crops is not common. Therefore these crops are in demand far beyond the borders of Pennsylvania. The entire country constitutes their market.

The Pennsylvania Railroad serves an area in which is found two-thirds of the nation's invested wealth. The Pennsylvania Railroad is proud to provide rapid transport of Pennsylvania's special crops to this huge and profitable market.

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Agricultural Department

ONE HUNDRED SILOS AT FIFTY PER CENT

Our direct to the Farmer Cash Offer on our high grade Tornado Oregon Fir silos complete with steel roof and steel chute
Single Stave or Jointed Stave

THE BEST SILO IN AMERICA
At 50% reduction from our 1930 prices

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A tremendous saving to you. Write us at once stating size silo wanted. This offer good for 30 days.

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DISPERSAL SALE

Immergrun Farms,
LORETTO, PENN'A.

Six Percheron Horses, including Berfey 162555

45 Guernseys—Purebred and Grades

Fresh Cows and Springers. T.B. and abortion free.

Entire herd average last year 381 pounds butterfat. Ten averaged 470.

Outstanding Duroc Jersey Herd

15 Bred Sows; 7 Open; 8 Sr. Pigs; 3 Sr. Boar Pigs
1 Aged Boar; 80 Spring Pigs.

Sale starts 10 a. m., Thursday, June 2nd

Horses in a. m. Cattle 1 o'clock. Hogs 2:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time. Terms cash. No farm machinery to be sold.

SAVE HAYING TIME AND LABOR

HANDLE YOUR HAY FORK WITH AN IRELAND HOIST

PAYS FOR ITSELF THE 1ST SEASON

"Unloads 3 times faster" "Saves man and team"
"Worth 3 times the money I paid"
"Certainly works well"
"Can't go wrong with an Ireland Hoist"
Quick in action with perfect control. Capacity 1200 pounds direct pull. Thousands in use.
Write direct for circulars.
Ireland Machine & Foundry Co.
NORWICH, N. Y.

END STRAINS
While Horse Works

Strains, sprains, swellings—don't let them lay up horse. Apply good old Absorbine. Great for quick relief, and horse keeps working because it never blisters. For cuts, galls, boils—it's a fine antiseptic to aid healing. Economical. Little goes far. Large bottle, $2.50. All druggists'. W. F. Young, Inc., 354 Lyman Street, Springfield, Mass.

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Value When You Go To PHILADELPHIA
600 ROOMS BATHS
A ROOM and A BATH For TWO and A HALF
$2.50 SINGLE WITH BATH $4.00 DOUBLE WITH BATH
HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
39TH AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Shipping capacity 250,000 daily, best strains, 24-hour service, guaranteed. Copenhagen, Glory, Flatdutch, Ballhead, Succession, Red. Postpaid: 200, 60c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.65. Express: 5,000, $5.00. Bermuda Onion Plants make bigger, sweeter Onions: 200, 50c; 500, 85c. Transplanted Tomato: 50, 60c; 100, $1.00; 500, $4.50. Catalog. Port Mellinger, North Lima, Ohio.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Prompt shipment, good delivery guaranteed, best strains of leading varieties. Express: 1,000, $1.00; 10,000, $7.50. Postpaid: 200, 60c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.35. Tomato, express: 1,000, $1.85. Postpaid: 100, 65c; 500, $2.35. Catalog. Buckeye Farms, Box 641B, Youngstown, Ohio.

PLANT ASSORTMENT.—200 cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 200 onions, 50 peppers, 25 eggplants, 25 cauliflower, all postpaid, $1.00. Large, tough, hand selected. Mossed, packed in standard container. Prompt shipment, satisfaction guaranteed. Orders acknowledged day received. Jacksonville Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

EARLY HAND-PICKED, butted and tipped Clarage, Woodburn & Reid's yellow dent seed corn, $1.00 bushel. Germination 97%. Eureka White ensilage corn, $2.00 bushel. Stowells Evergreen Sweet corn, 12c lb. Semesan Jr., corn treating compound, 2 bushel size, 50c; 8 bushel size, $1.75. M. G. Stoller, Paulding, Ohio.

CABBAGE, ONION and TOMATO PLANTS, all varieties. 500, 65c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. $1.00 thousand expressed. Potato plants, leading varieties. 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.25, postpaid. $2.00 thousand expressed. "Peter Pan," The Plant Man, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, ONION and TOMATO PLANTS, choice varieties, 500, 65c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. $1.00 thousand expressed. Potato Plants, leading varieties, 500, $1.15; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. $1.75 thousand expressed. Busy Bee Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

TOMATOES, ONIONS and Frostproof Cabbage plants. Tough, well-rooted plants, 500, mixed like wanted and 50 pepper, $1.00. Double order, $1.75 prepaid and guaranteed. Heath Bros., Ponta, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE ONION, TOMATO, Pepper, Broccoli, Cauliflower and Eggplants. Any variety. 100, 50c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00; 500 mixed any way wanted $1.25. Prepaid. Ponta Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES.—Green Mountains and the old original Carman No. 3. Free from stem-end discoloration. Very good stock. Write today for prices. N. A. Baker & Sons, Fairport, N. Y.

GARDEN COLLECTION.—200 Onions, 200 Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes, 50 Eggplants, 50 Peppers, all postpaid $1.00. Try our famous East Texas Plants. Guaranteed to please. Order filled day received. United Plant Co., Jacksonville, Texas.

SPECIAL!—Millions cabbage, onion, collard plants, any variety, $1.00, 1,000; 10,000, $7.00 expressed. Potato, pepper, $2.00, 1,000. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Courtland Plant Farm, Courtland, Va.

PLANT BARGAIN.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, for $1.00 postpaid. Full count, safe arrival. Smith County Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

STOP.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper plants, all $1.00 prepaid. Moss packed, any varieties. National Plant

Protective Service

Road Damages Property

The State Highway Department made a good road past my house and put a pipe across the road. This pipe was not placed as deep as the old one and it backs the water in my cellar. What shall I do about it? W. C. S.

IF you will get in touch with the branch of the State Highway Department in your vicinity and advise them of the trouble no doubt they will fix the matter up. If the water is backing into your cellar as the result of negligent construction of the road you would have some claim against the Highway Department.

Minor Defrauded

If a minor is defrauded out of his inheritance, left him by his father, in how many years after could he collect from the ones who defrauded him? W. Y.

AS a general rule the statute does not run against fraud until discovered. The minor would have six years after discovery of the fraud to bring his action for enforcement of his claim against those who had defrauded him. He should, however, act promptly and not wait six years.

A Child Driver

Is it lawful for a person under 16 years of age to operate an unregistered auto or truck across the state highway? S. V. C.

NO, it is not lawful for any one to operate an unregistered automobile or truck on the highway; nor is it lawful for any one under 16 years to drive an automobile or truck, registered or otherwise.

Permits to Sell Milk

I would like to sell a few quarts of milk to some of my neighbors. Is it necessary for me to get a permit? J. B. S.

Is it necessary for me to obtain a permit to sell milk when the buyers come for it and bring their own containers? P. L. M.

YES, in both cases it is necessary to get a permit from the Health Department if you keep more than one cow. The milk law allows an exemption in the case when only one cow is kept. However, the inspection where a little milk is sold to neighbors is not severe and can be easily met with ordinary sanitary conditions which are found on any good dairy farm.

Rabbit Promoters

PROMOTERS of commercial rabbit growing, whose claims for their industry have been receiving much space in the public prints in recent months, are now getting publicity of a sort that to them must be less desirable.

From Glassboro, N. J., comes the report that the Attorney General's office is conducting a state-wide investigation of firms which have been active in promoting commercial rabbit raising, especially firms selling breeding stock with "buy-back" contracts.

John S. Porter, former head of the Tibbar Town Rabbit Company of Glassboro, is being held there in default of $35,000 bonds set by state and local authorities to make sure that he remains in the state until the investigation is complete. Porter is charged with having conspired to defraud stockholders of the Tibbar Town Company by concealing assets of the firm. The police of Charlotte, N. C., have been asked by Jersey officials to hold Ernest Lawson, an associate of Porter's.

In Trenton, the Attorney General has moved in the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a receiver for the Liberty Packing Company, another firm engaged in selling rabbits as breeders. Activities of the company have been attacked as fraudulent by the Attorney General, who wants the company enjoined from further operations in New Jersey. W. M.

Insurance Paid Them

Pennsylvania Farmer:

Received your draft for $29.32 last Thursday. Thank you for it. The best investment in an accident policy I know of. Charles Keefe.

* * *

Biddle Powers of Salem county, N. J., was killed in an automobile accident recently. He carried insurance under our policy and a check for $1,000 has been mailed to his mother. Money will not replace a life, but it is a material comfort in time of great grief, when it is frequently most urgently needed.

Claims Adjusted

Pennsylvania Farmer:

We received the money from the ...... hatchery. Thank you. R. C.

* * *

Pennsylvania Farmer:

The .... company sent us a check for $6. Thanking you for your efforts in making a settlement. D. L. I.

* * *

Pennsylvania Farmer:

I received the tomato plants from the .... company on the 5th of May. I thank you again for your kindness. L. M. C.

* * *

Pennsylvania Farmer:

I write you this morning to inform you I received my glasses yesterday postage prepaid and all agreements fulfilled, for which I thank you very much, for I feel sure I would never have received one thing had it not been for you. D. L.

Black Walnut Orchards

(Continued from page 4.)

orchards planted in the state, the first 150 trees being set in 1926. The following year he planted another 250 trees and in 1929 300 more. Last year an additional 100 trees were planted, bringing the total size of the orchard to over 50 acres containing 800 walnut trees. Most of Mr. Hostetter's orchard is of the Thomas, Ohio and Stapler varieties. He has taken good fertile farm land for this orchard, which is being intercropped with sweet corn until the trees come into heavy production, because he feels that this walnut orchard in the future will be his leading source of farm income.

His brother, L. K. Hostetter, also is very much interested in the nut industry and has an orchard of about 40 acres. Out of these 40 acres he is planning four sources of income. The 600 black walnut trees are interplanted with quick-growing locust trees which will be marketed as timber when they begin to crowd the walnut grove. I was astonished to see this grove with the straight shiny growth of locust, but upon questioning Mr. Hostetter I received a practical reply. He owns about 150 colonies of bees and has a good local market for his honey. In this 40-acre orchard, with its good cover crop of clovers, he also it pasturing sheep.

One of the largest commercial nut orchards in the state is that owned by Dr. Frank Baum of Boyerstown. Almost his entire farm has been planted to a 70-acre black walnut orchard. Another nut enthusiast, Dr. Truman W. Jones, who owns a farm near Coatesville, three years ago planted 800 trees of the Ohio and Stapler varieties. He also predicts a future in the commercial production of black walnuts. G. W. Harris.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

PLANTS POSTPAID.—Any Item 25c (5 Items $1.00) 30 Asters, 4 Cannas, 5 Rockery plants, 10 Calendulas, 3 Carnations, 4 Coleus, 3 Coreopsis, 4 Columbines, 8 Cosmos, 4 Dianthus, 8 Gladiolus, 3 Gaillardia, 10 Marigolds, 5 Petunia, 6 Salvia, 7 Sweet Williams, 6 Snapdragon, 5 Verbena, 12 Zinnia, 15 Parsley, 8 Egg Plant, 16 Pepper, 30 Celery, 40 Sweet Potato, (Tomatoes, 20-25c; 100, 75c; 500, $3.50; 1,000, $5.75), Brussels, Beets, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Mangels, Tobacco, 30, 25c; 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.75. Cabbage, 50, 20c; 100, 35c; 400, $1.00; 1,000, $2.00. Asters, 100, 50c; 1,000, $4.50. Glick's Plant Farm, Smoketown, Pa.

"FAIRVIEW" QUALITY PLANTS.—Frostproof Cabbage: Early Jersey, Charleston, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Golden Acre: 500-65c; 1,000-$1.00; 5,000-$4.00; 10,000-$7.50. Bermuda onions: 500-65c; 1,000-$1.00; 6,000-$4.50. Tomatoes: Marglobe, Baltimore, Earliana, Stone: 500-85c; 1,000-$1.50; 5,000-$6.00; 25,000-$25.00. Improved Porto Rico Potatoes from certified seed: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25; 5,000, $6.00 FOB Georgia, Kentucky. All plants open field grown, mossed, labeled, true variety named and 100% safe arrival guaranteed or duplicate shipment free. Kentucky Plant Co., Owensboro, Ky.

PLANTS.—Late crop certified disease proof Cabbage: Danish, Copenhagen, Wakefields, Flats, Prizetaker Onions, Iceberg Lettuce, 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 paid. Express, $1.00, 1,000; 10,000, $7.50. Tomato: Marglobe, Stone, Matchless, Baltimore, 500, $1.25; 1,000, $1.75 paid. Express, 5,000, $7.50; 10,000, $12.50. Porto Rico, Hayman Potato; Ruby Giant, Pimento Peppers: 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50 paid. Well packed. 20 years growing better plants. Maple Grove Farms, Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL NOTICE: Cabbage plants, Copenhagen, Charleston, Jersey, Goldenacre, Ballhead, Flatdutch, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.40 postpaid. 5,000, $4.00 express collect. Tomato plants, Marglobe, Newstone, Greater Baltimore, Bonnie Best, same price as cabbage. Cauliflower, 100, 50c. Bermuda Onions, 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Ruby King pepper and Porto Rico potato, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50 postpaid. "Satisfaction" "Our Motto." Four Brothers Plant Farm, Franklin, Virginia.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION and PEPPER Plants. Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected, roots mossed, varieties labeled. Tomatoes: Earliana, John Baer, Marglobe, Stone, Early Jewel, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75. Cabbage; all varieties, same price tomato plants. Onions: Bermudas, Sweet Spanish, 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25. Sweet Pepper, 100, 40c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

MILLIONS FINE FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and Onion plants. Danish Ballheads, Flat Dutch, Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Succession. Tomatoes: New Stone, Marglobe, Matchless and other similar varieties, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. 5,000, $3.50; 10,000, $6.00 express collect. Sweet Potato and Pepper plants, leading varieties, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.40; 1,000, $2.50 postpaid. Drake Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL FROSTPROOF CABBAGE and Onion plants! Early Jersey, Copenhagen, Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Ballheads, Golden Acre, Succession. Tomato plants: Marglobe, New Stone, Bonny Best, Baltimore and Matchless, 300, 75c; 500, 90c; 1,000, $1.35 postpaid. 5,000, $3.50; 10,000, $6.00 express collect. Pepper and Sweet Potato plants, leading varieties, 300, 90c; 500, $1.35; 1,000, $2.25 postpaid. American Wholesale Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS A SPECIALTY: Charleston, Copenhagen, Jersey, Goldenacre, Flatdutch, Ballhead, 300, 65c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.35 postpaid. 5,000, $3.50 express collect. Tomato plants, all leading varieties, same price as cabbage. Cauliflower, 100, 40c. Ruby King Pepper and Porto Rico Potato, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.25 postpaid. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction. Red-Top Plant Co., Franklin, Virginia.

PLANTS—MILLIONS—Largest northern grower. Cabbage—Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Succession, Red Rock, Flatdutch, Ballhead. Prepaid, 200, 60c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.65. Express, 5,000, $5.00; 10,000, $7.50. Cauliflower, Celery, Aster, 100, 50c; 250, $1.00; 500, $1.75; 1,000, $2.75. Asparagus, 50, 75c; 100, $1.00. Critically assorted. Moss packed. Guaranteed. List free. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Copenhagen, Charleston, Jersey, Goldenacre, Ballhead, Flatdutch, 300, 60c; 500, 80c; 1,000, $1.30 postpaid. 5,000, $3.25 express collect. Tomato plants, all leading varieties, same price as cabbage. Bermuda Onions, 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Porto Rico Potato, Ruby King Pepper, 300, 90c; 500, $1.30; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. "Hy-Grade plants at low cost." Sedley Plant Co., Sedley, Va.

100 ACRES VEGETABLE PLANTS.—Cabbage $1.00 thousand; 10,000, $7.50; 50,000, $30.00. Tomato, $1.25; 10,000, $10.00. Sweet potato, $1.50; 10,000, $12.50. We use high grade seeds. Plants cultivated, sprayed and free from disease. First class stock, good delivery absolutely guaranteed or money back. J. P. Councill Company, Franklin, Va.

EXTRA SPECIAL!—5 Million Fine Outdoor grown cabbage plants, leading varieties, 300, 50c; 1,000, 75c; 5,000, $2.75; 10,000, $5.00. Tomato plants, $1.00 thousand; 10,000, $7.50. Sweet potato $1.50 thousand; 10,000, $12.50. Nice large plants, well packed, good delivery guaranteed. Farmers Supply Company, Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL PRICES on cabbage, tomatoes, collards, onion plants, leading varieties, 300, 60c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.50. Ruby King Pepper, Porto Rico Potato plants, 300, 75c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00. Celery plants, 50c, 100. All postpaid. Mrs. Mary A. Joyner, Franklin, Va.

PORTO RICO POTATO PLANTS.—Grown from certified seed. Full county. Roots mosswrapped. Safe delivery guaranteed, 24-hour service, 1,000, $1.40; 5,000, $6.50; 10,000, $12.00; 20,000 up, $1.00. Tomato, all varieties, $1.00, 1,000; Cabbage, all varieties, 85c. J. S. Burgess and Company, Pembroke, Ga.

STRONG, HEALTHY PLANTS, guaranteed to please. 500 Tomatoes, Frostproof Cabbage and Onions, mixed any way wanted, and 50 peppers, $1.00 prepaid. Half order, 60c. Tomato, Cabbage, Onions, express, 5,000, $5.00; 10,000, $9.00. Peppers, $2.00, 1,000. Modern Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

TRIAL OFFER.—500 tomato, Onion and Frostproof Cabbage Plants, mixed anyway wanted, and 50 peppers $1.00. Half order, 60c; 1,000, $1.50 Prepaid and guaranteed. Express collect, 5,000, $4.00; 10,000, $8.00. Reliable Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

HEALTHY, well-rooted, Cumberland Black Raspberry plants from fields of maximum production. Double inspected and Certified by State Department of Entomology, $2.00 per 100. Williams Twin Hill Farms, Terre Haute, Ind.

DAHLIA BARGAINS.—Surplus stock, 14 mixed, $1.00; 32, $2.00. Sunnyside, Jonesville, Va.

EARLY CLARAGE and Woodburn Seed Corn, $1.50 bushel. Reid Burt, Melrose, Ohio.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

MILLIONS FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Onion, Beets, Tomatoes, all Leading Varieties: 100, 30c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. $1.00, 1,000 expressed. Potato pepper, cauliflower, 100, 40c; 300, $1.00; 500, $1.40; 1,000, $2.50 prepaid. Expressed, $2.00, 1,000. Service, Courtesy, Reliability. V. C. Lankford & Sons, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, TOMATOES, COLLARDS, ONION plants. Leading Varieties. 300, 65c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.40 Postpaid, 5,000, $4.50, express collect. Ruby King pepper. Porto Rico potato plants, 300, 90c; 500, $1.40; 1,000, $2.25 postpaid. Full count and prompt shipment. Joyner's Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION PLANTS, leading Varieties, 300, 60c, 500, 80c, 1,000, $1.20 postpaid. Express, 1,000, 70c, 5,000, $3.25; 10,000, $5.50. Porto Rico Potato plants, hot and sweet peppers, 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Express, 1,000, $1.00. Frank Blythe & Sons, Franklin, Va.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, ONIONS, leading varieties, 300, 65c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. Express, 1,000, 75c; 5,000, $3.50. 10,000, $6.00. Peppers, 500, $1.00 postpaid. Express, 1,000, $1.00. Peanuts, express, 100 lbs., $5.00. Charlie Blythe & Sons, Franklin, Va.

TWELVE VARIETIES CABBAGE, Onion and Tomato Plants, 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. $1.00, 1,000 expressed. Peppers, Nancy Hall and Porto Rico Potato plants, 200, 75c; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50 prepaid. Not prepaid, $2.00, 1,000. Virginia Plant Farm, Courtland, Virginia.

LEADING VARIETIES, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Collards, Onion plants, 300, 65c; 500, 80c; 1,000, $1.40. Porto Rico & Ruby King pepper plants, 300, 90c; 500, $1.30; 1,000, $2.00, all postpaid. Good plants always. Elijah Joyner & Bro., Franklin, Va.

ALL VARIETIES Cabbage and Onion Plants: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25. Tomato, 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. $1.00, 1,000 expressed. Peppers, 100, 40c; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50 prepaid. By express, $2.00, 1,000. Emmett Griffin, Courtland, Virginia.

VEGETABLE PLANTS FOR SALE.—Leading Varieties Tomato and Cabbage: 300, 60c; 500, 90c; 1,000, $1.40. Express collect, 1,000, $1.00; 5,000, $4.00; 10,000, $7.00; Ruby King Pepper and Potato, 300, 75c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 Postpaid. Beale Plant Farm, Sedley, Va.

SPRINGGROWN CABBAGE, COLLARD, Tomato, Onion, Beet, Lettuce Plants, all varieties: 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Expressed: 5,000, $5.00. Potato, Pepper, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50. Cauliflower, 100, 50c; 500, $2.00 postpaid. Fairview Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL.—Certified open grown cabbage plants for late crop, Danish, Copenhagen, Flats, Wakefields: 75c, 1,000; 5,000, $3.00; 10,000, $5.00. Tomato, lettuce, beet, onion, $1.00, 1,000. Sweet potato, peppers, $2.00, 1,000. Satisfaction quick delivery. J. T. Councill & Sons, Franklin, Va.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS: 60c, 1,000. Copenhagen and all best varieties. Tomato, $1.00. Bermuda Onion, $1.00. Certified Porto Rico Potato, $1.00. Ruby King Pepper, $4.00, or 50c, 100. Wholesale Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Nancy Hall, Southern Queen, and Porto Rican. Grown from treated seed. 500, $1.08; 1,000, $2.08; postpaid. Tomato, pepper plants $1.25 per 100. Russell Plant Farm, Bowling Green, Ky.

DUNFIELD, MANCHU and ILLINI SOY BEANS, 85c bushel. Germination 98%. Bags free. Inoculating bacteria 25c bushel size. Sudan Grass seed 4c pound. Ensilage corn, Eureka, $2.00 bushel. Stoller's Seed House, Paulding, Ohio.

FROSTPROOF—Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Pepper Broccoli, Cauliflower and Eggplants. Any variety. Hand selected. 100, 50c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00. 500 Mixed anyway wanted, $1.25. Prepaid. Fairview Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

PLANTS SPECIAL COLLECTION: 500 Cabbage, Onions and Tomatoes, mixed as wanted and 50 Pepper, Eggplants or Cauliflower for $1.00. Postpaid. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

PLANT SALE.—Millions Tomato, Cabbage and Onion plants, 600 mixed like wanted and 20 peppers, $1.00. Double Order $1.80 prepaid. Express collect, 5,000, $4.00. Cherokee Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION, BEET Plants, 500, 70c; 1,000, $1.10. Sweet pepper, Porto Rico Sweet Potato plants, 300, 70c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75 prepaid. Sunbeam Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, ONION, BEET, TOMATO plants, 500, 70c; 1,000, $1.10. Porto Rico Sweet Potato, Sweet Pepper plants, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75 prepaid. Blueribbon Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS CABBAGE, Onion, Tomato, Beet plants, 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.05. Sweet pepper. Sweet potato plants, 500, 90c; 1,000, $1.65 prepaid. Walter Burgess, Franklin, Va.

MILLIONS PLANTS READY.—Cabbage, Tomatoes, 300, 60c; 1,000, $1.35. Sweetpotatoes, 300, 75c; 1,000, $2.00. Pepper, 100, 40c; 1,000, $2.50 all prepaid. Rev. Elisha Bradshaw, Walters, Va.

PORTO RICO POTATO slips grown from certified seed, 1,000, $2.00; 500, $1.25; 300, 75c; prepaid. 5,000, $8.00 express collect. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. H. Holland, Franklin, Virginia.

QUALITY OFFER, 300 frostproof cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 100 onions, 50 pepper, 50 eggplants for $1.00 prepaid. Moss packed, open field grown. Troup Plant Co., Troup, Texas.

CABBAGE and TOMATO PLANTS, leading varieties, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 delivered, 1,000, $1.00 any quantity. Tidewater Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper plants, any variety. Prepaid $1.00. Moss Packed in Special Containers. Rusk Plant Co., Rusk, Texas.

SPECIAL.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Onions, 100 Tomatoes, 50 Pepper Plants, any varieties. Moss Packed. Prepaid, $1.00. Guaranty Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

WILSON BLACK SOY BEANS. Recleaned and bagged 85c per bushel. Warren Newton, Bridgeville, Delaware.

LOOK.—300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper Plants, all $1.00 prepaid. Central Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

MONTHLY ROSES.—Hoovers, Talisman others, 50 varieties, free catalog, 60 varieties fruit. Harlingen Nurseries, Harlingen, N. J.

MANCHU SOYBEANS, recleaned, sacked 60c bushel. Sudan Grass seed, 5c pound. John Goetz, Fowler, Ind.

MANCHU SOYBEANS recleaned and bagged, 60c bushel, Reid Burt, Melrose, Ohio.

CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT

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Mail your order and remittance to
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WHY BUY ORDINARY CHICKS when you can get our famous Bloodtested Breeds at the same price or even less? Four Departments of the U. S. Government and thousands of satisfied customers have purchased our chicks. They're from the famous Tancred, Wyckoff, Fishel, Thompson, Holterman and other blood lines. Price per 100 Standard Quality Special Selected: White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $6.00; Barred, White, Buff Rocks, S.C.R.I. Reds, White, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, $7.00; Mixed, No Cripples, $4.00; Heavy, $6.00—Exhibition Quality per 100: White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, $7.00, Barred, White, Buff, Rocks, Reds, White, Buff Orpingtons, White, Col. S. L. Wyandottes, $8.00; White, Black Minorcas, $9.00; Jersey White Giants, $10.00. Nothing better to start or rebuild a profitable flock, nothing better for even broilers because these famous breeds grow larger, mature quicker, and lay better. Immediate shipment 100% prepaid live delivery to any point east of the Rocky Mountains, or send $1.00 to book order, balance C. O. D. Plus postage. Write for our free color plate catalog. Thornwood Poultry Yards, Box 204-A, Crandall, Indiana.

PRICES SLASHED ON CHICKS.—60,000 thoroughbred blood tested baby chicks weekly for May shipment. Reds (either comb), Barred, Buff, White Rocks, White, Columbian, Silver Laced Wyandottes, and Buff Orpingtons, 6c. Light Brahmas and Black Giants, 8c. White Leghorns (English or Tancred strain), Buff, Brown Leghorns and Anconas, 5c. Heavy Mixed, 5c. Assorted 4c. Prompt shipment guaranteed. Davis Poultry Farm, Route 24, Ramsey, Ind.

$5.50 PER 100 for S. C. REDS. Barred Rocks; $6.00 for White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons; $5.00 for Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed; $4.25 for Assorted; $3.75 for Seconds. Live arrival guaranteed. Pure-bred Hi-Grade chicks. We pay postage. Can ship C.O.D. Hatch weekly. Order direct from ad. Glendale Hatchery, Box 31, Ramsey, Indiana.

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BIG DISCOUNT on Wyngarden-Hollywood White Leghorn Chicks and Pullets. Pedigree sires of 200 to 300-egg blood lines. Flocks often average above 200 extra large eggs. Also Barred Rocks. Write for Catalog and Prices today. Wyngarden Farms & Hatchery, Box 4M, Zeeland, Michigan.

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LET US BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW for Chicks from our large Hollywood Strain, White Leghorn Breeders. They lay a large chalky white egg. They will be money-makers for you. Catalog free, write for it. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

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BABY CHICKS, C. O. D. or prepaid parcel post. Barred and White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, $6.00 per 100; White Leghorns, $5.00 per 100; Mixed, $4.50 per 100. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

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BARRON WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS now at summer prices. Can make immediate shipments. Catalogue free. Bishops Poultry Farm, New Washington, Ohio.

STATE SUPERVISED, BLOOD TESTED S.C.W. Leghorn Chicks. From our free range flock, $5.00 hundred up. Safe delivery guaranteed. Willow Lane Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

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$5.00 BUYS 100 TANCRED STRAIN White Leghorn Chix. Barred Rocks, $6.50. Charles A. Carlin, McAlisterville, Pa.

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PROFIT BRED CHICKS 4c UP. Bred from blood-tested state accredited flocks. Official records up to 330 eggs. Immediate or future delivery. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, 100-$4.45; Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and Whites, 100-$5.45; White and Buff Minorcas, Black Giants, 100 $6.45; Assorted Heavy's 100-$4.45; Mixed Assorted, 100-$4.25. Large lots slightly lower. Trapnest Quality AAAA 2c chick higher. Order from ad. Easy terms $1.00 per 100 down. Balance C.O.D. plus postage charges. 100% live delivery. Missouri Poultry Yards, Rt. 8, Holden, Mo.

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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—We have the big fellows. Eggs, $3.60 dozen. Poults, $7.20 dozen. Two month old turkeys, $1.50 each. W. B. Miller, Free Union, Virginia.

TURKEY EGGS from healthy Mammoth Bronze selected stock 10 eggs or over, 25c each. Evergreen Farms, Gwynedd Valley, Pa.

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100 PEKIN DUCKLINGS, $17.00; 25, $5.00. 10-pound stock. Eggs 7c. 12 Toulouse Goose eggs, $3.50. Goslings, 80c. Postpaid. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

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BROWN and WHITE LEGHORNS (both combs) 251 egg. Australorp, Rocks. Eggs, 50, $2.00. Vera Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—(Both Combs.) Eggs, 75c-15; $1.50-30. Postpaid. 33rd year. Circular. Line Roberts, Fultonham, Ohio.

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WANTED.—Farmers, Age 18 to 45, to qualify for Government Meat Inspectors. City and Rural Mail Carriers; $1200 to $2800 yearly. Steady employment. Common Education Sufficient. Particulars Free. Write, Instruction Bureau, 360, St. Louis, Mo., today.

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MIDDLEAGED WIDOW desires work. Good home, small wages. Box 218, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

POSITION as working farm manager by middleaged widower. Box 217, Pennsylvania Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PHEASANTS.—English Ringnecks; eggs $2.25 per 15; $7.00 per 50, parcel post prepaid. Roy G. Weiser, Wassisfield, Ohio.

AUCTIONEER SCHOOL

AMERICAN AUCTION COLLEGE (27th year), Kansas City, Mo. Summer classes at Chicago, Toronto, Washington. Reduced Tuitions.

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TOBACCO GUARANTEED choice, select mellow chewing, 4 lbs. 80c, 8 lbs. $1.50. Mild smoking, 4 lbs., 50c, 8 lbs., $1.00. Valuable gift with each order. Farmers Tobacco Exchange, S1222, Mayfield, Ky.

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TOBACCO Postpaid, guaranteed. Very best, aged, mellow, juicy leaf. Chewing, 5 lbs. $1.25; 10, $2.25. Best smoking, 5 lbs., 90c; 10, $1.50. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

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CIGARETTE BURLEY, extra mild 5 lbs. $1.25. Patent cigarette roller and papers free. Tobacco Exchange, S920, Mayfield, Ky.

TWENTY CHEWING TWIST $1.00. Twenty sacks, Smoking, $1.00. Postpaid. Ford Tobacco Co., M-2, Paducah, Ky.

SMOKING.—10 pounds, 75c; Chewing 90c. 40 plugs, $1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

SMOKING, 10 lbs., $1.00. Chewing, 10, $1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

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MILKING MACHINE RUBBER for all makes at nearly half price. Guaranteed highest quality. Also Rite-Way Milkers at about half former prices. Free Trial on new improved teat cups suitable for all pipe line milkers. Better faster milking. Exchange proposition on old shells. Save money on inflations. Write today. Rite-Way Products Co., 4003 No. Tripp Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SILOS.—50-Ton Redwood Silo $135.00. Made in 6 Ft. Sections, easily converted to Brooder or Tourist House. Write for Information. Also Marietta Concrete Silos. Delivered and Erected. Beautiful—Permanent—Convenient. The Marietta Concrete Corp'n., Dept. P, Box 350, Marietta, Ohio.

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BEAUTIFUL COLLIES SHEPHERDS $7.00; Real cow farm dogs; Rat, vermin dogs $6.00; goats, $10.00; Black and Tan Hound Pups, $5.00. Dawson, Tuckerton, N. J.

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BLACK SHEPHERD PUPS, real bargain. Spring Valley Kennel, Bellville, Ohio.

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MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

HIGH GRADE FARM SACRIFICED.—Considerably below insurance value of buildings; 100 acres favorably located, 7 miles city markets; 50 acres tillage, estimated 2,000 cords stovewood, abundance fruit; fine 9-room brick & frame house, cement cellar, running water; good 85-ft. barn, large hen houses, etc. Looks like $10,000 but priced only $6,500, part down. Team, cow, heifers, long list machinery, etc., etc., included if taken soon. Pictures pg. 79 Free catalog 1,000 bargains. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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FREE ENLARGEMENT with first roll developed at 7c, prints 3c each. Lowest prices. Art Productions, 13 Main Street Station, Franklin, N. H.

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WOOL WANTED. Sheep owners, write S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

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6-PLY RIVERSIDES *at* 4-PLY *Prices*

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"I have bought from Ward's for over 50 years. Riverside Tires equal the best. I always buy them in preference to anything else."
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W. C. Bailey,
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UNLIMITED GUARANTEE

All Riverside Tires are guaranteed to give satisfactory service regardless of time used or mileage run.

Any tire that fails to give satisfactory service will, at our option, be ***repaired free of charge*** or ***replaced with a new tire***—in which event you will be charged only for the actual service the tire delivered.

IT COSTS JUST AS MUCH TO MAKE RIVERSIDES..BUT A LOT LESS TO SELL THEM. THAT'S WHY THE PRICES ARE SO LOW.

THERE'S a Riverside Tire price list at the bottom of this column . . Be sure to look it over carefully . . Compare Ward's prices . . tire for tire . . with what others are asking for equal quality . . and note the savings.

We said "equal quality" . . But be on your guard . . For there are no tires on the market today at like prices that can ***compare*** in quality with those offered by Ward's.

Take our Riverside 6-ply Tires . . Note the prices . . No more than you would have to pay for ordinary 4-ply tires of other makes!

Think of it! Full 6-ply Riversides . . with full six plies of solid protection from ***bead*** to ***bead*** . . the same stout reenforcing ***at the sides*** as under the tread . . now offered at 4-ply Prices!

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Riversides are the products of one of the greatest manufacturers of fine tires in the world. They are built to specifications that prevent the slightest compromise of quality.

And after that . . we back them up with a bona fide guarantee unlimited either by time used or mileage run.

If you want to protect your tire investment to the very utmost . . if you want to get more for your tire-dollar than you ever before found possible . . buy RIVERSIDES.

There are millions of them in use today . . in all parts of the country . . subjected to all conditions of travel. And they're making good on every claim . . today as they have for the past 20 years.

You can buy Riversides from any of Ward's Retail Stores, from Ward's Big Catalogue, or direct from this advertisement. ***For greatest saving, buy them in pairs!***

It's like buying at *wholesale* when you buy at WARD'S

SIZE	RIVERSIDE Mate—6-Ply		RIVERSIDE Mate—4-Ply		RIVERSIDE Rambler—4-Ply	
	EACH	PAIR	EACH	PAIR	EACH	PAIR
29x4.40-21	$5.75	$11.20	$3.60	$6.98	$3.30	$6.46
29x4.50-20	5.60	10.90	3.89	7.60	3.57	6.92
30x4.50-21	5.75	11.20	3.95	7.64	3.65	7.08
28x4.75-19	6.60	12.86	4.64	9.06	4.23	8.32
29x4.75-20	6.75	13.14	4.69	9.16	4.30	8.40
29x5.00-19	6.95	13.50	4.85	9.42	4.38	8.48
30x5.00-20	7.10	13.78	4.96	9.62	4.49	8.72
28x5.25-18	7.65	14.90	5.55	10.80	4.98	9.66
29x5.25-19	7.73	15.10				
30x5.25-20	7.96	15.48	5.85	11.34		
31x5.25-21	8.15	15.86	5.99	11.66	5.39	10.48
28x5.50-18	7.70	15.00	6.09	11.86		
29x5.50-19	7.80	15.22	6.26	12.18		
30x5.50-20	8.00	15.52				
31x6.00-19	7.86	15.36				
32x6.00-20	8.10	15.76				
33x6.00-21	8.34	16.32				
31x6.50-19	10.20	19.80				
32x6.50-20	10.50	20.42				

Important!
We Pay Postage and Freight on All Tire and Tube Orders of $2 or More.

RIVERSIDE TUBES
Use Molded Circle Riverside Tubes . . . round to fit shape of tires . . . and made of vitalized rubber. Never before at prices so low.
Size 29x4.40-21 $0.80
Other size tires and tubes at proportionate savings

Truck and Bus Balloon Tires

SIZE	PLIES	EACH	PAIR
32x6.00-20	6	$11.65	$22.60
34x7.50-20	8	26.50	51.58
36x8.25-20	10	37.20	72.60

Truck and Bus High Pressure Tires

SIZE	PLIES	EACH	PAIR
30x5	8	$15.35	$29.74
32x6	10	26.45	51.04
34x7	10	36.35	70.64

Free Tire Mounting Service at All WARD'S Stores

RIVERSIDE *Prices* LOWEST *in History*

Full Ply vs. Ply-Under-Tread

All Riversides are made with full plies extending from bead to bead. Riversides also have breaker cushion strips and breaker strips, but Ward's does not count them as plies. They are *extras*. This is in accordance with the definition of the word "ply" by The National Better Business Bureau.

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• Address Montgomery Ward & Co., Dept. 23 Chicago

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June 11, 1932

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Chevrolet	4.50-20	5.35	10.38
Ford	4.50-21	5.43	10.54
Ford Chevrolet Whippet Plym'th	4.75-19	6.33	12.32
Erskine Plym'th	4.75-20	6.43	12.48
Chandler DeSoto Dodge Durant Gr. Paige Pontiac Roosevelt Willys-K.	5.00-19	6.65	12.90
Essex Nash	5.00-20	6.75	13.10
Essex Nash Olds'bile	5.00-21	6.98	13.54
Buick M. Chevrolet Olds'bile	5.25-18	7.53	14.60
Buick	5.25-21	8.15	15.82

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Stu'b'k'r Gardner Marmon Oakland Peerless	5.50-19	8.40	16.46
Chrysler Stu'b'k'r Viking	6.00-18 H. D.	10.65	20.66
Stu'b'k'r Franklin Hudson Hup'bile	6.00-19 H. D.	10.85	21.04
La Salle Packard	6.00-20 H. D.	10.95	21.24
Pierce A.	6.00-21 H. D.	11.10	21.54
Buick	6.00-22 H. D.	11.60	22.50
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30x5	15.45	$29.96
32x6	26.50	51.00
34x7	36.40	70.60
36x8	51.65	100.20
6.00-20	14.50	28.14
6.50-20	16.30	31.62
7.50-20	26.45	51.60
9.00-20	46.50	90.40
9.75-20	61.65	120.00

Firestone COURIER TYPE

SIZE	Cash Price Each	★ Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21	$3.63	$3.63	$7.04
4.50-21	3.98	3.98	7.74
30x3½Cl	3.57	3.57	6.92

Firestone SENTINEL TYPE

SIZE	Cash Price Each	★ Special Brand Mail Order Tire Price Each	Cash Price Per Pair
4.40-21	$3.95	$3.95	$7.66
4.50-21	4.37	4.37	8.46
4.75-19	5.12	5.12	9.94
5.00-19	5.39	5.39	10.46
5.25-21	6.63	6.63	12.86

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★ One of the largest magazine publishing houses published a survey which they recently made to find out the tire buying plans of car owners for this year.

In this survey they covered twelve states and interviewed 1,403 of their subscribers. They found that 68% of those interviewed are going to buy tires this summer, and that 27.2% of these car owners are going to buy Firestone Tires—the next highest is only 20.6% which shows the demand for Firestone Tires is 32% more than for any other make.

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Readers' Views

IT looks to me as if the people who are howling about high taxes are the people who are reaping the benefits of same.

I live in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, Pa., and our road tax millage has been dropped from fifteen to eight. We do not have any consolidated school in our township. There is entirely too much foolishness taught in our schools today that does not benefit any one in the way of earning his bread. J. C. S.

* * *

THE list of delinquent taxes is becoming more and more noticeable. Suppose they are filed and the owner sold out. What use is a piece of land with no one to operate it?

State and federal office holders have had a "grand swing" during the last ten years. We need adjustments on all government jobs, both in number of employes and in salaries for each. The farmer, laborer and most mechanics have taken drastic cuts in their pay envelopes. The teacher can also afford a reduction in wages. We all need to start over and upward with economy as our motto and foundation. Mrs. F. O. S.

* * *

LET us forget the poor teacher a while and get down to business and watch our legislators. We pay them big money, and what do we get? When we ask for help we get red tape. W. E. D.

Susquehanna county, Pa.

Cat Licenses

IN a recent issue you mention that the International Cat Society recommends a license for cats as dogs are licensed.

A license around an animal's neck does not remove trouble. Not only do dogs roam all over my beautiful garden of vegetables and flowers, including ornamental pines that I have taken years of hard work and care to grow, but cats are a nuisance each day of my life, going now on four years since I procured a bird bath. Cats not only frighten the birds, but are constantly treading down my rarest of flowers and destroying them.

I love most all kinds of pets, but when one is not properly circumstanced to harbor them, I consider it uncalled for me to accommodate such a pest. A. B. A.

The Safe Bird Bath

IF the family cat persists in lurking in the bushes near the bird bath to catch the birds as they emerge to make their toilet, try putting a shelf on a tree and setting the pan of water there or hanging the shelf from a limb like a swing shelf in the basement. Around the trunk of the tree put a piece of old tin roofing about three feet high and the cats cannot climb over that.

It is a great temptation to a cat to get lazy in hot weather and catch the birds instead of hunting rats and mice, but a little precaution will save the birds. Hilda Richmond.

Moon Planting

MOONLIGHT was made for other things than farm and garden planting, a county agent told a farm woman today.

"I want to plant my garden when the moon is right," the woman said.

"That moon stuff is all bunk," replied the county agent.

I agree with the county agent on this subject, as a year or two ago I experimented with Irish potatoes to see if there was any difference in planting by the moon. I planted five rows in the dark or right time of the moon, and three rows in the light or wrong time of the moon. All of the patch was fertilized and cultivated alike. The three rows planted in the wrong time of the moon were somewhat better than the five rows planted in the right time of the moon.

W. H. Harrison.

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"Butter? That reminds me of the time before we got the electric, when we used to pretty near pour the butter out of a pitcher, it got so soft.

"Now when the butcher comes, or when we go in to town, mother can buy enough meat to last until the next trip. She knows for certain that it will keep all right in the electric refrigerator.

"As a matter of fact she figured up the other day that what we saved by buying in larger quantities, and from keeping things that used to spoil, more than pays for the current it uses. That means that we don't pay a cent for the convenience.

"And it is a big convenience, too. Saves mother and the children trotting down to the spring house or the cellar all the time. Why, now we have all the things for every meal in this spotless white refrigerator right here in the kitchen. And if you think that doesn't save a lot of steps and time, just you try getting a meal yourself! The whole family likes it.

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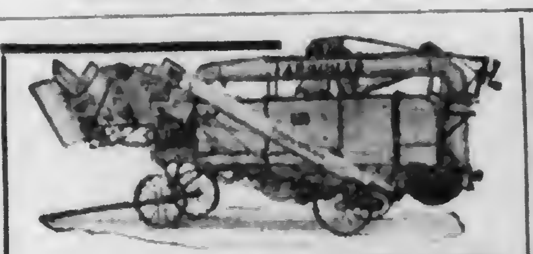

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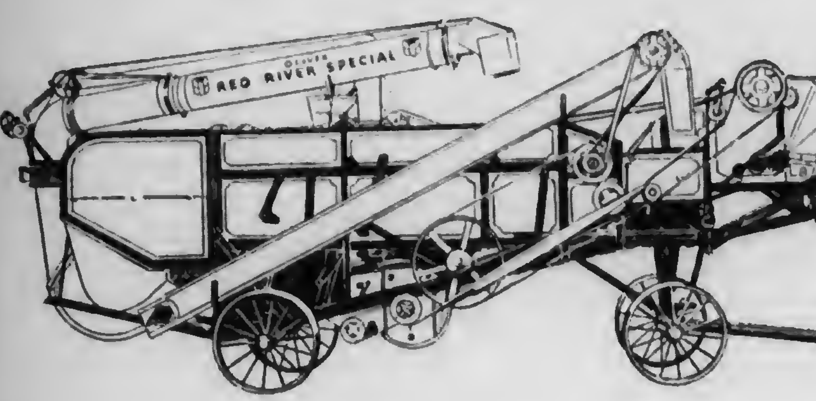

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PF-6

Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

MY good friend, John Shoener, of Schuylkill county, takes issue with me on my comments on the question of school teachers' salaries. He does it in a firm but dispassionate manner and is entitled to be heard. He says:

"I always read with interest your articles in Pennsylvania Farmer and usually agree with your views, but have to differ with you on upholding teachers' salaries during the depression. Although our outstanding teacher, like an outstanding preacher, is never paid too much, such are so rare that we will have to deal with the average.

"In my address to the members of the old State Board and Institute lecturers at our last reunion at Harrisburg, I said:

"'The salaries of the school teachers may not be too high when compared with the salaries of clerks in the various offices at Harrisburg, but when a young girl in a one-room country school house gets as much to teach eight months as the total income of two average farms for a year, there is a disparity which cannot be hid in a rural community where the schools have become our heaviest burden.'

"Through the prevailing propaganda at Harrisburg we erected a $35,000 consolidated school building in 1927, bonding our township to the limit. Under our present depressed agricultural condition it is almost impossible to pay the interest on our bonds. Our school tax in 1926, before we built the school, was 13 mills and $3 per capita tax for men and $1 for women. The first year after consolidation we had a 27-mill tax, $5 per capita and were $4,000 in the hole. Ever since then we have had a 30-mill tax....

"When we consider that the cost of education during the past 20 years has been multiplied by ten, and compare the results with those of 20, 30 or 40 years ago, we must conclude that education costs more than it is worth. In spite of the voluminous explanations that have been made as to the cause of the present depression, the real fact is the unbalanced condition of economics that has prevailed since 1920.

"Farmers have been robbed of everything they have had so that other groups could stay on a war-time level. Where does the teacher's salary come from? Or where does any wealth come from? Wall Street never produced a cent's worth, nor have any of the professions. The same holds true of politicians and bankers......

"Considering the fact that a dollar will buy more than twice as much as in 1920, teachers' salaries could be cut in half and they would still be a whole lot better off than the people who have to raise the money."

* * *

Nearly all the points raised by Mr. Shoener were admitted in the article he referred to, or in other articles. The point he misses, and the one which I have been trying to drill into farmers for years, is that much of the cause of the farmer's plight is due to the fool things he has done or been drawn into, at least so far as increased taxes are concerned. Almost 80 per cent of all taxes paid are the local taxes, and these the people have voted, or have demanded things which necessitated higher taxes. There is no denying the fact that millions of dollars of debt have been piled up in the building of school buildings twice or more as costly as the taxable property in the district warranted. Those debts are now like mill-stones. But who voted the debts?

* * *

I am in no way justifying present conditions, economic and political, but I do want to apply a few lashes to the rural people who have been willing dupes to city-made, machine politicians. The rural vote should express rural sentiment and promote rural progress. Instead, the city mind now dominates the rural vote because the rural political leaders are in most cases the hand-picked tools of the city's political machine. Let farmers look about them and see who dominates their nominations and their votes in their districts.

When we realize that the cities have made such a mess of their finances because of contractor bosses and crooked political leaders, and that almost every large city is bankrupt because of corrupt politics, why are farmers allowing themselves to become parts of the same organizations? Unless the rural people wake up and vote independently as farmers used to vote, state governments will very soon be in the same financial condition the cities are in.

No, the taxing problem is bigger than any single cause of tax, and cutting teachers' salaries "in half" will not solve it.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

IF I had as many dollars as times as I have heard, "Farming does not pay," I could pay off all my debts and have quite a bit of money left. Usually when we speak those words we are thinking more of the dollars and cents than of anything else, but as a matter of fact that is the poorest way in the world to look at it.

If we received no other good than the money we take in for our farm produce, then indeed we would be right in saying, "Farming does not pay," for we might have a bankful of gold and silver and yet be the poorest of the poor.

I was thinking of that this very morning. As I looked out on the world, how beautiful it was! Trees, birds and flowers clothed in all their beauty. Never did the grass look greener. The birds were singing their sweetest songs. The newly sowed crops were beginning to show in the fields. An eloquent hush lay over everything. Every living creature seemed happy. The brook rippled away seaward, laughing and refreshing everything it touched on the way.

Now, God is filling up His great storehouse for our gathering a few months from now. No depression can rob this bank of God's, no wrong act of man can take from its value. Richer and richer in joy and love and peace we grow day by day if we take into account these resources so freely given to us.

And these are the things which make men rich in the true sense of the word, for they are the things which enter into the making of life. Never can we forget the words of Him Who said, "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth." Things may make a man the poorest of the poor. He is not sure that he will have anything when he wakes in the morning.

But the good life he lives, the treasures he takes in from field and forest as he goes about his work day by day, the kind deeds he does for others, the love he bestows on those he meets in his own home and on the great highways of life, these are the things that really make life worth living.

And these, too, are what make farming pay. May we all come into a better appreciation of this great fact.

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Hayin' Time

By E. T. Leavitt

EXTRA fine quality alfalfa hay may contain one-third more protein than wheat bran, while poor quality alfalfa hay may contain one-third less than wheat bran, according to W. B. Nevens, chief of dairy cattle feeding at the University of Illinois. Dr. C. A. Browne of the U. S. Department of Agriculture finds that fully one-tenth of the harvested hay crop is lost from the time it is cut until it is used as a result of spontaneous heating.

To save the leaves and color and yet get the moisture content down to the required limit calls for good judgment and the use of adequate equipment, especially when weather conditions are uncertain. When hay is ready to be cut and the sun is shining there should be no time lost because of breakdowns and wait for repairs.

Where smaller tools and considerable hand work is employed, as high as 15 hours of man labor are required to harvest a ton of hay, while with the most modern machinery and under favorable conditions this can be done in less than two hours. Last year in many sections, on account of the extreme heat, corn cultivation, haying and harvesting all came together, giving the farmer who was well equipped an important advantage in getting his work done on time.

Sharp Sickles Save Power

Where the mower sickle is not kept sharp almost double the amount of power may be required for cutting. The amount of draft also depends on the proper setting and alignment of the sickle bar. Labor costs were reduced 45 per cent at the Michigan Agricultural College when the side delivery rake was used to cure alfalfa in the windrow and put on with a loader as compared to curing it in the cock and loading by hand. On a farm where only 30 tons of hay are produced the total yearly cost for these two labor saving tools would be equivalent to only a little over $1 a ton.

In the event of rain after the hay is raked, it should be turned with the side-delivery rake as soon as the top of the windrow becomes somewhat dry. Turning the hay on dry ground at this time will permit it to cure more rapidly than would be the case if it were in the swath at the time of the rain. In raking with the side delivery, it is advisable to drive in the same direction as the hay was cut, raking two swaths together. In turning the hay in the windrow after it is partially cured the rake should be driven in the same direction as in the previous raking and turn the windrow with the rear end of the tool so that the previous bottom side is up.

Very often, operations in the field are held up by delays at the barn due to lack of proper equipment. Carriers, ropes, pulley and track should receive a careful inspection in order to avoid breakdowns or what might prove serious accidents. A small gasoline engine or electric motor will furnish power for a hoist which will save the labor of a boy and a team.

Hay is a perishable product until it is properly cured and stored—a fact which should be recognized in all phases of haymaking. Because of this, methods and equipment which make it possible to speed operations, while conditions are favorable, are important.

Time is money in the hay field

Chopped Hay

By R. U. Blasingame

A FEW years ago H. B. Josephson of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, chopped several tons of timothy and clover hay into storage just as the hay was brought from the field after curing. The machine used closely resembled an ordinary silage cutter but was somewhat more heavily built (to stand the comparatively heavy strain of dry hay chopping) and was equipped with a special hay feed roll. The same outfit has also been used for silo filling and during the past season was used to pre-cut green forage crops for the Station's dehydrating plant. Farmers who have followed Mr. Josephson's lead report as additional uses, fodder shredding, straw cutting and feed grain storing. This hay chopper-silo filler can be secured from one of the well-known manufacturers of silage cutters for a few dollars more than the price of their standard 15-inch cutter.

In Mr. Josephson's experiments the hay was brought from the windrow by a buck rake mounted on the front of a general-purpose tractor. One man fed the chopper while another hauled in the hay. The blow pipe was carried through a hole in the barn just below the eaves trough. The hay was confined in a small compartment in one corner of the barn. In order to study the temperature of this hay, thermometers were placed on long poles and forced into the stack at various places. At no time was the temperature above that considered to produce good hay.

This hay was fed to dairy cows. They seemed to like it all right and the herdsman said the waste was exceedingly small. This was due, no doubt, to the fact that long hay is pulled out and tramped under foot when fed. Chopped hay seems to be gaining in favor far and wide. It is easily put up, takes up a smaller amount of barn space as compared to long hay; the waste seems to be reduced; it keeps well, is easily handled in feeding, etc.

Chopped hay has given good results where tried

In Other States

Following are extracts from reports of several agricultural experiment stations where tests on chopped hay have been made:

California: B. D. Moses of the Agricultural Engineering Department, University of California, determined the space required for long hay to be 480 cubic feet per ton, chopped hay 170, baled long hay 195, baled chopped hay 135, fine ground hay 100. His experience indicates that it requires 2.97 kw. hrs. of electric energy to chop a ton of hay.

Experiment Station bulletins 151 and 187 from Colorado show that lamb feeding costs per 100 pounds gain were reduced from $4.48 to $3.47 by substituting chopped for long hay.

J. S. Owens at the Connecticut Experiment Station states that chopped hay containing 35 to 40 per cent moisture showed less tendency to heat in storage than long hay of lower moisture content. J. J. Andersen, manager of one of the farms on which the above test (Continued on page 24.)

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DEMAND FOR REPEAL

THE United States Chamber of Commerce, after declaring that the losses of experiments in stabilization "however heavy for the public are most burdensome for agriculture itself," adopted the following resolution: "We therefore advocate the repeal of the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act under which the Federal Farm Board has bought and sold commodities in so-called stabilization activities."

NOVELTIES

WHEN all products of agriculture are cheap we hear from the advocates of this or that specialty or sideline which somebody has found to be profitable. It is a good plan to regard such things with caution, for most of us must continue to depend on staple crops and livestock as in the past. If the time, labor and money put into specialties or novelties had been devoted to improving the land, crops, livestock and equipment more would have been accomplished and less wasted.

OUT OR IN?

TO the untutored mind of a hayseed editor the way to get out of the mudhole of public debt is to lay a solid road of economy on which to pull out, with a lightened load of taxation. But sundry of our national legislators appear to think that the way out is to go deeper into the mire, piling on a heavier load of taxation. Their proposals for increasing expenditures, financed by bond issues, can mean nothing else than going in deeper and piling on a heavier load. We leave it to the crowd to say which is the better plan.

HUMAN PROBLEMS

IN every age and in nearly every country men in authority have thought they could regulate prices by law or by decree, or by some kind of interference with the natural course of markets. Every attempt so to regulate prices has failed, regardless of the method employed. Yet here in this enlightened country, and with several recent conspicuous failures before us, the old impossibility has been attempted and has failed as usual. In nearly every country, at one time or another, men in authority have concluded that business depression is due to lack of money, and that the short and easy way to restore prosperity is to create more money, or to inflate the currency. Many attempts have been made to bring about prosperity by inflation and all of them have failed. Yet here and now we have the same old story about money, the same old remedies, and if they are attempted doubtless we shall run into the same old difficulties and disasters. We fail to regulate prices or to create money values by decree because we fail to appreciate the power of that fundamental institution known as human nature, which insists on real prices and real values when its own interests are concerned. When, if ever, we learn to view these problems from the human standpoint, instead of considering them as mere marketing or financial problems, we shall make fewer mistakes.

WOOL STAGNANT

COMPARATIVELY little wool has been sold by growers this spring, for there has been no solid basis for business either on the market or in the country. The few sales reported are at the lowest prices on record, 7@10c per pound in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but they do not represent important quantities nor do they express the market value of wool. Nobody can say just what that is until there is sufficient trading to establish prices. There are signs of this, for most of those concerned evidently feel that the bottom has been reached. Probably any change in the market will be for the better. It is hard to see how it can be much worse.

IMPORTANT INQUIRY

CONGRESS proposes an investigation of the competition of government with private enterprise, "and all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation." The case which brought about this resolution is not important, but the opportunity it will present if it is enacted is important. For there is much more direct and indirect government competition with private enterprise than is generally realized by those who have given the matter no study. This investigation will have wholesome effects if it is a thorough one. One of them will be a faster growth of the belief that government should attend to government and business should attend to business

BACK TO THE LAND

THOSE eminent armchair agriculturists the editors of city papers are advocating a back to the land movement as a means of employment and "economic independence" for industrial workers without work. They are calling attention to the fact that the state owns large areas of cheap land, some of which they say must be suitable for farming, on which the unemployed might be located and where they might be financed until they are able to repay the loans made to them—presumably from the state treasury or other public funds. They ignore the fact that the state lands, or such areas of them as were once called farms, are public property for the very reason that they could not return a living to those who knew something about farming. It is true that there are other cheap lands available, but why are they cheap? Because those who understood farming could not make a living on them even when prices of their products were much higher than now. We suppose it is useless to call attention to these facts, or to attempt to show editors and other theorists that farming requires capital, skill and business ability—all of which the unemployed lack. We expect them to go on writing and talking their pet nonsense regardless of facts and regardless of failures which have marked some past attempts to make farmers out of other folks by settling them on the land.

PUBLIC OR PRIVATE?

THE Kansas lower and higher courts having decided that the Grain Stabilization Corporation must pay taxes on its wheat in storage in that state the Corporation has appealed to the United States District Court. The Federal Farm Board has always held that it is not putting the government into business, that the corporations which it finances and supervises are independent and not government organizations; and that the Farm Board is not responsible for their transactions, including the extravagant salaries they pay. But when the wheat held by one of these organizations is assessed for local taxation the tune changes. Then this wheat becomes the property of an agency of the United States government and as such is not taxable! Both of these contentions cannot be correct. Either the government is in the grain business or the wheat can be taxed.

LOWER TAXES

AT the recent meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce O. S. Warden of Montana discussed local taxation. His ideas about tax associations are interesting, so are his three "serums for local tax diseases." They are: (1) Consolidation of local units of government. (2) Economies within existing units of government. (3) A modified government or revenue structure affording relief to some classes of taxpayers. In regard to local organizations of taxpayers he says: "There are two kinds of tax associations in the more than three thousand counties of the country. One of them shouts from the housetops about the size of the assessment roll. This is soap-box effort. Such a tax association shoots poison arrows into the very vitals of government. It destroys more than it saves. The useful association is the one that inaugurates a careful study of expenses looking to the elimination of what can be dispensed with and still carry on in a reasonable way. Every study of this kind is fruitful of good. It takes time to find out the economies that are desirable. It is a one, two or three-year job. We are finding out that government is a business and must be conducted as such if we are to preserve the essentials and at the same time cut out the extravagance and undesirable expenditure. The conclusion then has already been fully reached that thousands of local governments are not worth what they cost. The taxes are a home product. They will not be reduced except by persistent home attention."

MISREPRESENTATIVES

TWICE, by their duly appointed officers, the Grangers of this country have been put on record before Congress as advocating the amendment of the Agricultural Marketing Act by the addition of the equalization fee, the export debenture and the allotment plan. With the first two plans Grangers are familiar, for discussion of them has been long, but they may not be so well acquainted with the third. Perhaps it may be most briefly defined by the resolution of the organization proposing it, which reads: "That the Marketing Act should be amended to provide for licensing dealers in any and all agricultural products that enter into interstate commerce, and such licenses should provide that each dealer must pay for the grower's portion of the crop that will be consumed in the United States a price based on the cost of production plus a profit as computed by the Department of Agriculture, and that the grower's portion of the surplus agricultural products can only be sold to a dealer under bond to export this surplus or to a feeder under bond to feed it." Do the Grangers of this country advocate or even approve such wild-cat legislation as this? They do not, yet their leaders have put them on record, before Congress and before the public, as advocating it. In behalf of many sturdy Grangers, and as one of them, we protest that such leadership is not truly representative of Grange sentiment

New Jersey Farm Comment

PRAISE for the New Jersey legislature for the laws it has passed to aid agriculturists, and condemnation because of drastic reductions in appropriations to the State Department of Agriculture and the State Agricultural Experiment Station, is contained in a statement prepared for the Pennsylvania Farmer by William C. Spargo, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation.

"While it may be too early to appraise properly what the present session of the Legislature has accomplished for New Jersey farmers," Mr. Spargo's statement reads, "it may not be wrong to state that without the destructive cutting of the budgets of the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Experiment Station, with its Extension Service, this session, apparently, will go down in the record for its outstanding achievements in our behalf.

"The Farm Bureau has been fighting for years for some of the measures which this year have been made laws. Several measures have been passed to safeguard our extensive dairy industry, and the big success of the year, from our standpoint, is the passage of the substitute for Assembly bills 158, 159 and 160. This is a minimum code bill, which calls for a standard minimum code for all milk in the state and the same inspection for all milk shipped into New Jersey from distant states. This will correct, and we hope curtail, a bad situation in which our dairy farmers produce milk at home under local inspection while milk is brought into our state from other areas with little or no inspection."

A Seal of Distinction

In Senate bill 103, which allows the Secretary of Agriculture to license users of the outline map of the state on packages containing farm produce, Mr. Spargo's statement finds much to praise.

"This bill," it is asserted, "while apparently insignificant, would to my mind prove more beneficial to all New Jersey agriculture than any other bill that has ever been passed. The bill has passed the Senate and we are working to have it passed in the House. With the enactment of this bill into law, our farmers could use the state map as a seal of distinction to show consumers that the produce labelled with it has been produced in New Jersey.

"The Committee on Economic Food Distribution, made up of representatives from all the leading women's organizations in the state, favors this measure as a means of educating consumers to look for and to buy New Jersey farm products.

"Farmers must not feel that with the passage of these measures they will at once become prosperous. It is true that if these measures had been passed before we would not now be in so precarious a position. However, these conditions have to be corrected and I believe the present session of the Legislature has enacted some laws that are going to help us.

"We should be proud of these accomplishments of the Legislature but at the same time there is cause for alarm in the budget cuts of our agricultural institutions. The Experiment Station, the Extension Service, and the Department of Agriculture, through their various activities, constitute the very life's blood of progressive agriculture. Cuts in the budgets of these institutions will very severely curtail activities of all these departments.

State Farm Institutions

"For this reason farmers of New Jersey have got to organize and fight. The present economic condition of our country calls for an adjustment downward in all governmental costs, and we are willing to take an equal cut with other groups. It seems, however, that because farmers do not play politics and because of a lack of understanding of our work on the part of a great many state officials, we are subject to having our programs curtailed while other groups are receiving much more consideration. The Farm Bureau expects to give considerable time and thought this year to the safeguarding of our state farm institutions, and in this we need the help of every progressive farmer."

* * *

PRODUCE auction markets at Cedarville, Rosenhayn, Vineland, Glassboro and Beverly, which last year sold a total of $996,959.51 worth of fruits and vegetables, have already opened and are now doing a brisk business.

The Cedarville Auction, the first one of its kind in New Jersey, and the one which has the largest volume of business among the produce markets, opened its 1932 season last week, as did the one at Rosenhayn. Together these two did more than half of the business transacted last season over the produce auction blocks of the state.

THE Senate last week amended the appropriations bill to provide an additional $26,790 for the State Department of Agriculture. This amount will enable the Department to carry on its program for nursery stock inspection, milk marketing and poultry flock certification without the curtailments that would have been necessary under cuts recommended by the appropriations committee.

Action on the appropriations bill, which was passed with various amendments in the Senate last week, is expected in the House this week.

* * *

Rosamond Korndyke Pet

ROSAMOND KORNDYKE PET, a ten-year-old Holstein-Friesian owned by Albert Winter of Mahway, has made three world records in butterfat production.

Her new world's record, made recently in Class B, for cows milked three times a day for a year, is 29,011.9 pounds of milk and 1,076 pounds of butterfat. This is the best Class B record ever reported for animals over ten years old and also the best record ever made in that class for animals of any age with the exception of the world's record set up by "Rosamond" as a nine-year-old. This record was 29,678.1 pounds of milk and 1,112.3 pounds of butterfat.

"Rosamond's" first world's record, made as a seven-year-old, was 25,937.1 pounds of milk and 1,001.7 pounds of butterfat in Class B. She is the only Holstein cow reported as making three annual records of more than 1,000 pounds of butterfat in Class B.

Her average for four consecutive lactations is 1,024.9 pounds of butterfat, which ranks her fifth in this respect among cows of all breeds regardless of classification. No other Holstein cow has made more than one Class B record of more than 1,000 pounds of butterfat.

* * *

Plant Quarantines

REQUESTING that a new federal procedure in dealing with plant quarantines be developed, the New Jersey Congressional delegation recently presented to Congress a statement of recommended principles and procedures in plant quarantines which, among other things, calls for reluctance in establishing quarantines and the complete financing by the federal government of such interstate quarantines as are deemed necessary.

The statement was prepared by William B. Duryee, state Secretary of Agriculture, at the request of the New Jersey delegation for information on the attitude of the agricultural and horticultural interests of the state on plant quarantines. It was signed by all members of the delegation before being presented to Congress.

The plan provides that quarantines should be established with reluctance and in such a way as to interfere as little as possible with human and property rights. It calls for the placing of a quarantine only after study and determination that the proposed quarantine's prospective benefits to the country far outweigh its prospective damages. The necessity for such action having been determined, it provides that interstate quarantines should be placed, enforced and financed by the federal government which shall consult the states involved in order to avoid the chaos which would result from action by individual states and because any possible benefits of the quarantine are enjoyed by parts of the country outside the infested zone.

In addition, the plan calls for the suppression of plant pests by the federal government when it is desired to prevent their interstate spread and for suppression by state action when it is desired to protect territory within an infested state. The plan also provides that adequate funds should be immediately appropriated to make possible the extermination of an injurious insect or plant disease, when the pest is first found, rather than depending on a long, drawn out campaign after the pest is established.

* * *

Briefs of the Fortnight

COUNTY AGENT E. A. GAUNTT reports that many requests for farm work are being received from unemployed of the cities.

The Washington Star editorially says, "Improved country roads is a substantial form of farm relief, welcome to more Warren county farmers than crop loans or high tariff rates on agricultural products."

Setting at rest rumors that New Jersey's egg-laying contest and the squab breeding contest are to be discontinued because of reduced appropriations, Prof. C. S. Platt, contest supervisor, announces that these competitions are to be continued, beginning October 1st, with 50 pens each at Vineland, Little Falls and Flemington, and with 30 pens in the squab contest at Millville.

Wantage Grange, winner of various Grange play contests staged throughout the state, is selected to represent New Jersey in the play contests to be held at New Brunswick in connection with the Middle Atlantic Grange Lecturers' Conference, August 9th-12th.

Horticultural Society

The New Jersey State Horticultural Society is seeking new members among the state's fruit and vegetable growers.

The Hunterdon County Democrat editorially says: "It seems like the time has come when the farmer might well go back to the old-fashioned method of farming; that is, of raising everything necessary on his acres, so that he will be obliged to pay out as little cash as possible. When he must buy all necessary things, including food for his family, from the proceeds of a single crop he soon reaches the bottom of his treasury."

Notification by the Jansen Dairy Company, which has plants at Delaware, Changewater, and Stone Church, Pa., that hereafter milk is to be bought only from the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association means that nearly 300 farmer patrons of these plants must join the League or seek other markets.

The fat, green half-inch worm entomologists know as the clover-leaf beetle has already ruined several clover and alfalfa fields in Hunterdon county.

The Cooperative Growers' Association of Beverly names R. C. Wiggins as its new manager and A. W. Totten of Middlebush as its auctioneer, decides to employ an accredited federal inspector at its auction block, and reports that sale of produce over its auction block will be limited to members who grow their own produce.

At a reorganization meeting of the Belvidere local of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Charles T. Rush was elected president, Hans Schanzlin was chosen vice-president, and Prall Smith was selected secretary-treasurer.

Don Stryker is president and Horace Smith is local leader of the new Four-H corn growing club at Ringoes, Hunterdon county.

Testing of Herds Urged

The State Department of Agriculture urges dairymen who have not already had their herds tested for tuberculosis to make application for testing immediately so that their cows may be placed under state supervision before July 1st. The Department points out that owners of untested cattle must sooner or later test "or lose their market" and that dairymen who fail to test now may later find that "indemnity funds are no longer available."

The Cumberland County Extension Service reports that the Mexican bean beetle already has appeared and warns growers to combat it.

Addressing Four-H Club members at his home in Slackwood, John Carter, veteran hog raiser, said low pork prices preclude chances of much profit in swine this year. He advised the club members to grow their own forage crops, to take better care than ever before of their pigs.

The Department of Agriculture urges farmers to protect themselves from possible losses by making sure that buyers of milk and produce on credit are licensed and bonded by the Department.

Alaska Bound

The Chance of a Lifetime to See North America

MANY questions are being asked about our Alaska Tour the sixth vacation expedition arranged by Pennsylvania Farmer for readers, their families and friends. Some of these questions are answered on this page. Complete information about the tour appears in our 16-page illustrated booklet. Use the coupon below if you want a copy.

When and where do we meet the tour train?

The tour starts Thursday, July 28th, and returns Wednesday, August 17th. Special chartered Pullman cars are scheduled to start from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Williamsport, being joined together at Pittsburgh to form our special train. You may join the tour at any of the following points (Eastern Standard Time):

SCHEDULE

Penna. R. R., Thursday, July 28, 1932

Lv. Philadelphia, Pa. (Broad St.)	1:05 P.M.
Lv. Paoli, Pa.	1:10 P.M.
Lv. Coatesville, Pa.	2:20 P.M.
Lv. Lancaster, Pa.	2:31 P.M.
Lv. Harrisburg, Pa.	3:28 P.M.
Lv. Lewistown, Pa.	4:43 P.M.
Lv. Huntingdon Pa.	5:26 P.M.
Lv. Altoona, Pa.	6:22 P.M.
Lv. Johnstown, Pa.	7:23 P.M.
Ar. Pittsburgh, Pa.	9:10 P.M.
Lv. *Easton, Pa	7:39 A.M.
Lv. *Allentown, Pa.	8:07 A.M.
Lv. *Hazelton, Pa.	9:15 A.M.
Lv. *Shamokin, Pa.	11:14 A.M.
Lv. *Sunbury, Pa.	12:28 P.M.
Lv. *Milton, Pa	12:46 P.M.
Lv. Williamsport, Pa.	1:31 P.M.
Lv. Lock Haven, Pa.	2:07 P.M.
Lv. Bellefonte, Pa.	2:44 P.M.
Ar. Pittsburgh, Pa.	7:17 P.M.
Lv. Pittsburgh, Pa	9:40 P.M.

(*)Passengers from these points will move into our chartered car when it is attached to train at Williamsport.

What do you mean by the "Inside Passage" and what are the chances of getting seasick?

Close along the northern Pacific Coast of North America are some 20,000 islands, large and small. The preferred route to Alaska the Inside Passage winds among these islands, or between the islands and the mainland, all the way to Alaska.

The Inside Passage has two great advantages: it offers some of the most wonderful scenery in the whole world, on both sides of the ship; it is free from the ocean's waves and swells. There is hardly a possibility of any one becoming seasick. For, although we are traveling on a large ocean ship, there will be only a few hours when there isn't sheltering land on both sides of our route.

I am almost seventy and have never done much traveling. My family thinks an inexperienced person of my age should not start out alone. What do you think?

If you are in reasonably good health, there is no reason why you should not go. You will be entirely comfortable on both the train and ship and the fact that there will be no changing of trains, handling of baggage, tipping or any worry at all connected with the trip should convince your family that even an inexperienced person of "almost seventy" can safely start off alone on a Pennsylvania Farmer tour.

Numerous people over sixty and seventy have started out alone on our past trips,—both men and women. They made many good friends very quickly and several told us the tour was one of the most enjoyable experiences of their entire lives.

How much money should we take with us?

Take simply sufficient money to purchase souvenirs, postage stamps or any personal necessity you might need. It is unwise to take much money since all expenses are paid when you send your final check to the Tour Manager.

Where do we buy our tickets?

Nowhere. You will need no ticket to board the tour train. Simply make your reservations in advance with the Tour Manager. Someone will be looking for you at your starting point; you will have no tickets to buy or other reservations of any kind to make. You are relieved of all the bothersome travel details.

Your booklet says the first cost is the only cost. What do you mean by that?

We mean that when you have paid your reservation deposit and final payment, as shown in the booklet, you are through paying. There will be no unexpected extras, no assessments. You can leave your pocketbook at home.

One man started on our Pacific Coast tour last summer with only one dollar. He had some change left when he returned home.

Can the folks at home get in touch with us while we are away?

At almost any hour of the day or night telegrams, cablegrams or radiograms will reach tour members. Full instructions about mailing will be sent to those making reservations.

I want to go on this trip but just cannot afford both the tour and some fancy dresses.

If that is your only worry, we shall look for your reservation by return mail. You will have no occasion to "dress up" unless you might want to take along something extra for one or two special dinners on the steamship. It is entirely unnecessary to have anything along the "fancy clothes" line and we would suggest that you take along only those things which will make for your own comfort and convenience. Anything conservative and inconspicuous is in good taste for any occasion.

Please tell me something about the weather conditions on this trip. Will it be very hot?

We may expect our hottest weather the two days at the beginning and end of the trip; that is, near home. The rest of the time, we may count on something like spring or fall weather at home. The days probably will be warm, but not uncomfortable. The nights will be cool. Sweaters or topcoats, or both, should be taken along. But no heavy winter overcoats.

What about laundry and barber service? And what if we get sick?

There will be at least one opportunity to have clothing laundered on the trip, and there will be a barber shop on the ship. Doctors or nurses will always be within reach in case of illness.

I have never been on a Pullman and am afraid I'll show my ignorance. Will you explain just what a sleeping-car is like?

If you think you will be the only "green" traveler, you are mistaken for the majority of our "Old Timers" had never been on a Pullman before. After the first night they were surprised at the ease with which they "caught on."

By day, a sleeping car is the living-room where visits are exchanged and new friendships formed. At night, with the seats converted into excellent beds with spring mattresses, all the blankets you want, sheets and soft pillows, it becomes the place where you are soon lulled to slumber by the dull roar of the train that is, of course, if you can close your eyes against the millions of stars which wink at you in the western sky and the twinkling lights of some unknown city through which our "home on wheels" swiftly glides; not to mention the thrilling novelty of at last being on that long-planned trip.

The Porters

Each car has a smiling, courteous, black-faced porter who is butler, valet, maid, hired man and Bureau of Information rolled into one. In the daytime he watches over his "folks" and guards their luggage while they are off on sight-seeing trips.

While you're out in the Observation Car after evening dinner, he converts the "living-room" into a cozy, altogether-private bedroom. And while you're off to the Land of Nod he sleeps with one eye and both ears open to catch the tinkle of the electric bell which summons him day or night. Besides, he'll cheerfully polish your shoes, brush you off (we mean dust from your clothes), make up your bed any time during the day if you're tired or sleepy, and in no time at all is calling you by your own name.

From that time on you begin to wonder how you've lived all these years without his services and contemplate just what this life of luxury is going to do to you when you go back to dish-washing and bed-making. (Continued on page 19.)

Your Opportunity--See Alaska, Yellowstone, Canadian Rockies

WHAT--- A low-cost, bother-free, personally-escorted tour of 9,000 miles, arranged and conducted by the Pennsylvania Farmer for readers, their families and friends.

WHERE--- Across the United States to Seattle, 1,200 miles northward to Alaska, returning home across western Canada. Numerous side trips enroute, including Chicago, a wild west rodeo at Medora, North Dakota, in the heart of the Bad Lands, Yellowstone Park, the Yakima Valley, Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver in British Columbia, Taku and Mendenhall Glaciers, and the Gold Rush country of Alaska, Banff and Lake Louise in the Canadian Rockies, Twin Cities, etc.

WHY--- Because, by bringing together many people of like interests, Pennsylvania Farmer is able to secure for them the many great advantages of group travel—much lower costs; congenial companions; entertainment not available to individuals; special train with private dining cars, observation car, etc., a ship with outside staterooms for every pasenger; and entire freedom from fuss and worry of making arrangements, securing hotel rooms, figuring out train schedules, wrestling with baggage, paying bills, giving tips, etc.

WHEN--- Leave Pennsylvania points Thursday, July 28th, 1932. Return Wednesday, August 17th. Special cars scheduled to leave from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Williamsport and Pittsburgh.

THE COST--- The cost (use coupon below) covers every necessary expense. You pay one lump sum in advance, then you are through paying. Thanks to the economies of group travel, the cost is remarkably low—much less per mile than the expense of running the average automobile, even though the tour price includes all expenses, the best of accommodations everywhere and the finest meals you ever ate.

TOUR MANAGER, PENNSYLVANIA FARMER, E6-11
7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sir: Please send me, without obligation of any kind, booklet describing the Pennsylvania Farmer Alaska Tour, including cost and full information.

Name ....

Town .... R.D. ....

State .... County ....

Also send the booklet to the following who may be interested:

Name ....

Town .... R.D. ....

State .... County ....

Produces Fruit, Milk, Beef and Sweet Corn

Mr. Balderston of Maryland Combines Several Lines Successfully

THE number of Master Farmers chosen in the five states where the movement is sponsored by Pennsylvania Farmer is roughly proportional to farm population. One Maryland farmer is selected each year to receive the Master Farmer Award.

The board of Master Farmer judges for Maryland consists of:

T. B. Symons, Director of Agricultural Extension, University of Maryland.

O. K. Quivey, General Agricultural Agent, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

C. A. McCue, Dean of the College of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Delaware.

The Maryland Master Farmers are:

For—
1928—L. Otis Corkran, Dorchester County.
1929—Ray C. Norman, Harford County.
1930—Walter E. Burall, Frederick County.
1931—Lloyd Balderston III, Cecil County.

BY their choice of Lloyd Balderston, III as Maryland's Master Farmer for 1931 the judges added another graduate of the Pennsylvania State College two year courses in Agriculture to the roster of Master Farmers. Mr. Balderston is a native of Cecil county, Maryland, and was raised on the farm he now owns. For several years after his father's death he operated it as a tenant. In 1925 he bought the place and he has been developing it very rapidly.

His major farming interests are dairying, apple and peach growing, steer feeding, and the production of sweet corn for canning. The Guernsey herd, high grades headed by a high class purebred, averaged approximately 300 pounds of butterfat per cow. About 30 head of feeder steers are fattened annually, on a ration of silage, corn, cottonseed and alfalfa. They are purchased at the Lancaster or Baltimore stockyards and sold to local buyers.

Fruit growing looms constantly larger in the scheme of things at Colora Farm, as new trees come into bearing and Mr. Balderston's reputation for fine fruit becomes more firmly established locally and in nearby city markets. Within the last year a barn was transformed into an efficient and modernly equipped packing plant.

Apples Top the Market

In spite of the demoralized condition of most peach markets in the fall of 1931 most of Mr. Balderston's crop was sold at the farm at satisfactory prices. Early apples, too, brought a good return in a season when some crops weren't even picked. Some of the apple crop is exported, though much of it is shipped, in attractive, carefully graded packages, to nearby cities. A car of Colora Farm Staymans and Golden Delicious topped the Philadelphia market in 1930. All of which proves that this orchardist finds it profitable to follow very closely the recommendations of the Maryland State College of Agriculture.

Mr. Balderston derives some income from corn, sometimes selling a carload of his favorite white dent variety for seed. His corn exhibits have brought home blue ribbons from the International Hay and Grain Show in Chicago. Cannery sweet corn brings in some cash, and a by-product, the ears and stalks, for use as ensilage. Poland China hogs and Rhode Island Red chickens make their contribution.

The attractive Balderston home has the usual conveniences, ranging from electric range to the ever-present electric iron and toaster.

For four years Mr. Balderston was chairman of the Cecil County Council. He also is an officer or active member of many other local and county organizations, including the County Farmers' Club, farm bureau, horticultural society and the church.

Mr. Balderston has won International prizes on some of his white dent corn.

Between dairying, peach and apple growing and beef cattle feeding Colora Farm is a busy place the year around.

Pennsylvania Master Farmers of Former Years

1927

Robert F. Brinton, Chester County; J. Clayton Brubaker, Lancaster County; James E. Eastman, Bradford County; Fred E. Hess, Luzerne County; John Schrope, Schuylkill County; H. H. Snavely, Lancaster County; Eugene Stapler, Bucks County; Frederick Taylor, Lawrence County; J. R. Ziesenheim, Erie County.

1928

Ray F. Brown, Huntingdon County; E. S. Ferry, Bedford County; Edison M. Hay, Somerset County; Amandus Larson, Elk County; S. S. Lehman, Erie County; Wm. G. Mendenhall, Chester County; Harrison S. Nolt, Lancaster County; Clarence H. Smith, Bucks County; C. B. Snyder, Lancaster County; F. P. and Paul Willits, Delaware County.

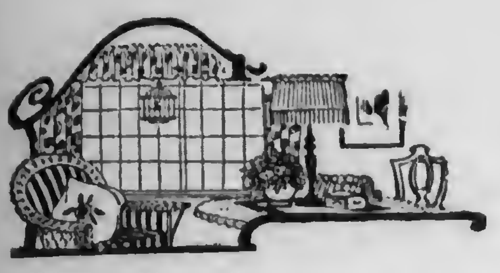
1929

George M. Anthony, Berks County; C. R. Bauermaster, Somerset County; Henry F. Garber, Lancaster County; Guy L. Hayman, Chester County; Harvey C. Kreitz, Crawford County; Guy A. Leader, York County; *Andrew T. and John C. McDowell, Mercer County; Charles F. Preston, Lancaster County; Norman E. Rishel, York County; Samuel L. Smedley, Jr., Delaware County.

1930

Walter S. Bishop, Bucks County; W. F. Barkdoll, Franklin County; *Dr. D. D. Fritch, Lehigh County; Wm. M. Glebe, Monroe County; Paul R. Guldin, Berks County; J. V. Meeder, Erie County; Morris T. Phillips, Chester County; J. A. Poorbaugh, York County; H. E. Robertson, York County; H. A. Robinson, Wayne County; Alvin K. Rothenberger, Montgomery County.

(*) Deceased.



The Farm Home

These Are Canning Days

AUTHORITIES vary greatly as to the amount of canned foods that a family needs to carry them through the whole season. Much depends upon the individual tastes of the family and also mother's knack of serving inviting dishes from home canned foods. Based on the average food requirements of adults, the canning budget given below met our families' needs very satisfactorily the last two seasons.

This makes a total of one hundred and forty-four pints for each adult. Children's needs should be computed accordingly. Substitutions can also be made to increase the variety and suit the family's taste. This budget is based on two servings a week of each of these canned foods supplemented with a generous amount of stored winter vegetables.

The Right Equipment Makes Hard Work Easier

Perhaps the garden can't be made to pay the family grocery bills if there is not a good market available for fresh garden produce but it can be made to reduce those same grocery bills to a minimum. Making the maximum use of the farm garden means not only to can the surplus but to can a balanced amount of foods that the family will need throughout the year.

This annual job of canning is not an easy one but improved equipment has made it far easier than it was in the past and much more varied and interesting. Housewives now have the blessed assurance that they can preserve an unlimited variety of fresh foods for non-growing months.

YEARLY REQUIREMENTS OF CANNED FOODS PER INDIVIDUAL

Greens: Spinach, turnip tops, beet tops, chard, wild greens, lettuce, endive	12 pints
String beans, asparagus	12 pints
Green peas, Lima beans	12 pints
Green corn	12 pints
Beets, carrots, squash	6 pints
Tomatoes	30 pints
Rhubarb	10 pints
Cherries, berries	20 pints
Plums, peaches, pears	30 pints

Sterilized jars and tops that seal them tightly are the first essentials for safe canning. One of the simple ways of sealing jars with little strength is the lid and band type top illustrated at the right which seals by means of a vacuum. Suppose we are canning early peas with this type of top. The sterilized jar is first filled with freshly shelled peas that have been blanched for thirty minutes in boiling water. The jar is then filled to overflowing with boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt added and the top of the jar wiped free from all pulp. The lid is next dipped into boiling water and placed immediately on the jar. The screw band is then turned into position but not too firmly. The jar of peas is processed three hours in a hot water bath or one hour at ten pounds in a pressure cooker. When the jars are removed from the hot water bath or the pressure cooker, hold the lid in place so that it will not turn and screw the band firmly into position.

When canning fruits by the open kettle method, practically the same procedure is followed except that the bands stay set the first time and do not need to be adjusted later. Do not invert these jars to cool. To test the seal, tap the center of the lid with a spoon. If this produces a clear ringing note, the seal is perfect. The gray sealing composition on the lids assists in forming a vacuum as the heated air in the jar cools, thus forming a permanent vacuum seal. After the jars have cooled twenty-four hours, store in a dry, cool place.

Steam Pressure Cooker for Many Uses

When these jars are opened, the lids must be pierced by a sharp instrument to release the vacuum after which they are easily lifted off. New lids, which are inexpensive, must be purchased each year but the bands can be used for several seasons.

When using jar rubbers with either glass or zinc tops, it is essential that they be alive, that is, elastic enough to fit snugly to the neck of the jar. It is poor economy to attempt to make jar rubbers do double duty for the loss of just one jar of fruit or vegetables on account of poor jar rubbers means more than the price of a dozen new rubbers.

The glass top jars with the wire clamps attached to the jar are easily sterilized and snapped into position. The zinc top caps with the glass lining must be very carefully sterilized if they are to be used safely the second season.

A steam pressure cooker to some may seem an expensive piece of equipment for canning but the cost can be spread over a year or more if it is used daily to cook less tender cuts of meat and prepare whole meals at one time. The average time for processing canned vegetables and meats in a pressure cooker is fifty minutes compared to three hours in the hot water bath, a saving in fuel as well as time to be considered.

The constant high temperature which the pressure cooker maintains inside the jars kills all bacteria that cause spoilage, making this method more safe for cold or hot pack canning. One farm woman, who supplied our neighborhood market last season with nearly two hundred jars of chicken canned by the hot water bath method, lost eleven jars because of inadequate processing. At one dollar a jar this loss would practically have paid for a pressure cooker.

The new screw bands and lid with sealing composition attached are air-tight and fit any standard jar.

Every farm homemaker can do much to hasten the departure of this economic depression and relieve the stress and strain on the family pocketbook by planning a well-rounded canning budget early and then seeing to it that it is completely balanced at the end of the canning season,—all the way from the early rhubarb, peas, strawberries, string beans and culled chickens to the late season's relishes. In other words, this is a year in which we must can all we can and then perhaps a little bit more.

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Preserve Surplus Eggs

DURING June before the weather becomes too warm, it is still possible to preserve some of your surplus eggs for next winter's use. Fresh eggs properly put down in waterglass may be kept in good condition for cooking purposes for seven to ten months. The use of infertile eggs is advised and only fresh eggs should be used. Under no circumstances should you use badly soiled eggs. Dirty eggs will spoil, and if they are washed the protective coating which prevents spoiling is removed. It is a wise precaution to examine every egg by candling before using it.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture gives these directions for preserving eggs: Use a five-gallon crock, as it will hold fifteen dozen eggs with at least two inches of waterglass solution above them. First clean the crock thoroughly. Scald it and allow it to dry. Heat a quantity of water to the boiling point and allow it to cool. When it is cool, measure out nine gallons of water, and add one quart of sodium silicate, or waterglass.

Put the eggs carefully into the crock to avoid cracking them. Be very careful to keep at least two inches of the waterglass solution above the top layer of eggs. The crock should be well covered to prevent evaporation. Waxed paper tied around the top will be satisfactory, as it is easily removed for adding more eggs. If the solution evaporates perceptibly, more should be mixed in the same proportion and used to maintain the level. Eggs preserved in this way may be taken out at any time. If they are used for boiling, a small hole should be made with a pin in one end to prevent their cracking.

"Can She Bake a Cherry Pie?"

NOBODY knows just why the charming "Billy Boy" replied so emphatically that his sweetheart could "make a cherry pie quick as you can wink your eye" but, like many another bachelor he had probably fallen into the pitfalls of matrimony through her delicious and justly celebrated cherry pie.

From time immemorial the gayly dangling clusters of fruit have tempted small boys, Robin Redbreast, poets, artists and housewives. Even if cherries did not have such an honorable association as the George Washington myth, they would still be well liked because of their color and flavor.

Cherry pie and tarts head the list of popular cherry desserts. Here are some recipes: Use sour cherries, cooked with sugar for a few minutes; thicken the juice slightly with flour or cornstarch; prebake the undercrust of the pie until it is delicately browned before you put the filling in; moisten the rim when putting on the top crust, and tuck the edge in carefully so the juice will not leak out; prick the crust to allow the steam to escape, and bake in a hot oven. 450 degrees F. until the top crust is lightly browned.

For tarts, bake the shells first, and then fill with the cherries and thickened juice. Decorate with a meringue or a spoonful of whipped cream.

For Dessert

A cherry snow is easy to make. Beat two egg whites very stiff, flavor with a tablespoon of lemon juice and a dash of salt, and then fold in lightly a cup of cooked, chopped, pitted cherries, sweetened to taste. Serve at once with soft custard or whipped cream.

Cooked rice can be mixed with equal amounts of pitted, chopped sweet cherries, sugar and whipped cream. Chill before serving. If sour cherries are used, cook first.

Cherry Upside Down Cake

One-fourth cup butter, one-half cup sugar, one egg, one-half cup milk, one teaspoon vanilla, one and one-half cups sifted flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon salt, three tablespoons butter, one cup sugar, two cups drained unsweetened cherries (this amount may vary).

Warm the butter, add the sugar, mix well. Add well-beaten egg and vanilla to milk. Sift the dry ingredients together and add alternately with the milk to the first mixture. Heat the butter in a heavy pan or skillet, add the sugar, and heat until it starts to caramelize. Spread the cherries over this and cover with the cake mixture.

The batter is rather thick and may need to be smoothed on top with a knife. Bake in the top of very moderate oven (300 to 325 degrees F.) for 45 minutes. Loosen the sides of the cake, turn it out carefully, upside down, and the top will be covered with a layer of cherries. Elsie K. Watson.

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Why Not Asparagus?

IT is of the greatest importance that asparagus for canning be fresh and tender. Select stalks of uniform size and maturity and wash them. Cut proper length for placing the stalks vertically in the jars or can. The easiest way to do this is to cut one stalk the right length for a marker. Place a number of stalks on a cutting board with tip ends even with the edge.

Carefully scrape off the scales from the butt ends. Wash again and tie in bunches. Blanch for three minutes in a covered kettle by standing the bunches in boiling water which does not cover the tips. The bunches are more easily and quickly handled in blanching when placed in a wire basket or colander. Keep the kettle covered, and the steam will blanch the tips. Pack neatly while hot, tips up, in hot sterilized pint jars or tin cans. Fill jars with hot blanching water; if not enough left from blanching, finish filling the jars with boiling water. Allow one-half teaspoon of salt per pint or four ounces of salt per gallon of [illegible]

Flower Reminders

By ANNA E. SHARPLESS

AS soon as the rambler roses finish blooming prune them. Cut out the old canes and shorten all branches. Remove all dead flowers. This will have the effect of making the blooming branches develop new wood for more bloom next year.

Forsythia and other spring blooming shrubs should be pruned after blooming but go slow on lilacs as they resent the work of shears.

Do not forget to wet the evergreens you set out this spring as they will die if they get dry.

If the garden is to give you fine results the weeds must be kept out; this is as important as it was to plant in the spring. Try a good sharp butcher knife as a weeder. No self-respecting weed will grow again after it has been cut well below ground.

Are the house plants out under a shady tree? It is a fine place for them, but do not place on the ground without something under the pots, as there is danger of worms getting into the soil, and while good healthy earth worms are fine in the garden they are not the best thing for potted plants.

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Mites on House Plants

I was interested in your article on lice on house plants but my problem is mites in the ground. They look like timothy seed and come out of the ground by the hundreds when watered.
Pennsylvania. Mrs. R. O. M.

YOUR plants seem to be troubled with root lice. If you will mix tobacco dust or stems with the soil or mulch the soil with them, you will find the lice will be killed and your troubles at an end.

* * *

After Cyclamen Blooms

Please tell us how to care for cyclamen plants after they have bloomed. Also, please advise what to do for little flies in the dirt of plants.
Pennsylvania. Jackson.

ROOT lice seem to be the trouble with your plants. Try tobacco dust in the soil.

When your cyclamen has finished blooming, withhold water and let it dry out for a month or so. Late in the summer remove most of the earth and fill the pot with a good, but not too heavy, loam. Do not cover the bulb but leave one-third of it above the ground. Wet it from the bottom. Give sunshine and do not let it dry out. The cyclamen has a good many insect enemies and gas is very bad for this plant.

Editor's Note: Miss Sharpless will gladly answer your questions. Address her in care of this paper, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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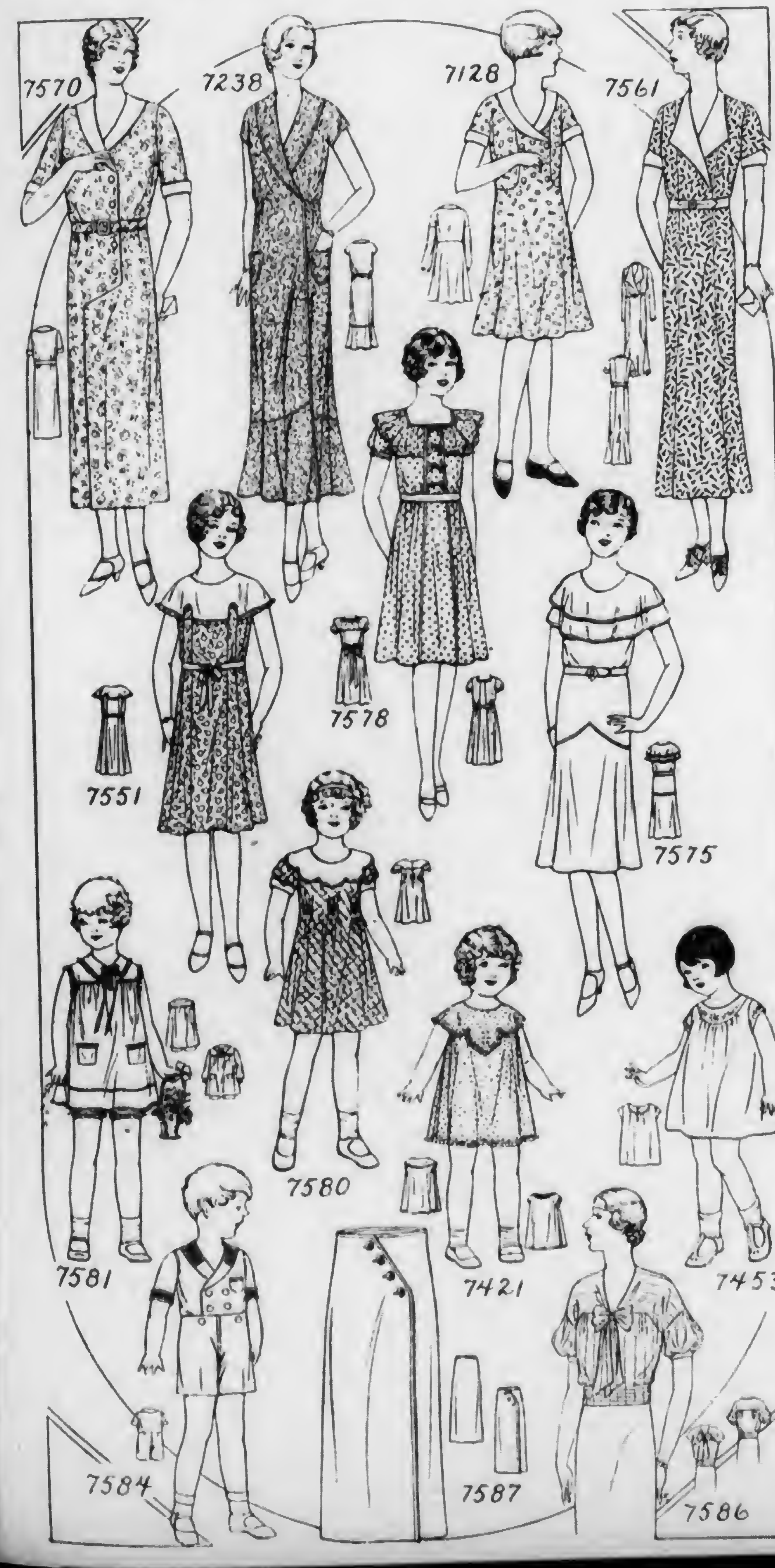

What's New?

No. 7570.—Ladies' house frock. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 32-inch material. For contrasting material ½ yard 32 inches wide is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7238.—Ladies' apron frock. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards of material 35 inches wide. To finish with bias binding requires 14 yards $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7128.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size with long sleeves requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 35-inch material. With short sleeves the material will be 1-3 yard less. To face with contrasting material requires ⅜ yard 35 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7561.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of printed material, 35 inches wide and ⅞ yard of plain material, if made as in the large view. With long sleeves and without contrast, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7551.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 29-inch printed material and ½ yard of contrasting material if made as in the large view. To finish the bertha with plaited or gathered edging of lace or other material will require $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7578.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 if made as in the large view, requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 39-inch material. Without collar 2 yards. Sash of ribbon $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards. For bows it requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of narrow ribbon. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7575.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 12 if made with capelets requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 32-inch material. Without capelets $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7581.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 if made as in the large view, requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 32-inch material. With sleeves $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards. To trim requires $6\frac{3}{4}$ yards of lace edging, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of insertion and ¾ yard of ribbon for bow. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7580.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of printed material and ½ yard of plain material 32 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7421.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 if made with the collar requires $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards of material 29 inches wide. Without collar $1\frac{5}{8}$ yards. To trim as illustrated requires $4\frac{1}{8}$ yards of bias binding or piping, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards of lace edging. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7453.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. A 3-year size requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 32 inches wide or wider, if made without contrasting material. If yoke and sleeves are to be of contrasting material, this will require ¼ yard 27 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7584.—Boys' suit. Designed in sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 35-inch material. To face with contrasting material requires 1-3 yard, 35 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7587.—Ladies' skirt. Designed in sizes: 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches waist measure. Size 34 requires $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 54-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7586.—Ladies' blouse. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 2 yards of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Summer Fashion Book 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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BOOK OF FASHIONS, SUMMER 1932

Send 10c in silver or stamps for our Summer Book of Fashions containing designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, also Hints to the Home Dressmaker.

Kerr Mason Caps Fit ALL Mason Jars

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"SELF-SEALING" PATENTED

Modernize your old Mason jars with Kerr 2-piece self-sealing Mason caps—consisting of gold-lacquered screw band and lid containing the natural gray sealing composition. Screw bands last for years. New lids cost about the same as ordinary rubber rings.

Home canning is easier, safer and more economical with Kerr Mason Caps. You can test the seal in a second. Allow jars to cool, then tap the lid with a spoon. When properly sealed you hear a clear, ringing note and KNOW positively the jar is sealed.

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Good Lighting

HOW often one goes into a home which is nicely furnished, well-arranged, and comfortable—except for the lighting! For a long time it was the custom to place a large center overhead light in each room and let every one use it to see what they were doing. It had to serve for reading the newspaper, sewing, playing the piano, doing lessons, eating meals, dressing, cooking and washing dishes, depending upon the room and its purpose.

The essence of good modern lighting is to have your light concentrated where it illuminates what you want to see, without a glare. Correct lighting for one room differs from that for another. Builders nowadays put several electric outlets in every room so that lamps may be attached in different parts of the room, and still be convenient when the furniture is rearranged. Even kerosene lamps can be placed on wall brackets and on stands wherever their light is wanted.

Where They Are Needed

A very bright source of light, whether electricity, gas, or other illumination, should be shaded. Clear glass globes can be replaced by frosted ones which diffuse the light. Indirect lighting is successful in some rooms, but lamp shades that direct light downward and concentrate it where it is needed are better in others.

In the living-room there may be occasional use for a large central light that floods the whole room, but many people at the present time do not have one. Instead they use wall lights supplemented by a number of well-shaded floor and table lamps placed where they meet different needs. A lamp near the piano, at the writing desk, close to the book-case, and by each chair used for reading, or studying, gives a well-balanced arrangement of light in a living-room.

Good Light for Reading Is Essential.

* * *

"It's Cottage Cheese"

USE cottage cheese in a variety of dishes from soup and salads to desserts, suggests the New York state college of home economics at Cornell University.

Cottage cheese is a nourishing and economical food. It is a valuable meat substitute because of its protein and in addition it contains calcium and phosphorus and part of the growth-promoting substances of whole milk. Cottage cheese is one of the best ways of utilizing skimmilk.

In salads, cottage cheese may be used to fill tomatoes, canned pears, peaches, slices of pineapple, prunes or celery stalks, or it may be served on lettuce with boiled or mayonnaise dressing. It may be combined with dressing and nuts, parsley, peppers or jelly and formed into balls or a small leaf whch is sliced and served on lettuce. The balls may be rolled in grated cheddar cheese and served on lettuce with dressing.

The Main Dish

Cottage cheese makes an excellent filler for sandwiches if moistened with boiled dressing, cream, or a little lemon juice. Some of the popular fillings with cottage cheese are: cheese with chopped parsley, celery, pickles or olives; a tart conserve on a layer of cheese.

Cottage cheese loaf makes an excellent main dish. Mix together one cup cooked kidney beans, one cup cottage cheese, one-half cup ground peanuts, one cup of bread crumbs, one cup of boiled rice, one tablespoon chopped onion, one tablespoon of savory fat or drippings, one cup tomato sauce and salt and pepper Form these into a roll, brush it over with melted fat, and bake it in a slow oven for thirty-five minutes. Serve with a medium thick white sauce to which has been added two tablespoons of minced sweet red pepper.

Goin' Fishin'

By GEORGE BOND

(Continued from last week.)

This was the man who agreed to cure me of the fishing habit. The man who could catch a larger fish with a double jointed grasshopper than a pretty girl with a smiling face.

How lovely the dawn broke the next morning as Doc and I donned our fishing togs and prepared for a long walk to Laurel Run. Soon we were on the way, Doc taking the lead and I following with a well filled bait can rattling around in my coat pocket. Our way led through the woods by a single path, and over some very steep mountains. Doc called them Johnny Jump Ups.

As I thought of the number of fine fish we would bring home, my enthusiasm would get almost out of control. Time and again I would prevail on Doc to stop, sit down and listen while I read to him the wonderful success a sportsman had while fishing in Shady Creek in Colorado.

Finally Doc consented to listen, for a brief rest. Soon I had the great magazine out before his eyes. Oh, what a picture! What beautiful scenery! Colors, gay, entrancing; the fisherman standing in a brook, two attendants. One on each side of him, his sweetheart standing on the bank. A model of beauty and romance.

Doc studied the picture for a moment, then his face expressed doubt and incredulity.

"Wait," I exclaimed. "Let me read you the second paragraph of this story."

"Go ahead," mumbled Doc. "Spread your soft soap, but make it light."

"The intrepid fisherman," I began, "stepped boldly into the water. His gold-jointed, silver-tipped rod swung gently to and fro. A large diamond set ring on his left hand reflected a hue of colors to the green leaves above. Quickly he shifted the satin-lined fish basket to one side, as his sweetheart called softly. "Be careful, Jack." Heedless of the danger he recklessly cast toward the ripples. His ivory handled rod bent sharply under the strain. Presently there was a hard strike. The silver reel spun like a top. His two attendants clasped him firmly by the shoulders. The fast swimming game fish made a dash for the deepest eddy. Once in the deep, still water he would make a fight of it. The attendants, fearing possible danger, changed their tactics. One clasped the angler around the waist, while the other assisted with the straining rod. Indifferent to his sweetheart's pitiful supplications, this rash gallant sportsman held firmly to the rod. Would this wild, vicious, three-inch trout overcome all and escape, or would it yield to three men's determined resistance, was the question now at issue."

Doc was scowling now, and I broke in again. "By this time (was my next thrust) his sweetheart's tears were softly falling on the oak leaves by her dainty feet."

"Hold on," yelled Doc. "Enough of that. Another paragraph and that old gal will be standing out in the middle of the stream holding a parasol over Jack's head! Come on, we're going fishing. No more day dreams for me."

Kissing the fine colored picture good-bye, I soon fell in behind Doc on the Indian trail. Down another mountain we went, and up another Johnny-Jump, straight up. Reaching the top of this mountain, Doc paused and looked over the peak. "A little steep," he slowly said, as I stood there wondering how we would ever get down.

"Why, this is not a mountain," I said with due apprehension. "It's a canyon." "So be it," was Doc's bland reply.

"Do you know?" he spoke up. "There are no jack rabbits roaming this side of the hill."

Why not?" I asked. "There are plenty of them on the west side."

"I know," he replied, "but you see some two hundred years ago there was a meeting of jack rabbits right on this knob. Grandfather rabbit called the meeting to order and said: "The purpose of the meeting is to find ways and means of getting down this side of the mountain." Several suggestions were made but nothing came of them. At last grandfather jack rabbit declared he would take the risk under certain conditions.

"Name your conditions," cried the audience.

First condition, they were to rough-lock him to create friction. Second, he was to be greased with 'coon grease to prevent firing while going through the air, and all of his breed were to hold this day sacred and forever think of him as a martyr to rabbit speed.

"All agreed, 'coon grease was hurriedly brought forth, wooden sticks like sled runners were fastened securely to those long hind legs. All ready, they gave grandfather a push down that steep path you see in front of you.

"There was a big black bear standing down on the skid path below that second drop. The bear saw the rabbit make the start, so quickly concieved a simple way of obtaining an evening meal. He would just stand astride of that path with his mouth open, so when Mr. Rabbit came skidding along Mr. Bear would obligingly gobble him up.

"At that moment a buck deer, curious to know what was going on, stuck his horny head out on the pathway just below the bear. Up on the hill Mr. Jack Rabbit was just leaving the skidway. Those two long ears made a couple of flops, then straightened out like the tail of a fast pursuit plane. Go? I guess he did go. Soon he became invisible; a noise like the whizzing of a rifle bullet was all that could be heard. A blue flame spurting from a rock here and there along the skidway showed that Mr. Rabbit was still on the course.

"Mr. Bear, haunched low, threw his big mouth wide open and got ready. Then came the rattling of horns and the rolling of bear. Do you know?" Doc said, "that jack rabbit went clear through the bear, knocked two big horns off the white-tailed deer and buried its own body four inches deep in that big oak tree at the foot of the mountain. The bear was found lying at the foot of the mountain with a hole in him big enough for a six-inch water line to pass through. Deer horns were strewn along the skidway and to this day you can see plainly the outlines of that rabbit in the bark of the old oak tree.

"Since that time not a jack rabbit has been seen on this side of the hill. Moreover, this is the principal reason why deer grow a new set of horns each year. The old buck started the fashion when he lost his by way of a fast moving jack rabbit."

Once at the bottom of that mountain I stood reverently under the spreading branches of rabbit oak. There, sunken deep in its great trunk, was grandfather rabbit's outline. Under the rabbit's imprint was an inscription. Ah, what does it say? Can I decipher it?

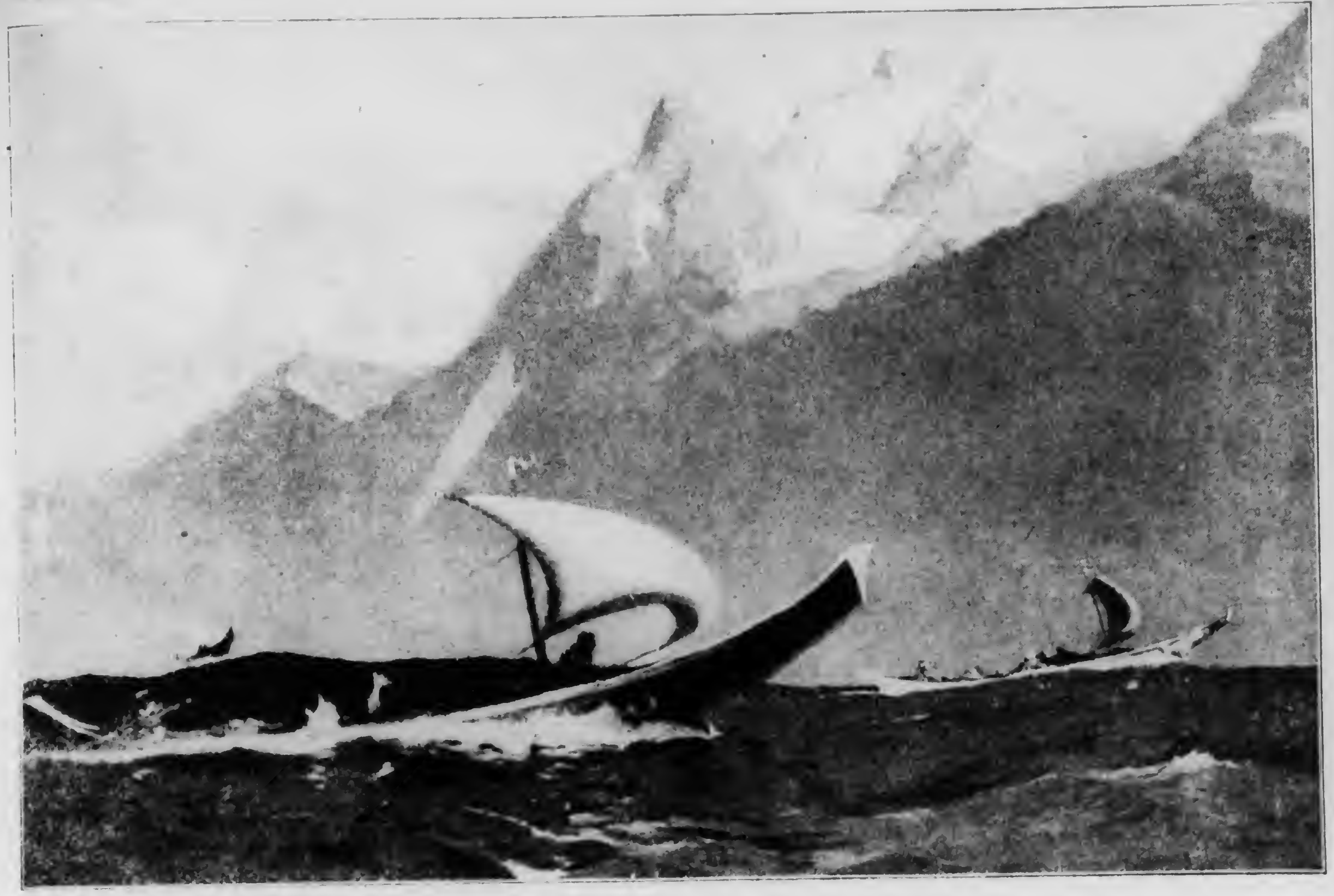
Oh, yes. It reads plainly now.

"Rabbit I was. Rabbit you may be. So watch your step when you follow me."

Turning my back to the inscription I drew out a short square stick from my coat pocket, and proceeded to cut a notch in one end. Doc took a curious look and asked, "What's the big idea? There is no ball game on here."

"No," I said, "but it was in my mind to keep this record before leaving home. When I accomplish anything of moment on this trip, I will cut a notch on the opposite side of the stick. Your astounding revelation of the pre-historic incidents in jack rabbit lore has compelled me (much against my will) to score the first notch for Dr. Boyts."

(To be continued.)



Cruise with Us to Alaska

. . . *Land of the Midnight Sun*

OVER WATERS where native Alaskans sail their graceful canoes, our Pennsylvania Farmer party will be sailing this summer in a modern ocean steamer. We'll be out of sight of land only a few short hours, for we'll follow the coast of British Columbia and Vancouver Island northward up the Inside Passage.

Through vast canyons our ship will wind its way, with mountains rising high on either side and rivers cascading in silvery waterfalls down to the sea. Northward we'll sail, between wooded islands, past glistening glaciers, up fjords, to the Land of the Midnight Sun. There it is daylight most of the night. The sun plunges into the sea more north than west, and during the few hours of semi-darkness, northern lights flash gloriously across the heavens.

It will be a trip you will remember all your life. Our route to Alaska will lead through ten states and four Canadian provinces. Everywhere along this route, we will be entertained with true, western hospitality. If you have never taken an escorted tour with a party of friends on a special train, then you have never known what genuine pleasure travel holds in store for you. You will have congenial companions for your sightseeing by day and your entertainment in the evening.

There will never be a dull moment on your entire trip, never a worry or a thought of expense. Everything will be taken care of in advance—you can leave your purse at home if you care to do so! Mail the coupon today for booklet. Find out more about this tour! No obligation, you know.

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Young People's Forum

Do Cats Remember?

By William Dickson Towne

THE annual spring cleaning was being done at our house. The rug on the drawing-room floor had been taken up and the floor painted. When the first coat of paint had dried, the rug was replaced and a second coat was being applied to the twenty-four inch strip of bare floor around the rug when Tom, our beautiful cat, wandered into the room.

The painting was soon finished and "Tom" seeking a change of scenery, departed leisurely for another room. In leaving the room he stepped off the rug to the freshly painted floor and seemed to realize that, for some reason or other, he had soiled his feet. Being an extremely immaculate cat, and very particular about his toilet, Tom lay in the adjoining room and began to wash his feet, cat fashion. Here was a new experience for him. The nauseating taste of yellow ochre, linseed-oil, turpentine and everything that goes to make paint, caused poor Tom to cough, sneeze and snivel for hours.

The next spring the house was undergoing the usual renovation. Again the strip around the rug on the drawing-room floor was being painted. Remembering our cat's experience of the year before, I decided to make a test. I called for Tom, who soon came on the run, and, purring affectionately, rubbed his soft fur against my feet. I picked him up gently, carried him into the drawing-room and placed him on the rug. Would Tom remember? I walked into the adjoining room and called gently. Tom came quickly, but instead of stepping on the freshly painted floor, he leaped gracefully over the painted strip. And yet, there are those who say that cats and dogs have no memory.

(Courtesy, Our Dumb Animals.)

Editor's Note:—Don't you young folks have something to tell about your pet? Send in a story and tell the other boys and girls what your pet can do. Address Contest Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be prizes.

Our Slandered Friends

By Elizabeth Glenn Archer

They tell us we should prize the crow
The reason is—if you don't know—
Because an autopsy discloses
His crop, just full of insect foes is!

The same applies to Mr. Snake,
Don't injure him, for goodness' sake!
He spends much time devouring rats
And mice do fear him more than cats.

His instinct is to glide away;
He only smites when held at bay.
The toads upon the garden walk
Politely listen to your talk.

They hop along and feast on bugs
Till they are round as little jugs.
So let's defend these three from slander
And leave them free to live and wander
Our Dumb Animals.

I WONDER WHY

WE'VE had a good time discussing why girls have a better time than boys, and the other way around, now here's something that will make you want to sit down and write a snappy discussion, "Why Do Boys Admire Girls with Beauty in Preference to Those with Brains?" I don't know, do you? But they most certainly do! Or, don't they? Boys, what do you say? Let's get the whole family in on the discussion.

Write your opinions on the subject and send the letter to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be prizes for the best. But even if you don't win a prize, let's hear what you have to say about this age-old question.

Reversed Halves

By EISA GORHAM BAKER

EXAMPLE: To the first half of - a bird's home - (nest), add the last half of - animal's feet - (paws), and get - tidings - (news). Then add the first half of paws to the last half of nest and get - gone by - (past). Repeat with each pair of definitions following - always starting with the first half of the first word and the last half of the last word. All the words are of four letters.

1. Take - feathered vertebrate - and - an assembly room - and get - bird's beak - and - solid.
2. Take - ring of a chain - and - cook in dry heat - and get - similar - and - ridge of earth.
3. Take - crytogamic plant - and - white with age - and get - fright - and - hard projection on animal's head.
4. Take - seagoing vessel - and - quahog - and get - counterfeit - and - cut short.
5. Take - peal of thunder - and - moved in the air with wings - and get - guide in doubtful matter - and - move with beating motion, as wings.
6. Take - a number - and - male fowl - and get - notch - and - fruit of pine tree.
7. Take - haul - and - a bit cut off - and get - fall in drops - and - broken branch stub.
8. Take - curve - and - verse writer - and get - vegetable - and - small body of water.
9. Take - large dog-like carnivore - and - flat piece of thin pasteboard - and get - that which is said - and - young of various large mammals.
10. Take - iridescent gem - and - observed - and get - unobstructed - and wax envelope fastening.

Watch for answers next issue.

An Interesting Bird

Prize Letter

By ELSIE W. GEHMAN

THERE is always something interesting about the catbird. He is so friendly that you cannot help but admire him.

One morning as I was going out to milk I saw him on our lawn. Slim, elegant and dainty he ran lightly over the grass, appearing to be a fine gentleman among his kind. His smooth, gray feathers had been preened until he was quite faultless. With well-poised black-capped head erect and tail up, too, wren fashion, he stood on the big stump in our lawn, alert, listening, tense, the neatest, trimmest figure in birddom.

After he had flown off to the thicket what a change suddenly came over him. Could it be the same bird? With puffed out ruffled feathers, hanging head and drooping tail, he now suggested a fat tousled schoolboy just tumbled out of bed.

Was ever a bird more contradictory? One minute from the depths of the bushy undergrowth comes the sweetest of songs, not loud like the brown thrasher, but more exquisitely finished and rippling. His song cannot be imitated. The next minute he utters that disagreeable cat-call, "zeay, zeay," and that is why he is given the name of catbird.

Then I saw him hopping on the ground calmly looking for grasshoppers. Suddenly with a jerk and jump he had sprung into the air to seize a passing moth. There is always the pleasure of variety and unexpectedness about the catbird. That is why I like to watch him.

He has a keen appetite for so many pests of the garden and orchard, moths, grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars, spiders, flies and other insects that his friendship, you see, is well worth cultivating.

Yet, how many people ignorantly abuse the catbird! Because he has the good taste to like strawberries and cherries as well as we do, is he to be condemned on that account? If he kills insects for us every waking hour from April to October, don't you think he is entitled to a little fruit in June?

Next Issue

SOME prize-winning contest letters will be printed next week. Be sure to send in your letter on the contests announced on this page.

Cure for Poison Ivy

IF you are an outdoor fan and unfortunate enough to acquire a case of poison ivy, don't try all kinds of home-made remedies, advises a late issue of Isaak Walton League bulletin.

First, infected parts should be washed thoroughly with strong soap and water. Laundry soap is better than a plain hand soap. The idea is to remove from the skin as much of the irritating oil of the poison ivy plant as possible. Soap and water will do very well, but washing the infected parts with ether or chloroform is recommended because the oil of poison ivy is easily soluble in these.

Next, apply a five per cent solution of ferric chloride which has been added to a fifty-fifty solution of water and alcohol. If you can't get the alcohol use the diluted ferric chloride solution. Swab the infected parts thoroughly with cotton soaked in the chloride, and then apply compresses of the solution to the infected skin. Keep the pads moist and well bandaged. Renew the chloride solution at intervals.

Ferric chloride or iron chloride can be purchased at any drug store. Outdoor fans who wish to play safe can take a bottle of it with them on their trips.

Little Folks' Corner

How the Trout Caught the Rainbow

By E. A. BATES

WHEN the lakes and streams were first peopled with fish, all the members of the finny tribes wore plain brown coats. As they swam near the shore, they saw the gaily-colored flowers; when they rose to the surface, they noted that birds and butterflies flew on wings of many colors. So the fish held a council, and, since they could not go on land, they voted to seek the help of their neighbors, the turtles, who lived both on the land and in the water.

To help the fish become beautiful, the turtles scrambled out of the water up on the shore, where they gathered flowers and bits of bright-colored clays. Then they returned to the lake and painted the banded perch, the golden sunfish, the greenish black-bass, and the mottled pickerel.

Now it so happened that the wandering trout were away from the lake at the time of the council, and all the other fish jeered at them for not wearing bright colors. Then the trout were sad because they remained plain brown.

One day, however, one of the adventurous trout was far up a little stream and as he came to the pool under the silver spraying waterfall, he found a rainbow painting the waters with its prismatic colors. Into the colorful spray the little trout jumped and caught the rainbow on its sides. On his return to the lake, he soon told the others his secret; so the trout rushed up the streams where the sun makes a rainbow out of the mist of the waterfalls. The Indians say that is how the trout came to carry the rainbow on his sides ever after.

Prize Winners

Found Outdoors and Poems on Spring

Laura Lawton, Priscilla Gardner, Harold H. Ziegler, Grace Griffin, Robert Byrd, Betty Reitz, Irma Rumbaugh, Maud Ritchey, Lillian E. Woland, Ruth Moy, Evelyn Eisenhuth, Betty White, Doreen E. Bayliss, Annice V. Elbig, Pearl Minteer, Marian Bender.

Ella's Umbrella

Virginia Foard, Beatrice Broyan, Luther Paisley, June Kurtz Rice.

Robin Redbreast

Phyllis Dick, Ruby King, Dorothy A. Beltz, Mary C. Fox, Merton Harkness.

Coloring the Old-Fashioned Couple

They both seem shy, I wonder why,
But they both look nice and neat,
I tried to do my best with them,
To make them both look sweet.
Luther C. Paisley.

Clara Somogyi, Ruth Markey, Mary Rose, J. Mark Martin, Harold Klinedinst, Elsie Hallam, Eric McCracken, Mae Schaeffer, Claribel Craft, Ruth R. Noll, Martha Reed.

ELLA'S UMBRELLA

Poems by the Little Folks

For fear the rain will spoil it—
Her pretty new umbrella—
She carries it beneath her coat—
Does little sister Ella.
June Kurtz Rice.

* * *

When Mary Sue's Ma got her new Easter clothes,
An umbrella was included, as you might suppose,
Mary Sue loved it and carries it, you bet,
But tucks it under her coat so it won't get wet.
Virginia Foard.

* * *

With her new umbrella, she went down to the store
But she carried it under her coat,
She got dripping wet, and she'll hide it no more,
For she had to stay in with sore throat.
Beatrice Broyan.

Truck Crops

By GILBERT S. WATTS

"THAT'S something all old gardeners know," remarked a friend when I related some of Jack Frost's recent tricks around Logan Spring Farm. Doubtless some of our readers would have felt the same. Yet I so often wonder what proportion of that little which I think I know I actually do know that I am always glad when actual tests either confirm or disprove my theories.

One night Old Jack blackened the pretty yellow eyes of all the directly upturned blossoms in our strawberry patch that is to fruit this year. But not a single injured blossom could I find only a few feet away in the newly set plantation that is to provide next year's crop. The old patch was well mulched with straw. The ground was bare in the new one. I suppose the explanation is that reserves of soil heat were radiated in sufficient quantities to increase the temperature slightly within a few inches of the soil in the bare area, whereas the straw acted as an insulator and limited heat radiation in the mulched area. I believe that is a fairly common observation. Another may be of interest.

A five-acre piece was planted in tomatoes. About three acres of this had been plowed some weeks ago before the last heavy rains. The remainder was plowed after the rains and at planting time was comparatively loose as well as rather dry in the upper two or three inches. The latest frost we have experienced, May 29th, damaged just a few plants in the relatively firm, moist part but killed nearly half of the plants set in dryer part. Apparently the dust mulch acted as an insulator much as the straw had done in the berry patch.

* * *

SUCCESSION planting is now in full swing in thoughtfully managed home and market gardens. Radishes, early green onions and lettuce are being followed by beets, carrots, beans and corn for later use. Additional sowings of lettuce are being made to provide a continuous supply.

* * *

LATE cabbage planting time is at hand. Good stands are most likely to be secured and high yields are more probable on land that has been prepared well in advance. On freshly fitted land capillary movement of water may prove inadequate to sustain newly set plants. It may be best to do the last working before planting with a weeder or smoothing harrow so that only the uppermost layer of soil is disturbed.

* * *

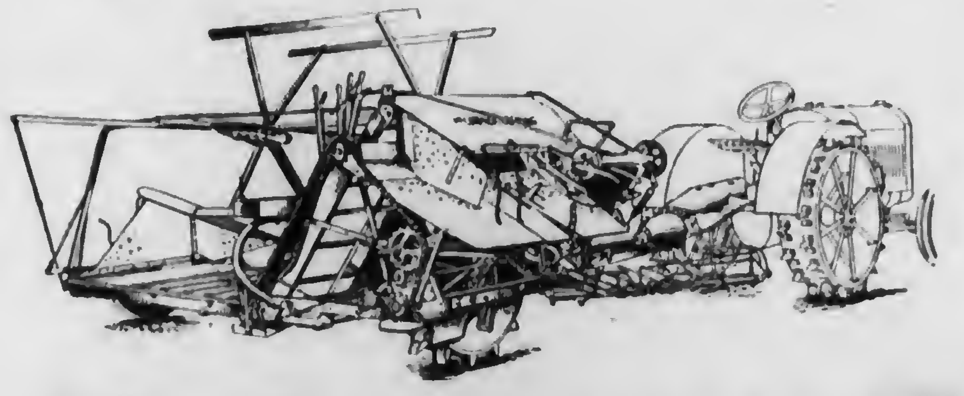
APHIDS, plant lice, promise to be particularly abundant this year. Nicotine sulphate solution which is sold under several trade names is the standard material for their control and may be used according to directions with the package.

* * *

"MUSHROOM Culture for Amateurs" is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 1587. This should prove a valuable aid to those who wish to grow mushrooms for their own use. Another Farmers' Bulletin, No. 1371, "Diseases and Insects of Garden Vegetables," may literally be worth its weight in gold. Both may be secured without cost upon application to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Pride in Farm Teams

A good looking team properly groomed and fitted with a well-made and properly kept set of harness is a beautiful sight. It is a pride to the owner and an inspiration to the onlooker. T. R. Pharr.



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Pepper	.85	1.75	3.00	13.75
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Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

THE embarrassments that often arise from the unrestricted interstate movement of fruit by truck were presented in the issue of Pennsylvania Farmer for April 16th. The other side of the picture was stated by W. H. Stites, President of the Kentucky State Horticultural Society, at the annual meeting of that organization, on December 3rd, 1931:

"While commission men, organizations and publications are fighting the truckers, I cannot but feel that the truck peddler is turning out to be one of the grower's best friends. There are no records to disclose the extent of the truck sales, but the aggregate must reach an enormous amount. During the harvest season this year three packing houses, representing six growers of Henderson county, disposed of twelve thousand bushels of low-grade apples to truckers, who took them mostly to southern markets; two trucks were hauling to Miami, returning with oranges; one was hauling to southern Georgia, returning with pecans; while several were hauling to Nashville and neighboring towns.

"Last winter two trucks marketed, out of storage, more than six thousand bushels, taking them mostly to sections where apples are not grown, and selling many of them at the farmer's door, for the most part finding a market among people who would otherwise not have purchased apples."

Economy Measures

One way to economize in cost of production this year is to seed cover crop early. Many growers will disk but once or twice, merely enough to make a good seed bed. Experiments at State College have shown that early seeded cover crop will not hurt the trees in dry weather; the trees will take care of themselves in competition with the cover crops.

Former Governor Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia, one of the largest commercial apple growers in the East, says that he has never made a dollar out of anything but No. 1 apples; the lower grades do not pay. Poor color has been responsible for more off-grade fruit with him than any other factor. He advocates thinning as a means of improving color as well as size, and is of the opinion that many fruit growers have made a too lavish use of nitrogenous fertilizer, with a corresponding loss in color. If this is true, we should have an unusually high colored crop of apples this year, considering the way fruit growers have reduced their fertilizer applications.

Superior "Strains" of Fruit Varieties

For many years certain nurserymen have offered for sale what they called "pedigree" fruit trees. These were nursery trees that were said to have been propagated from very superior parents, trees that had excelled in size or color of fruit, average annual production, disease resistance, time of ripening, or some other important character. It is claimed by the nurserymen that there are superior strains of the same variety of apple just as there are known to be superior strains of a variety of vegetable. The Penn State Ballhead cabbage, for example, is merely a superior strain, secured through selection, of the old Danish Ballhead. The same is true of Pennsylvania 44 wheat, a strain of Fulcaster.

Heretofore, sporting, bud variation, or mutation—the origin of superior strains—has been thought to be uncommon in fruits, the varieties of which are propagated asexually by budding or grafting, rather than by seed. A. D. Shamel, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has shown that varieties of oranges, lemons and grapefruit do sport quite markedly; that different trees of the same variety, and even different limbs on the same tree, may vary considerably; and that when buds or cions are taken from these limbs, the desirable characters frequently are perpetuated in the offspring. This fact now is used to advantage by the fruit growers of California in the improvement of their citrus groves.

Shamel now finds similar variations in peaches. In a recent publication (Circular 212, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Bud Variations in Peaches,") he reports on seventy marked limb and entire-tree variations found in a California orchard, some of them of probable commercial value. These variations come true in bud propagation. It is his opinion that many of the best commercial varieties of the future will originate in this way rather than through crossing and by raising seedlings. Bud variations in varieties of apples are not uncommon; several highly colored strains of Delicious (as the Starking), Stayman, Rome and other sorts, are already on the market.

Most of us have been prejudiced against bud variation as applied to deciduous fruits, because of the extravagant and often wholly unfounded claims made for "pedigree" stock by certain nurserymen, who have used it mainly as an advertising dodge rather than as a method of improving the variety. It is evident, however, that this means of securing better varieties, and hence better fruit, cannot be disregarded.

Fruit growers should scrutinize carefully their trees of the standard varieties, especially as the fruit approaches maturity. Possibly they will discover a tree, or a limb, which will be the starting point of a strain of that variety which will be superior to the parent in one or more important respects. Most of the variation observed between different trees is caused by differences in soil, cultural treatment, stock or other factors. These are not transmitted to the offspring. The test of a real mutation is ability to reproduce it in propagation.

Disbudding

Substantial support for the disbudding method of securing fruit trees, with a strong, well-balanced framework of scaffold limbs, which will not break under the strain of a heavy crop or sleet, comes from recent experiments in Illinois. (Bulletin 376, Illinois Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois: "The Framework of the Apple Tree.") It was found that although most Illinois apple growers expressed a preference for modified central leader trees, most of the trees in that state are of the open center type, and weak in the crotch. This is due chiefly to the almost universal practice of heading back the leader of the tree at planting; almost inevitably this results in a thick-topped, close-branched tree. The remedy, according to these experimenters, is to plant strong yearling trees and disbud them.

This comes as grateful confirmation to Professor F. N. Fagan, who first advocated this method of training in the eastern states, and who has been under fire in certain quarters because of it. The evidence continues to accumulate that it has real merit, under Pennsylvania conditions at least, and perhaps in other states.

✿

SOME of the most beautiful flowering plants to be found in the world, grow in the mountains of Pennsylvania, states Dr. E. M. Gress, chief botanist of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

In his new bulletin on the preservation of wild flowers, he particularly deplores the fact that these plants are in process of extermination by thoughtless admirers.

HENRY FORD ON UNEMPLOYMENT

THE unemployed man is every one's concern, Henry Ford says—most of all the man's own concern. Being unemployed does not need to mean being out of work. There may be work even though one may not be hired to do it. Mr. Ford begins today a discussion of Employment, Charity and Self-Help as the three courses open to us in present conditions. He does not believe in routine charity because, he says, it is neither kind nor helpful. It does not get under the load or tackle the cause. He describes here a method he has followed. In the next issue of this publication he will discuss Self-Help.

I HAVE always had to work, whether any one hired me or not. For the first forty years of my life, I was an employe. When not employed by others, I employed myself. I found very early that being out of hire was not necessarily being out of work. The first means that your employer has not found something for you to do; the second means that you are waiting until he does.

We nowadays think of work as something that others find for us to do, call us to do, and pay us to do. No doubt our industrial growth is largely responsible for that. We have accustomed men to think of work that way.

In my own case, I was able to find work for others as well as myself. Outside my family life, nothing has given me more satisfaction than to see jobs increase in number and in profit to the men who handle them. And beyond question, the jobs of the world today are more numerous and profitable in wages than they were even eighteen years ago.

But something entirely outside the workshops of the nation has affected this hired employment very seriously. The word "unemployment" has become one of the most dreadful words in the language. The condition itself has become the concern of every person in the country.

When this condition arrived, there were just three things to be done. The first, of course, was to maintain employment at the maximum by every means known to management. Employment—hire—was what the people were accustomed to; they preferred it; it was the immediate solution of the difficulty. In our plants we used every expedient to spread as much employment over as many employes as was possible. I don't believe in "make work"—the public pays for all unnecessary work—but there are times when the plight of others compels us to do the human thing even though it be but a makeshift; and I am obliged to admit that, like most manufacturers, we avoided layoffs by continuing work that good business judgment would have halted. All of our non-profit work was continued in full force and much of the shop work. There were always tens of thousands employed—the lowest point at Dearborn was 40,000—but there were always thousands unemployed or so meagerly employed, that the situation was far from desirable. When all possible devices for providing employment have been used and fall short, there remains no alternative but self-help or charity.

I do not believe in routine charity. I think it a shameful thing that any man should have to stoop to take it, or give it. I do not include human helpfulness under the name of charity. My quarrel with charity is that it is neither helpful nor human. The charity of our cities is the most barbarous thing in our system, with the possible exception of our prisons. What we call charity is a modern substitute for being personally kind, personally concerned and personally involved in the work of helping others in difficulty. True charity is a much more costly effort than money-giving. Our donations too often purchase exception from giving the only form of help that will drive the need for charity out of the land.

Our own theory of helping people has been in operation for some years. We used to discuss it years ago—when no one could be persuaded to listen. Those who asked public attention to these matters were ridiculed by the very people who now call most loudly for some one to do something.

Our own work involves the usual emergency relief, hospitalization, adjustment of debt, with this addition—we help people to alter their affairs in common-sense accordance with changed conditions, and we have an understanding that all help received should be repaid in reasonable amounts in better times. Many families were not so badly off as they thought; they needed guidance in the management of their resources and opportunities. Human nature, of course, presented the usual problems. Relying on human sympathy many develop a spirit of professional indigence. But where co-operation is given, honest and self-respecting persons and families can usually be assisted to a condition which is much less distressing than they feared.

One of our responsibilities, voluntarily assumed—not because it was ours, but because there seemed to be no one else to assume it—was the care of a village of several hundred families whose condition was pretty low. Ordinarily a large welfare fund would have been needed to accomplish anything for these people. In this instance, we set the people at work cleaning up their homes and backyards, and then cleaning up the roads of their town, and then plowing up about 500 acres of vacant land around their houses. We abolished everything that savored of "handout" charity, opening instead a modern commissary where personal I O U's were accepted, and a garment-making school, and setting the cobblers and tailors of the community to work for their neighbors. We found the people heavily burdened with debt, and we acted informally as their agents in apportioning their income to straighten their affairs. Many families are now out of debt for the first time in years. There has appeared in this village not only a new spirit of confidence in life, but also a new sense of economic values, and an appreciation of economic independence which we feel will not soon be lost. None of these things could have been accomplished by paying out welfare funds after the orthodox manner. The only true charity for these people was somehow to get under their burdens with them and lend them the value of our experience to show them what can be done by people in their circumstances.

Our visiting staff in city work has personally handled thousands of cases in the manner above described. And while no one institution can shoulder all the burden, we feel that merely to mitigate present distress is not enough—we feel that thousands of families have been prepared for a better way of life when the wheels of activity begin turning again.

But there is still another way, a third way, so much better than the very best charitable endeavor that it simply forbids us to be satisfied with anything less. That is the way of Self-Help, which I shall discuss in the next issue of this publication.

Prepared and paid for by the Ford Motor Company as a contribution to public welfare.

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BIG HATCHES MAY 30-JUNE 6-13-20-27 EXTRA FULL COUNT. Can ship C. O. D
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Large Barron Eng. S.C.Wh. Leghorns (Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. each). $3.00 $5.75 $28 $55
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From Large Type Barron English S.C. White Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. mated to Pedigreed cockerels. Extra quality chicks from free range selected stock at $6.00 per 100; $27.00 per 500; $53.00 per 1,000. Chicks 100% live arrival guaranteed. 10% books orders. Order from this Ad or write for Catalog.
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CHICKS 4½c and up.
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Best Quality CHICKS
CASH OR C. O. D. 100 500 1,000
S.C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns $5.50 $25.00 $45
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Light Mixed 4.50 22.50 45
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100% live delivery postpaid. Order direct or write for cir.
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JUST THINK. You can now buy direct from Parks' their young Bred-to-Lay Barred Rock Pullets and Cockerels with 43 years of egg breeding, as low as 70c and 80c each. Also hatching eggs and chicks at special 1932 prices. Catalog free.
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S. C. W. Leghorns 25 50 100 500 1,000
Barron & Tancred Str. $2.00 $3.50 $6.00 $28.00 $55
Barred Rocks & Reds 2.25 3.75 7.00 32.50 60
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Hatched from healthy stock, bred for egg production.
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CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS
Cash or C. O. D. 100 500 1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Legh. $5.50 $25.00 $45.00
Barron Str. S. C. Wh. Leghorns 6.00 27.50 50.00
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Light Mixed, $4.50—100; Heavy Mixed, $6.00—100. 100% live delivery. P.P. Write for new circular giving full details on all breeds. Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. LEISTER, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

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It will pay you to buy your chicks from blood-tested breeders.
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Postpaid in lots of 100 500 1,000
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Light Mixed, $5-100; Heavy Mixed $6-100.
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QUALITY BABY CHICKS
From Free Range Stock. 100 500 1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. W. Leghorns $5.50 $25.00 $45.00
English Barron Str. S.C.W. Leg. 6.00 27.50 50.00
S. C. Barred Rocks 7.00 32.00 60.00
Light Mixed $4.50-100. Heavy Mixed $6.00-100. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery, post paid, order from this ad or write for free circular.
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These chicks from free range flocks. Guar. full count. Postpaid FRANK NACE, Box P, Cocolamus, Pa.

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100% live arrival guaranteed. Catalog free.
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White Leghorns, 100 500 1,000
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English and Tancred Strain 25 50 100
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500 lots $2.50 less; 1,000 lots $10 less. 100% prepaid safe delivery guar. Cash or C.O.D. FREE CIR.
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Big, vigorous, fast-growing, heavy-laying.
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Strong, healthy chicks from money-making breeders. Barron, S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred White Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. R. I. Reds, electric hatched. 16 years' experience. Chicks as low as 7c. Write for Catalog today.
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Tancred Strain 100 500 1,000
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Tancred & Wyckoff Strain 100 500 1,000
S. C. White Leghorns $6.00 $27.50 $50.00
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Order now direct from ad. 100% live delivery.
MONROE HATCHERY, Box P, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS
POSTPAID—ORDER NOW 50 100 500 1000
S. C. Barron Wh. Leghorns $3.25 $5.50 $25 $45
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Large type Hollywood Strain S.C.W. Leghorns. Layers of large chalk white eggs. Free catalog
$5 per 100, $50 per 1,000
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JAS. E. ULSH, Box P, Beaver Springs, Pa.

CHICKS Bar.S.C.Wh. Leg. 4.50 per 100
S.C. Barred Rocks 6.00 per 100
S. C. Reds 6.00 per 100
Mixed $1.00 per 100. All good chicks.
CLOVERDALE HATCHERY
Cloyd Niemond, Prop., Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS
TWIN HATCHERY, Box 4, McAlisterville, Pa.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

THE major worry in raising the young stock at this time is coccidiosis. This disease appears in several forms, and in general the symptoms are drowsiness, weakness, rough feathers and emaciation of the bird until it may be no more than skin and bone. Bloody droppings do not always appear, although these are a symptom of one form.

* * *

IN treating an outbreak, give the flock a dose of Epsom salts, remembering that the dose for 100 full grown birds is one pound in the drinking water. Young birds should have proportionately less. Too heavy a dose will act as a poison.

* * *

IT is also necessary to clean the litter out of the houses frequently, say twice a week. Use only enough litter to prevent the droppings from sticking to the floor, and keep everything as dry and clean as possible. Feed and water pans should be so arranged that the chickens cannot track through them. Badly affected birds may as well be killed and burned, as even though they may recover, they will never be quite right again.

* * *

EGG prices in general are low, but I have seen a difference of from five to ten cents a dozen in the same locality, based on the quality of the eggs and who bought them. The low prices are paid by dealers who take the flock run, regardless of size and quality. Other buyers with a high-class retail trade pay a premium for eggs of good quality, graded and perhaps candled. To get the best prices it is necessary to have good eggs, put them up right, and sell them to the right man.

◇

Cannibalism

A few months ago I saw in your farm paper about cannibalism, that is, chicks eating one another. I have 100 White Minorca chicks one week old and they start picking at one another.
W. M.

PICKING in young chicks is generally caused by lack of feed, lack of water and too high temperature in the brooder house. Be sure that conditions are right and it will help to keep down picking.

Picked chicks should be taken out as soon as seen, and the wounds treated with one of the anti-picking compounds which can be purchased at most country stores or feed dealers, or else painted with tar or asphalt roofing paint, all of which are unpleasant in taste and serve to discourage further work.

It is important to break up this habit while the chicks are small, otherwise it will probably continue even after the pullets are mature and cause losses of laying birds. R. L. S.

◇

Cooked Chicks

I had quite a loss of chicks this spring with a hardening inside below the vent, and diarrhea. When opening same it looked as though part of yolk hardened without digesting. L. W. K.

SYMPTOMS such as you describe may be caused by too high a temperature in the incubator around hatching time. Wrong temperature of the brooder may also be responsible. Infection with bacterial white diarrhea may also prevent absorption of the yolk.

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FELS-NAPTHA
Indeed it does! Fels-Naptha gives extra help any way you use it! Try it for soaking or boiling. In hot, lukewarm or cool water. Send two cents for a soap chipper and a sample bar. Write Fels & Co., Dept. 7-6-11, Phila., Pa.

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From Heavy Laying Free Range Flocks
Wyckoff & Tancred Strain 50 100 500 1,000
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S. C. Rocks and Reds 3.75 7.00 32.50 60.00
White Wyandottes 3.75 7.00 32.50 60.00
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Assorted Light Breeds 3.00 5.00 25.00 50.00
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Special Mated CASH OR C. O. D. Per 100
Wyckoff Strain S.C. White Leghorns $6.00
Bred-to-lay Wh., Br. Leghorns—Everlay Strain 6.00
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Will ship C. O. D. 25 50 100 500 1,000
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Barred Rocks (Aristocrats) $3.00 $5.00 $9 $42 $80
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From 2 & 3 year old breeders. Customers report raising 100% of our chicks. 100% arrival postpaid. Catalog FREE. Write at once
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CHICKS C.O.D. FROM FREE RANGE FLOCKS
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25 50 100 500 1,000
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Black Leaf "40" KILLS LICE Just "Paint" the Roosts

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ORDER NOW.
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Large type HOLLYWOOD STRAIN. It pays to buy from the old reliable farm. Chicks from 2 & 3-yr.-old breeders. $5.00-100; $50-1,000
JUNIATA POULTRY FARM, Box 6, Richfield, Pa.

Hollywood Leghorn Chicks
Day old chicks, $6 100. 2 & 3-week old chicks. All chicks from 2 & 3 year-old hens.
HOLLYWOOD LEGHORN FARM, RICHFIELD, PA., Box 36.

Alaska Bound

(Continued from page 8.)

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At one end of the Pullman car is a washroom for women; at the other end one for men. Both are equipped with toilet facilities, hot, cold and ice water, mirrors, a dressing table and chair, soap and plenty of fresh, clean towels for everybody.

Women travelers will find it a convenience to include in their luggage a small over-night bag to be used in carrying clothes and toilet articles to the washroom. It is the accepted custom for a woman to carry a kimona to wear in going to the washroom

What Is a Section?

A section contains two large, comfortable seats facing each other, large enough for four persons but to which only two will be assigned. At night it is made up into upper and lower berths, or beds. The length of each berth is the same but the upper is three inches wider. There is a complete change of linen daily. Two people may comfortably sleep in a berth but there will be a separate berth for everyone on our train. In each there is an electric reading light, a hammock and hangers for clothes. The upper berth is reached by a short ladder which the porter will place in position. Both berths are enclosed at night with curtains which give complete privacy. Day and night, a touch of the electric bell will summon the porter. Undress at night as completely as you would at home and you will sleep as well as in your own bed.

Where tourists are traveling alone, we shall assign two men or two women to a section. They are expected to alternate in using the upper and lower berths or make some other mutually satisfactory arrangement.

Although I "know the ropes" of sleeping-car traveling, I'm wondering just what "ship etiquette" means.

Life on shipboard is just one interesting day after another free from dust, dirt and conventionalities. Except that there is more space for walking, sociability and sports, life aboard a fine ocean liner such as we shall have is much the same as on the train. Here, also, two persons will be assigned to a comfortable, outside stateroom which contains an upper and lower berth, some a sofa berth besides. All our rooms will have running hot and cold water and many other comforts. Spotless bathrooms with tub and shower baths and an unending supply of towels are conveniently located.

After the first meal definite space at a certain table will be allotted to each traveler in the dining saloon. Aboard the ship we find that "stewards" have replaced our porters. There are the deck stewards who look after us there; the room stewards who perform the same duties as the porters; and the dining saloon stewards who bring those delicious meals from the ship's kitchen. Besides, there are many other courteous men and women to help make our trip comfortable and pleasant.

Will you hold space in the same car for a party of friends?

Yes, we shall be glad to reserve adjoining space on the train and ship for parties who desire to be together. Be sure to tell us whom you want to be with when you make your reservation.

What are the rates for children?

Rates for children over twelve are the same as for adults. Children from five to twelve may travel at half of the rail and steamship fare.

Do we need passports?

Not if you are a native born American citizen.

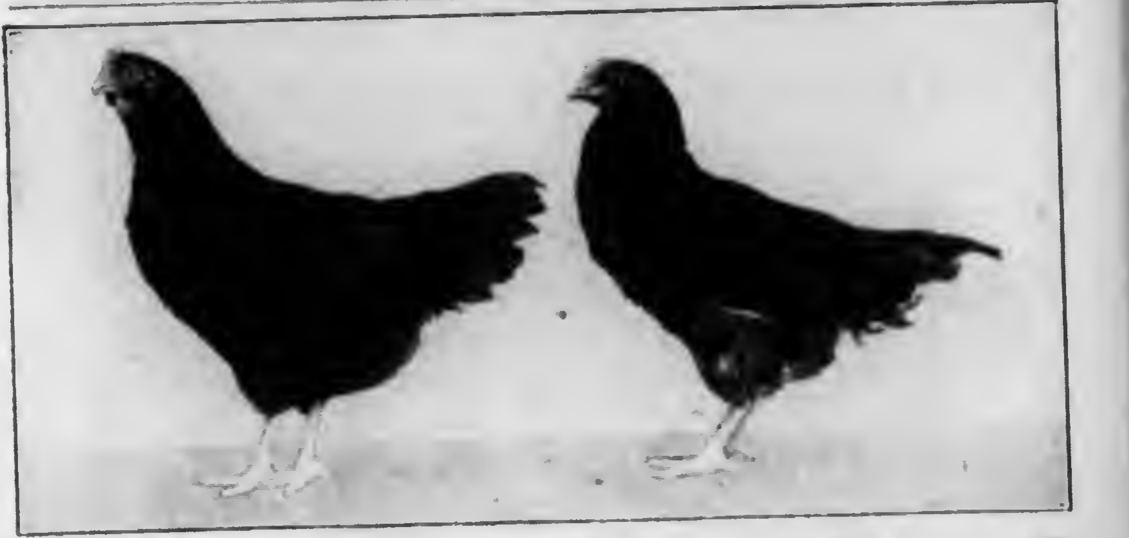
P... this MORE PALATABLE RATION guarantees LARGER birds... MORE and LARGER Eggs...

ITS PERFECT mineral balance, wide variety of needed proteins and vitamins and the fact that it creates added appetite all make it possible for your B-B dealer to guarantee better developed frames and greater body capacity from B-B Vitamized All-Mash Broiler and Growing Ration.

Another reason why birds grow faster and huskier on B-B is because it is more palatable. The average ration is a floury mass which a bird swallows with difficulty even when washed down with water. Not so with B-B. Although of mash fineness, the ingredients contained in B-B Rations are *cut* instead of *rubbed* to this fineness. Consequently, B-B Vitamized All-Mash Broiler and Growing Ration consists of infinitessimal *edged* particles which a bird swallows easily, enjoys, and digests more of in the same amount of time. You'll quickly see how your own flock prefers B-B Ration and thrives faster on it.

One of the most important things about B-B Growing and Laying Rations is that you can try them without any risk whatever. Our guarantee . . . the broadest ever offered by a feed manufacturer . . . says that if B-B Feeds don't give you more growth or more eggs per dollar of feed cost just take your figures and empty bags back to your B-B dealer and he'll refund every cent of your money. You can't lose with B-B!
Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

ALL MASH B-B Vitamized BROILER AND GROWING RATION..
AND FOR MORE & BETTER EGGS . . . B-B VITAMIZED LAYING MASH



WHICH ONE—NEXT FALL?

ONE PULLET is big; the other is small. One is laying; the other has months to go. One is a money-maker; the other is unemployed. Ingredient "X" (Syn-cron-ized proteins) surely makes a difference.

It took 50,429 chicks testing many protein ingredients to find the combination in feed to grow her type. Today, the secret is yours. It's Ingredient "X" in Purina Chick Growena. It takes but seven pounds of Growena with grain. Next fall when your neighbors are waiting on their undeveloped, unemployed pullets, you'll have big-framed pullets in the nest laying big eggs and making money for you!

PURINA MILLS
998 Checkerboard Square, Saint Louis, Missouri

Look at these pullets. Same age; same parentage. The one on the left got Ingredient "X" (Syn-cron-ized proteins). The other one didn't. That accounts for the difference you see.

PURINA CHICK GROWENA CHOW

Quality Chicks 35,000 WEEKLY Electrically Hatched
PLUM CREEK POULTRY FARM, Sunbury, Pa.

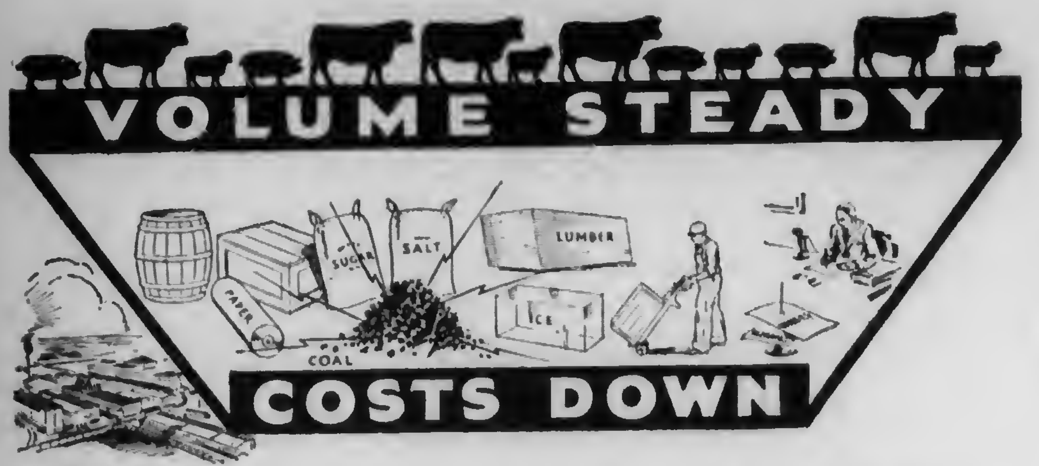
LINCOLN QUALITY CHICKS
From free range heavy laying breeders
Barred Rocks $6.00 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns 5.00 per 100
Parcel Post prepaid. 100% live del. Circular free.
Lincoln Hatchery, R. N. Lauver, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

HEAVY MIXED CHICKS
$5.75 per 100 Catalogue FREE
L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. F, Greencastle, Pa.

Dr. Romig's Super Quality Chicks
F. C. ROMIG Veterinarian, Beaver Springs, Pa.

HUSKY BABY CHICKS
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds $6.00 per 100
Heavy Mixed $5.00 per 100
J. A. BAUMGARDNER, Box 1, Beaver Springs, Pa.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS
CHAS. F. EWING, R. 2, McCLURE, PA



IN 1925 the National Distribution Council found that the packers' branch house distributing system had a lower cost of marketing than any other system in the seventeen principal trades studied.

Each year Swift & Company tries to improve its service to the industry and in 1931 it set out to better its service record of other years.

It had no control over (volume) the supply of meat. That was determined by the number of head of livestock sent to market.

Swift & Company did have control over its own expenses. These were reduced. Wages and salaries were reduced. Supplies for use in preparing products were bought at lower prices. Every item of controlled expense was reduced.

Swift & Company does not control livestock prices. For, after all, live stock is only worth what can be obtained for the meat and by-products. Meat could not be allowed to spoil by holding it for higher prices; it had to be sold for what consumers could afford to pay from lowered incomes.

Through such economies the number of cents a hundred pounds required to cover all charges between producers of livestock and retailers of meat was made materially smaller than in 1930 and preceding years. The Swift & Company national market continued to work, paid cash for its purchases and handled a larger volume of products than the year before.

Profits over a term of years have averaged less than half a cent a pound of all sales.

Swift & Company offers to retailers everywhere the highest quality of meats in Swift's Branded Beef and Lamb, Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon and enhances demand for produce by advertising brands of high quality, Swift's Premium Milk-Fed Chicken, Golden West Fowl, Swift's Brookfield Butter, Eggs, Cheese and many other products.

Swift & Company
Purveyors of fine foods

774-C

When writing advertisers please mention Pennsylvania Farmer

SPRAY or DUST Your Plants *with* **DUTOX**

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DUTOX is particularly effective against:
Mexican Bean Beetle
Striped Cucumber Beetle
Diabrotica Beetle
Tobacco Flea Beetle
Cabbage Looper ⎱ on
Corn Ear Worm ⎰ lettuce

DUTOX also controls:
Beetles — Asparagus Beetle, Aster Beetle, Blister Beetle, Colorado Potato Beetle, Egg-Plant Beetle, Horseradish Beetle, Japanese Beetle, Strawberry Beetle, etc.
Flea Beetles—Mint Flea Beetle, Potato Flea Beetle, Tobacco Flea Beetle, etc.
Worms—Bean Leaf Roller, Cabbage Worm, Cucumber Worm, Cut Worm, Tomato Horn Worm, Tobacco Horn Worm, etc.
Miscellaneous — Apple Flea Weevil, Celery Flea Hopper, Cherry Slug, Codling Moth, Peach Twig Borer, Pear Slug, Walnut Husk Fly, etc.

—and get larger crops of fancy vegetables!

DUTOX enthusiasm is spreading *fast!* Growers everywhere tell their neighbors about its *certain protection!*

DUTOX is *sure.* It doesn't merely drive pests away (to feed on other plants) but *kills* them. DUTOX is *safe. Not an arsenical.* Will not harm delicate plants nor impair fertility of soil.

DUTOX is *not* an added expense. Thousands of users know its sure-fire protection *saves* its slight cost many times over!

DUTOX controls beetles, weevils, and leaf-eating insects on vegetables, fruit, tobacco, etc.

The Grasselli Chemical Co., Dept. J6
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Please send information about DUTOX.
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My Dealer is
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Buy from your dealer or send coupon.

The GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO.
Incorporated
Founded 1839 Cleveland, O.
Dealers — Write for DUTOX proposition.

Made by a Firm with 93 years Of Chemical Experience

Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

HE is past middle-life and has no one dependent on him financially. The other day he told me that he was glad he was as old as he was. His reason was that matters will grow worse and worse in this world. A year ago, as I chance to know, he converted the most that he owned into cash and put all of it into his safe-deposit box.

On the contrary, I am a bit bothered that I am as old as I am, because I do not want to take chances that I shall not be right here when all is well with the world once more, and that time will come. Always I have been interested in this world and its problems, and the last thing I want to do is to leave it when matters are not going fine. It is reasonably certain that I shall have my wish, because a few years can work wonders.

* * *

Our prejudices easily distort our vision. Some of us know of the ills of unbridled inflation of the currency, and the word scares us. My interest for the moment is not what is good or bad but what probably will come. The case stands this way: When the world gets very badly into debt its countries incline to take one of two courses. They repudiate debt as Russia did, and as Germany and many other countries did so far as internal debt was concerned by such enormous issues of paper money that debtors got their paper back for almost nothing and creditors became poverty-stricken, or countries cheapen the buying power of their money through moderate inflation.

* * *

The point I make is that the world, partly through blind groping and partly through intelligent attempt, sheds off a part of its indebtedness when it gets surely stalled. A country may do this in a crude way, destroying its standing among nations, it may show wisdom, as in the case of England. Just now this country is making a huge attempt to expand credit and make dollars easier to get. The Federal Reserve Banks have been buying a hundred millions of dollars worth of government securities a week, causing the money paid for them to cancel member-banks' indebtedness and to pile up to the credit of the banks all over the country whose depositors have sold the securities. It proposes to keep such a policy in force until the banks will lend money freely to their patrons, or else come into the market for securities to save themselves from the loss of returns on this surplus money.

* * *

It is a mammoth attempt by the government and leading financiers to inflate the volume of credit and force a rise in the level of prices. If the matter is left in present hands we may see mighty good effects within a few months—an end to the drop in the commodity price level and a beginning of the return to better levels. The government's handicap is efforts of some groups to force us off the present basis by issuing paper money, and the threat chills business when it is trying to find a solid footing for recovery. It startles Europeans who are drawing out their gold from this country and making it harder for the Federal Reserve Banks to create confidence. If talking could cease and a fair chance were given to the present effort to make volume of credit so large that some advance in industrial activities and price level would follow, we would find that this summer marks the lowest point in our country's financial distress.

* * *

Predicting? No, just telling what I think. My gloomy friend, whom I quoted, may want to be gathered to his fathers, but if he does not brace up he may find that even they do not want to see him. For once there is community of interest in this country. As Mr. Schwab recently said, we do not have many rich men any more if capital is measured by present prices of the securities in which they keep their money. They are as farmers are in the desire to see better price levels for everything that would come with more industrial activity. The government is pushing credit expansion nearly to the limit while keeping on a sane basis, and why should I not hope to see the expected results come, slowly of course, but surely? My gloomy friend can pass along, but by preference I'll stay.

State Control of Farming

The practical farmer knows how much his successful handling of land is due to his direct personal interest, his own skill and the fact that he is on the job all the time. Russian theorists knew nothing about the essential nature of personal interest so far as farming is concerned. Two years ago it did look as if Russia might be able to demoralize the world market for wheat by shipping out the grain and letting the people go hungry. But there is a limit to that sort of thing. This year wheat production will fall down. The poor railroads, inefficiently run, failed to get two-thirds of the seed to the growers in proper time for spring sowings. The peasants have eaten much of the wheat, and some had to be fed to animals to save them.

Incompetence shows in farming more quickly than in any other industry. The net result is that Russia will have to buy back from other countries more wheat than she may sell in certain instances to get ready cash to pay for industrial supplies she must have. Too much starvation of her own people would bring insurrection. State control is the poorest possible substitute for the management of a man on his own farm.

Single-Crop Farming

The farming regions that have been hardest hit are those that depend largely on a single crop. I doubt whether half the criticism of such farming methods is justified because soil, climate, market and labor conditions have led to dependence on what paid best when all was going pretty well. The fact remains that in bad times this kind of farming has been the most dangerous. The owner of a farm of moderate size who has fitted production to the various kinds of soils within his farm, and who is kept busy the year round, is getting by if he does not owe a great deal, while about half our population wonders whether it can do so. State-controlled farming or corporation farming or high-geared specialty farming never can give the quiet confidence that skillful diversified farming is giving a lot of our readers. They may not make so much money in flush times, but they do have staying qualities in bad times.

◆

Grange Picnics

SPONSORING a nation-wide series of Fourth of July picnics for farm people is one of the projects just now engaging universal attention of the Grange organization, following a vote of the last national convention to stage as many such big picnics as possible as a part of the observance of this bicentennial year.

Most of these events will be under the direction of the Pomona—or district—Grange group, embracing the subordinate units within a certain territory.

These Fourth of July affairs will have the usual picnic dinner, community singing, sports and speakers, all calculated to extend a wholesome community spirit and good cheer.

Mile AFTER Mile AFTER Mile

PEOPLE who try ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH for the first time can scarcely believe so many miles can be packed into every gallon. They fill the tank and go . . . and *go* . . . and GO! Mile after mile after mile.

Yet this amazing mileage is just one of the outstanding qualities of this great fuel. ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH has the dash and spirit of a race-horse, the tremendous reserve power of a Hercules.

Line up with other cars for a traffic-light getaway, and see how you leap into the lead when the light flashes green! Head for the steepest hills you know, and glide over them like a bird a-wing. Drive along a country road at any speed you want, and note how cool and smooth your motor stays.

Follow the highway of "thrift with a thrill" . . . *go with* ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH, the fuel that's chock-full of miles.

Better in a dozen ways

FLASHING PICK-UP
Your car leaps from 4 to 40 like a startled deer.

EXTRA POWER
Less gear-shifting . . . on steep hills and in congested traffic.

MAXIMUM MILEAGE
Takes figures off your gasoline bill and puts them on your speedometer.

ALWAYS UNIFORM
Wherever you buy it . . . city or country . . . the same supreme quality.

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
Drivers find that their cars stall less often with this dependable motor fuel.

COOLER PERFORMANCE
No heavy, sluggish substances to overheat your engine.

QUICKER STARTING
A touch of the starter and you're away like a flash.

NO UNPLEASANT ODOR
No sulphurous or other fumes to spoil your motoring-pleasure.

ALL-ROUND ECONOMY
Fewer repair-bills; less battery-strain; a clean and powerful engine.

SCIENTIFIC FORMULA
Acknowledged to be one of the finest in the entire refining industry.

HIGH ANTI-KNOCK RATING
Few motor fuels at any price can equal its high rating.

CRYSTAL CLEAR
No artificial coloring to hide its natural purity.

go with ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH

The great super-fuel . . . No extra cost

Farmer's Business Letter

So far nothing has developed to indicate a trend for the better in farm markets or business conditions. The best that is noted by business reviewers is that the downward movement has almost ceased, which is taken to mean that the bottom has been reached. There is much hope that congressional action intended to balance the federal budget will help to restore confidence, and it seems that everybody wants the lawmakers to get through and go home.

Weather favorable—warm with frequent good rains. Some sections had been rather dry, but in the main growing conditions are good to very good.

Many communities have made good headway in reducing local taxes. Chicago conditions cause concern. Relief funds are running out, with no more in sight unless the federal government comes to the rescue, and if such help should be withheld there is admitted danger of disturbances. Starvation recognizes no law.

Cattle Do Some Better

With light runs, the cattle market has shown some signs of strength. Best steers this week brought $7.75, and the average price of all steers was $6.20, a gain of 20 cents over last week, and about the level prevailing a month ago. A few feeders are reporting modest margins over costs, this being confined almost entirely to the cheaper sorts that went out at low figures last fall. Frequently the better class of cattle come back to bring no more than they cost as feeders.

Reduced movement of feeders to the country, and the fact that a good many have already been marketed, lead observers to feel that only moderate supplies are to be expected this summer, especially of finished cattle. But it is also felt that it will be impossible for demand to absorb large numbers. The situation confronting the beef producer might easily brighten quite a bit with some substantial evidence of improvement in the general situation, and it wouldn't take great improvement to have that effect.

Strength in Hogs

The hog market has shown a bit of gratifying strength of late, at least holding prices up to where they were. Packer operations have been on the strong side, and where prices might easily have gone much lower this week, the reduction in the weekly average was only a nickel from last week's $3.25.

Receipts are running well under a year ago at this time, but they no longer tell all the story because so many hogs are reaching slaughter without a central market count. Several of the western markets have cut commission charges, and this will make some difference in the manner of marketing. There is a great amount of sentiment against selling direct to packers, based on the conviction that from the standpoint of the producer it is a disadvantage. Spring pigs are coming along in good shape, and the crop seems to be up to normal. Producers are warned to be on guard against cholera.

Demand for pork continues very weak, and it takes these very low prices to move it. On that basis there is practically no optimistic feeling in the market, looking to the future. Loins at wholesale here are now quoted at 7½ to 10½ cents, about a cent under a year ago. And it will take better conditions to get much more for them.

Lambs Higher

June 1st is transition time in the lamb market. At this time lambs of last year's crop become yearlings, and spring lambs, of this season's crop, become just lambs. That accounts in part for an advance of a dollar in the average lamb price this week, the average standing at $5.50. The market was actually higher, the springs selling 50 to 75 cents above a week ago. Best spring lambs of the week brought $7, and best yearlings, called lambs last week, $5.40.

The run was very light this week, being accounted for in part by the Monday holiday. The supply available, however, is certain to be plentiful, and as has been said so many times, the lamb market does astonishingly well, as compared with beef and pork.

At wholesale, carcasses are quoted here at 8 to 16 cents, on the best kinds only a half cent under a month ago. At going prices the top grades of lambs are doing better for the producer than most anything else on the farm, and this in spite of the fact that wool is a drug on the market.

No Intention of Closing

Chicago packers this week felt it necessary to come out with statements denying that they have any intention of closing down, at any time, for any period of time. This in answer to rumors floating about the country. They did the same at Omaha a short time ago, and it is reported that a similar rumor was being circulated in territory tributary to the St. Paul market. It is a time when such rumors are apt to sprout and spread, for no good reason.

Short Wheat Crop

Brief rallies in grains have been offset by declines, leaving prices in about the same old notch. This week the weak side has prevailed. No decided price swings have appeared in many weeks. This in spite of the fact that the statistics are decidedly on the strong side, or would be under other conditions. The average of five private estimates puts the season's wheat crop of this country at 686,000,000 bushels. This is near the total of ordinary domestic needs, and would be regarded as extremely bullish were it not for a holdover of somewhere between 300 and 400 million bushels and favorable reports from some other surplus producing countries, notably Canada, where an estimated acreage of 25,000,000 has been planted.

The rye crop is expected to be larger than last year, with an anticipated normal production of corn and oats.

Busines writers have been having a lot to say of late about wheat leading the way back to prosperity, and this has focussed attention on the crop. The most substantial basis for a belief in the possibility of higher prices is not to be found so much in the current statistics as in the known fact that the bread cereal is selling below cost, where it has never been known to remain long. Watson.

Chicago, June 4, 1932.

WOOL MARKET

Boston, June 4.—Business on spot domestic wools in the Boston market was confined to a few scattered sales of limited quantities, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Market News Service. Actual trading was considered insufficient to test values. Nominal asking prices made further declines as offerings became available at lower prices after some small sales at the low side of the previous week's quotations.

Little activity was reported on lines of fleece wool. Some interest was shown in strictly combing offerings of 64s and finer Ohio and similar wools. Less interest was reported on 56s and 48s, 50s spot wools than during the previous week.

Strictly combing fine and half-blood wool is quoted at 15½@16c, three-eighths at 15@16c, quarter-blood 14½@15c; fine clothing is listed at 11½@12c, half and quarter blood 12@13c, and three-eighths at 13@14c.

Philadelphia Produce Review

The movement of strawberries from the Eastern Shore sections and from New Jersey to eastern markets was fairly liberal and the quality of the berries showed a wide variation. The best stock sold mostly at $2.25@3 per 32-quart crate with a few lots bringing $3.50. Soft and watery stock brought $1.50. The carlot movement of strawberries is increasing with Kentucky the most important source of supply. The strawberry crop is about nine per cent larger than last year in the late states with the exception of New York. The crop in Pennsylvania is only slightly larger than last year. Some Pennsylvania berries are moving into local markets but there has not been any material movement as yet.

Potato Movement

Old potatoes continued to move slowly in the East and prices continued to decline. Pennsylvania potatoes held about steady in Philadelphia with prices ranging 75@85c per 100-pound sack. Shipments of old potatoes for the entire country totaled 2,535 cars last week which was nearly double the movement of a year ago. The market at Maine shipping points was weak with most sales around 30c per 100 pounds. Shipments of new potatoes were much heavier with the heaviest movement from South Carolina. South Carolina Cobblers were quoted at $3.50@4 per barrel in Philadelphia during the latter part of the week.

The commercial crop in the second-early states is forecast at 15,118,000 bushels which is 3,532,000 bushels lighter than last year's production. The greatest decrease is expected in North Carolina. New Jersey potato growers have increased their acreage this season and the anticipated reduction in production should help there.

Asparagus prices continue low in Philadelphia, although Pennsylvania green stock continues to top the market. Price ranged from $1.50 to $3 per crate of a dozen bunches. The bulk of the New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware asparagus sold within a range of $1.25@2 per crate.

Good Eggs in Demand

Receipts of eggs in Philadelphia and New York continue heavy and as the weather becomes warmer it is more difficult to obtain stock of good quality.

The demand is fairly active for fresh eggs of good quality. Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted at 17½@18½c, nearby white extras at 15½@17c, brown extras at 15½@16½c and mixed colors at 13@16c.

The eggs arriving on most markets show the effects of too high temperatures. If the producer would keep his eggs in a dry, cool place deterioration would be less rapid and a better outlet could be obtained. At this season when more farmers are shipping eggs than at most times it pays to put more care in marketing since there is an actual shortage of good eggs.

The egg market in New York was firm during the latter part of the week. Prices of the best white hennery eggs reached 22c in a few cases with standard and extras ranging from 12c-to 17c.

Poultry Steady to Firm

The live poultry market in Philadelphia was firm for fancy broilers and fowl. Most other lines moved slowly at steady prices. Plymouth Rock fowl were quoted at 18c per pound, and colored fowl at 16@17c. White Leghorns brought 11@17c. Broilers ranged from 13@21c, depending on breed and quality. W. R. W.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Receipts continue light, only 25 carloads appearing for Monday's trade. The market was active and higher on steers, other kinds showing little change. All classes of steers were wanted, but killers are not paying the usual premiums for quality. They say that they cannot get the difference at the cooler, most steer carcasses now being good enough for most buyers. Best steers here, good but not top 1,160-pound Shorthorns brought $6.60. Another load averaging 1,165 lbs. brought $6.25 and a few other loads of 1,100 lbs. or over $6.10@6.15. The lighter steers with flesh sold largely at $5.60@6, the weightier end at $5.85@6. Ordinary butcher steers with flesh but not much quality went at $5.25@5.50. All useful killing steers looked a quarter or more higher than last week. A few choice yearling heifers brought $6 per cwt., most of them $5.75 or a little less. Few other heifers were good enough to sell above $5 per cwt. Some weighty heiferettes brought $4.50. Fat cows showed little change, ranging downward from $4 as a rule, a few choice heavy cows at $4.25. Canners were dull at $2@2.50 largely, some old shells below $2 and some fleshy canners above $2.50. Bulls were in ample supply and dull. Good heavy bulls sold around $3.50 and best handy butcher kind around $4, though an occasional light one brought more.

Choice weighty steers	$6.40@ 6.75
Good to choice, do.	6.00@ 6.35
Fair to good, do.	5.65@ 6.00
Ordinary to fair	5.00@ 5.50
Plain heavy steers	5.00@ 5.50
Good to choice yearlings	6.00@ 6.50
Good butcher steers, 1,000 @ 1,150 lbs.	6.00@ 6.25
Fair to good, do.	5.75@ 6.00
Ordinary to fair, do.	5.25@ 5.75
Common, do.	4.75@ 5.25
Good light butcher steers	5.75@ 6.00
Fair to good light steers	5.50@ 5.75
Common to medium, do.	4.75@ 5.50
Inferior light steers	3.50@ 4.50
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5.50@ 5.75
Good to choice heifers	5.00@ 5.50
Fair to good heifers	4.50@ 5.00
Common to fair heifers	3.50@ 4.25
Choice fat cows	3.75@ 4.00
Good to choice fat cows	3.50@ 3.75
Fair to good cows	3.00@ 3.50
Common to fair cows	2.50@ 3.00
Canners	1.50@ 2.50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30.00@75.00
Choice heavy bulls	3.50@ 3.60
Choice handy butcher bulls	3.75@ 4.00
Fair to good handy bulls	3.25@ 3.75
Common to fair bulls	3.00@ 3.25
Inferior bulls	2.50@ 3.00

Hogs

The market has changed little since our latest report. Monday's supply was about 20 double-deck carloads or around 3,000 head. Good handy weights were a dime higher at $3.85, the 140-150-pound hogs going in. Best light Yorkers and pigs brought $3.50, but pigs were too few to afford a basis for quotations. Heavy hogs went at $3.25@3.40, the heavier the cheaper. A couple of carloads went east at $3.40. Heavy mixed lots ranged from $3.50 up to $3.75, the outside figure for the lightest averages, not much above 200 lbs. Sows were steady at $2.50 for standard quality.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$3.25@ 3.40
Heavy mixed	3.50@ 3.75
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	3.80@ 3.85
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	3.80@ 3.85
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	3.40@ 3.50
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	3.25@ 3.50
Roughs	2.00@ 2.50
Stags	1.00@ 1.50

Sheep and Lambs

Spring lambs will make up the larger part of the receipts hereafter, others now classing as yearlings. A few sheep were among the eight double-deck carloads on sale Monday. Bulk of orders carried a $2.75 limit for handy wethers, but a few bunches of choice quality brought $3 per cwt. Best yearlings went at $5 per cwt. and prices ranged from there on down almost to zero for thin light stuff. Not many brought over $4 per cwt. Heavy ewes went at $1.50@2, according to weight, the heavier the cheaper, and ordinary bucks only a cent a pound. Spring lambs of good quality were all wanted at $7.75 per cwt., some orders going unfilled. Killers do not want light lambs and these are slow at $5 per cwt. or less if lacking flesh.

Good to best wethers	$2.75@ 3.00
Good mixed	2.50@ 2.75
Fair to good, do.	2.00@ 2.50
Common to fair	1.50@ 1.50
Yearlings	2.00@ 5.00
Good to best lambs	7.50@ 7.75
Medium lambs	5.50@ 6.25
Culls and common	4.00@ 5.00

Calves

With 600 calves on sale the market was active at $6 for top grade, others ranging downward from $5. Quality averaged good and the proportion of throw-outs was less than usual.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, June 6.—Today's supply was around 12,000 head. The market was steady to 25c higher with top steers bringing $7.75 and the bulk selling at $5.50@7.25.

Hogs

Twenty-seven thousand hogs, including 12,000 "directs," made up the receipts. The market ruled 5@10c higher. Top hogs sold at $3.60; bulk at $3.05@3.50.

Sheep

Receipts totaled about 8,000 head. The market was steady to 25c higher. Top lambs brought $7.25, while the bulk sold at $5.50@7.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, June 6.—Five hundred and fifty head of cattle were on sale. Steers were active at steady to strong prices. Early top was $6.50 on 1,340-lb. cattle. Several lots sold at $6@6.25, while the bulk went at $5.25@6. Bulls and she-stock were about steady; stockers slow at steady prices.

About 350 calves were on sale. Market firm with top at $8. Best southern vealers brought $7.

Hog receipts totaled around 600 head. The market was steady on the basis of $4@4.25 for 180 to 230-lb. averages. A small lot sold at $4.50.

FARM NOTES

The accomplishments of cow-testing association work in Pennsylvania for last year included 85 associations testing 36,694 cows with an average production of 8,091 lbs. of milk and 312.8 lbs. of butterfat, according to Mr. C. R. Gearhart.

* * *

Dr. L. M. Thompson of Susquehanna county, Pa., was reelected president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America at the annual meeting of the organization which was held at Madison, Wisconsin, last week.

* * *

This year's annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers will be held at the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, June 20th to 23rd.

* * *

The sixteenth annual meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation will be held in San Francisco, October 4th, 5th and 6th, at the Hotel St. Francis, according to announcement made recently by Charles W. Holman, secretary of the Federation.

"This is the first time in the history of the Federation that the Pacific Coast will be hosts to an annual meeting of the Federation," said Mr. Holman.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 20c; 92 score, 19c; 90 score, 17c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 22½@24½c; nearby white, extras, 16@17c; nearby brown extras, 15½@16½c; nearby mixed colors, 14@16c; nearby current receipts, 13@13½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 16@17c; spring chickens, 16@23c; old roosters, 8@10c; pigeons, pr., 20@30c; ducks, 8@13c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa., ¾, N. J., U. S. No. 1, various varieties, $1.50@1.75. STRAWBERRIES, N. J., Md. & Dela., 32-qt. crates, large varieties, $2.25@2.75.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, dozen bunch crates, green, N. J., Md., Dela. ¾ Pa., 75c@$3.50. KALE, Pa., N.J., 20@35c. LETTUCE, N. J., Big Boston, crate, 75c@$1; Pa., bus. & crates, Iceberg, ordinary, 50c@$1. MUSHROOMS, Pa., 3-lb. bskt., white, 60c@$1.25. RADISHES, N. J., ⅝ bskt., 20@50c. RHUBARB, Pa. & N. J., 50c@$1.75 100 bnchs. SPINACH, N. J. & Pa., 10@15c bus. BEETS, N. J., 3@4c bnch. DILL, Pa. & N. J., 1@2c bnch. ESCAROLE, Pa., 10@20c ⅝ bskt. MUSTARD GREENS, Pa. & N. J., 25@35c bus. PARSLEY, Pa. & N. J., 75c bus. PEAS, N. J., ⅝ bskt., small varieties, 75@85c; large varieties, $1@1.25. SCALLIONS, Pa., & N. J., 65c@$1 100 bnchs. SPRING ONIONS, $1@1.25, 100 bnchs. SPINACH, Pa. & N. J., 10@15c bus. TURNIP TOPS, Pa. & N. J., 15@25c bus. WHITE POTATOES, Pa., 100-lb. sacks, round whites, U. S. No. 1, 70@80c.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 18@18½c; extras, 17½c; firsts, 15@17c; 88 to 89 score, 14½@14¾c.

Eggs.—White Atlantic Coast, closely selected, 21@22c; Atlantic Coast & Mid Western, hennery, 18@20c; undergrades, 14@15c.

Live Poultry.—By express and truck fowls, 16@18c; broilers, 11@18c; pullets, 23@25c; old roosters, 8c; turkeys, 10@15c; ducks, 8@10c; geese, nearby, 7@12c; pigeons, 20@25c; rabbits, 10@14c lb.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 23@28c; creamery butter, 22@27c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 14@16c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@1.75 each; springers, 50c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2; squabs, 20@40c each; rabbits, 50c@$1 each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 15@25c ¼ pk. PEARS, 20@25c qt. STRAWBERRIES, 10@18c qt. CHERRIES, sweet, 15@25c qt.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, 5@10c bnch. BEANS, (string), 20@25c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 45c pint box. BEETS, 8@10c bunch. CABBAGE, 10@15c head. CARROTS, 8@10c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 20@35c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 5@10c each. EGGPLANTS, 15@20c each. ENDIVE, 5@8c head. LETTUCE, 8@15c head. MUSHROOMS, 20@25c pt. box. ONIONS, 15@20c ¼ pk. POTATOES, new, 15@20c ¼ pk.; old, 60c bus. POTATOES, sweet, 15@20c ¼ pk. PEAS, 20@25c ¼ pk. PEPPERS, 3@5c each. PARSLEY, 2@5c bunch. RADISHES, 5@8c bunch. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 15@25c pt. box. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk. RHUBARB, 5@8c bunch.

YORK

Butter.—Country, 30@35c; creamery, 21@29c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 14@16c.

Poultry.—Leghorns, 16@19c; dressed, 85c@$1.25; Rocks & Reds, 20@22c; dressed, $1.25@1.75; springers, dressed, 45@90c each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 15@25c pk.; $1.25@2 bus. STRAWBERRIES, 15@20c qt.

Vegetables.—POTATOES, 15c ½ pk.; 75c@$1 bus; new, 13@20c ¼ pk. CABBAGE, 5@10c head. LETTUCE, 8@10c head. SPINACH, 10c ¼ pk. CARROTS, 10c bnch. ONIONS, 15c box. CELERY, 5@10c stalk. RADISHES, 5c bnch. BEETS, 8@10c bnch. SAUER KRAUT, 15c qt.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras and standards, 17c; 89 score, 16¾c; 88 score, 16¼c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 12@12½c; fresh, extra firsts, 13@13½c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 13½@14c; Southern Ohio, West Va. & Kentucky, current receipts, 11½c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 13@15c; Leghorns, 11@13c; broilers, 13@15c; colored broilers, 19@21c; old roosters, 7@9c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 7@10c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 28c; hog dressed, 23c.

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN

Chicago, June 6.—The following cash prices ruled here today: No. 2 red wheat, 53c; No. 2 hard wheat, 52@53½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29½@30c; No. 3 yellow corn, 29¼@29¾c; No. 2 white oats, 21¼@21¾c; No. 3 white oats, 20@21¼c.

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh, June 3.—No. 1 timothy, $13@13.50; standard timothy, $12@12.50; No. 2 timothy, $10@11; No. 3, $9@10.

No. 1 clover, $11.50@12; No. 2, $9@10; clover mixed, $10@12; No. 1 2nd cutting alfalfa, $17.50@18.

Straw, No. 1 wheat, rye or oat, $7.50@8.

Demand for straw is light but good timothy hay is in good demand.

York County, S. E. Pa.

June 2: Strawberries are ripe. Fair crop. Farmers wishing for rain. Some corn to be planted whenever we get the moisture to get the fields in order. Locust blossoms profuse. Cow testing in order. Cutworms very plentiful. Truck farmers finding it difficult to get early plants started. A few farmers planting late cabbage. Markets still dull. Minnie B. Yost.

BRING YOUR FARM CLOSER TO MARKET

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ORANGE AMERICAN GAS is the ideal straight gasoline for truck operators. No matter how heavy your load, you'll roll along with nary a knock. Best of all, you'll save real money on your truck with ORANGE AMERICAN GAS. Fill 'er up today and let ORANGE AMERICAN GAS add to your profits.

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Choice animals of both sex at reasonable prices.
ANDELOT STOCK FARMS, Worton, Maryland
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Angus Cattle at reasonable prices
Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle—Poland China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep Draft Horses. THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY. Mortonville, Penna.

REGISTERED HEREFORDS. A select herd of the best Woodford Breeding. Cows, heifers and bulls for sale at reasonable prices. Large herd to select from. Fred. J. Brown, Dubois, Penna.

Registered Hereford Cattle Breeding stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices.
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Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood Tested. Prices to suit times.
FRITZLYN FARMS, Pipersville, Pa.

Registered Guernsey Bull, a proven sire. Also Bull calves from dams up to 825 B.F. Priced to sell. Rosemont Farms, Sharpsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE. 10 Fresh Guernsey-Jersey young cows. 25 Reg. Angus cows, heifers and 3 bulls. 30 yrlg. steers. Rundley Farrar, Boydton, Va.

JERSEY CALVES FOR SALE.—1 heifer and 1 bull, priced reasonable.
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Holstein Cattle Either sex, low prices. Accredited, Blood Tested.
WINTERTHUR FARMS, WINTERTHUR, DEL.

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READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS TO RECOGNIZE PRODUCTS THAT ARE WORTHY OF YOUR CONFIDENCE

"The pine odor on these cows is too much for me. I'll pester the cows in that other pasture."

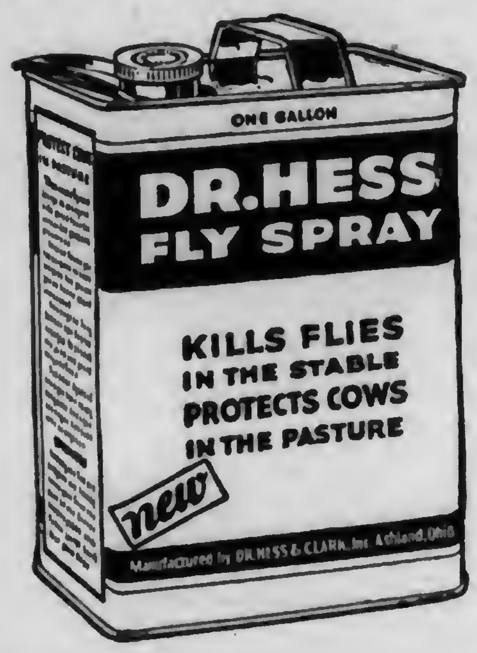
* * *

You bet he'll go to some other pasture — he and every one of his blood-sucking brothers. He'll never bother a herd covered with a misty coating of Dr. Hess Fly Spray. They're protected for a full day in the pasture by its pungent pine odor. And when they come in at night, they fill the old pail brimful a couple of times.

Just to prove to ourselves and to you how good Fly Spray is at repelling flies, we tried it out on the pesky gadfly. Twenty cows sprayed had only two warbles. Three unsprayed cows had *thirty-two!* And believe me, anything which will discourage a gadfly will keep away the ordinary barn fly, and he's the fellow we're after.

Fly Spray is not only a repeller. It is a killer as well. In many experiments (9000 flies were actually counted) it proved itself 92% efficient as a killer.

Spray your cows with it in the morning. They'll be free from flies all day long. Use Fly Spray to kill flies in the barn. (*Will not taint milk.*) Remember it is 92% efficient as a killer. It will pay its way in milk and peaceful cows and in freedom from pesky flies. Purchase it at a local Dr. Hess dealer, or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.


ONE GALLON
DR. HESS FLY SPRAY
KILLS FLIES IN THE STABLE
PROTECTS COWS IN THE PASTURE
new
Manufactured by DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc. Ashland, Ohio

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

MANY people sowed oats to cut for hay this season. Some made the mistake of not plowing down the weeds but simply harrowed the ground and sowed the oats. The weeds looked so insignificant that they were not considered much in the way and the harrow seemed to cripple them greatly, but the fact is the harrow just cultivated them and now the little oats plants are smothered in the lusty weeds and it will be largely weed hay.

A clean seed bed sowed heavy with oats and fertilizer applied will likely yield well, as the earth is well filled with water now. The oats should be cut as soon as it is well done blooming and before the grains are too completely formed, because the ripened seeds attract the mice and they spoil the hay, besides the plant is more digestible if cut before the grain is fully formed

Weeds in the Grass Fields

Almost every grass field is badly polluted with weeds, and the cool and wet season seems to favor the early growth of weeds. We do well to cut our hay early this season to prevent the ripening of the weed seeds. If cut early many weeds will be consumed by the cattle and be of some value as nutrients. Many fields have so few grass plants and so many weeds that it would be profitable to plow them and seed them to Sudan grass the beginning of June. They would yield a good hay crop later in the summer and the weeds would be destroyed.

After a Dry Year

The experience of many farmers tells them that after a dry year the chances are for good crops the following season. We have had two dry years and so we should have the best of expectations for good crops the coming summer. With this expectation we will sow and plant, so we may have an abundance next winter for ourselves and our livestock.

How Can I Keep My Bees from Swarming?

You cannot do it and no one can, though we may discourage swarming if we furnish plenty of storage room in the early season, but it is natural for bees to swarm and swarm they will regardless of what you do.

Corn Field Conditions

While we plant our corn the middle of May the farmer who grows a good crop of corn annually always gives thought to the intended corn field for about two years before the field is planted to corn. The abundance of clover and grass seed sown this spring and the lime applied to help the clover become well established is primarily intended for a hay crop the year following, but every good farmer knows that the sod a good hay crop leaves will be the best possible preparation for the corn crop to follow the next year.

It is true in some soils under some conditions we may grow corn year after year, but there are many handicaps in so doing and the experienced farmer knows the economical way to prepare land for corn is to grow a heavy sod on it. I have tried many plans and watched others, but am very sure that the man who has a good sod annually produces the most corn for the least expenditure of labor and fertilizer, which is to say the corn is grown the most economically, and in these days economy must be the watchword of every one who would succeed.

Fertilizer for Corn

The corn plant is large and must be made quickly. It needs an abundance of available nitrogen. The clover sod furnishes this usually. When the sod is lacking it is almost imperative to apply a fertilizer running three to four per cent nitrogen and part derived from nitrate of soda so as to be available in the next ninety days. My neighbor, who is a very excellent farmer, always bemoans the fact that some of his tenants do not make enough effort to get a good sod and the result is expensive corn. He has three large farms and makes things pay. He buys carloads of fertilizer, but insists on first utilizing all the home supply possible in the form of carefully saved stable manure and sods on the fields. The result is his farms look prosperous in these times when prosperity is unfashionable.

Chopped Hay

(Continued from page 5.)

was made, supplied the following data after handling 400 tons of hay by the chopper method: (1) An average of one man-hour per ton saved in harvesting and storing crop; (2) average rate of chopping was six tons per hour; (3) current required per ton chopped was 1.75 kw. hrs., and (4) storage space about 200 cubic feet per ton.

R. F. Johnson and E. F. Rinehart of the University of Idaho have fed chopped hay to steers for six years. Their tests indicated that chopped hay saved 16 per cent over the usual method, 18 per cent on silage and nine per cent on grain. They show that a reduction of $1.40 per 100 pounds of grain was obtained by using chopped hay.

W. B. Nivens of the Illinois Experiment Station, working with choice soy-bean hay, reports that dairy cows refused 13.7 per cent of the whole hay fed, 2.4 per cent of chopped hay and 1.8 per cent ground hay.

Very favorable and similar reports to those above have come from the Agricultural Experiment Stations at Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Ohio, Oregon and Wisconsin.

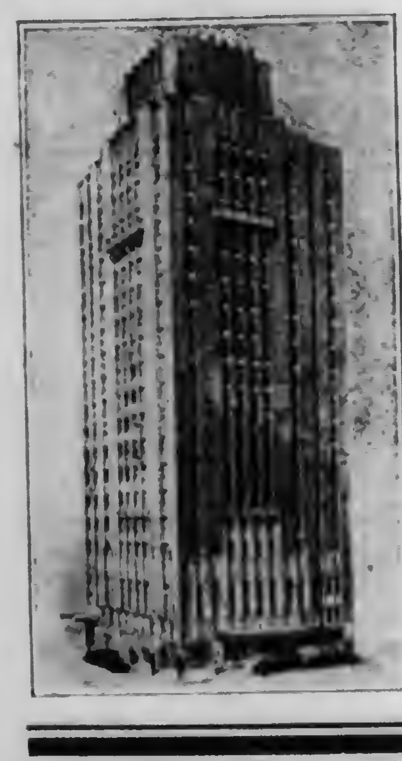
* * *

A Labor Saver

ABOUT the only disadvantage of chopping hay seems to be the increased cost of machinery and power, but this disadvantage is more apparent than real. While the cutter does cost more than an ordinary silo filler, it can be used not only for chopping hay but for filling silos, cutting and shredding fodder corn, chopping straw for feed and bedding, and so on. Some farmers are even using it for blowing oats, barley, etc., into the granary. The increase in the number of days used will greatly reduce the overhead cost per day, even though the cost is somewhat greater.

The cost for power will be largely balanced by the saving in man labor by the chopping method. Tests at Iowa State College showed that an 18-inch chopper operated by three men averaged 5.6 tons per hour under rather unfavorable conditions, and that the total labor cost of making hay by this method was about six tenths of a man hour per ton, somewhat less than for putting it in by the hay fork method. This saving in man labor would in itself almost balance the 60 cents an hour cost of the 25 to 30 h. p. tractor needed to operate the chopper efficiently. Dairymen who have tried the chopping method are generally pleased with the results and we believe it has considerable merit, especially for alfalfa and soy-bean growers.

I. W. Dickerson.



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Akron, Ohio - - JUNE 20, 1932 12:30 Eastern Standard Time

60 Registered, Accredited & Blood Tested Animals

HOLSTEINS The 11 Holsteins include two reserve All-American cows and a Sept. bull out of one of these cows that is now making a year record of close to 1,000 lbs. There are 11 daughters and two sons of the old Grand Champion bull Fomm Patriarch. There are two daughters and two sons of Brookside Inka 50th. There is a milking G-daughter of Sir Inka May out of a World record 2-yr-old. There are record cows and daughters of record cows. There are heifer and bull calves, bred heifers, young cows and serviceable bulls.

GUERNSEYS The 22 Guernseys include 4 A. R. cows, 2 with records above 700 lbs. fat, 8 other females, mostly bred and open heifers, are out of A. R. cows. Five of the 7 Guernsey Bulls are ready for service. They include Firestone Pharoah, 2-yr.-old son of Langwater Pharoah A. R. and Langwater Clara, 702 lbs. F., also 2 sons of a 713-lb. daughter of Sergeant's Governor of Mountroe, 15 times grand champion bull.

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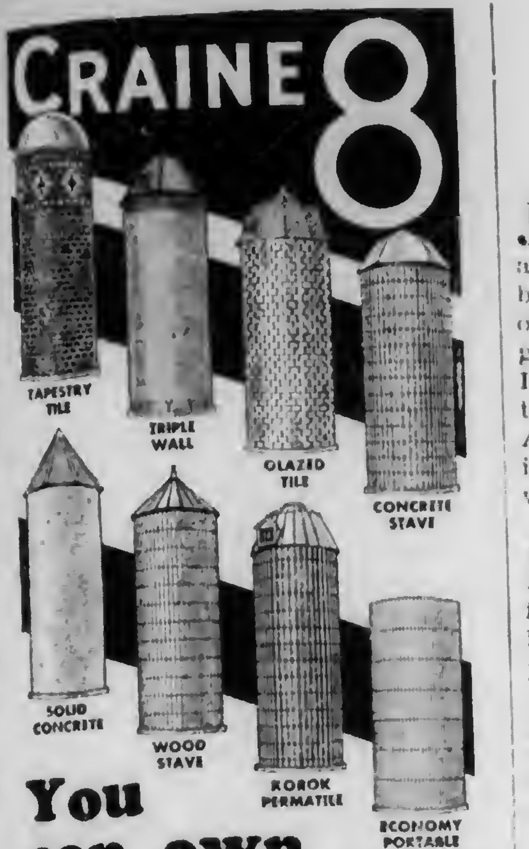
Ohio Holstein-Friesian Ass'n, Wooster, Ohio — or — Ohio Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n, Wooster, Ohio

Sale held at Firestone Farm, Corner W. Market St. and Kenilworth Dr., on Route 18, Akron, Ohio. Lunch at Farm at 11:30.

FIRESTONE FARMS, Akron and Columbiana. Andrews & Koons, Auctioneers



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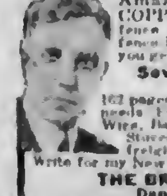

Amazing New Process, using COPPER Steel Wire makes my fence last twice as long as ordinary fence. Don't buy a rod of fencing until you get my new Factory Prices.

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162 pages of bargains in farm and home needs. Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Baby Chicks, Poultry Supplies, Stoves, Harness, etc., and I pay the freight. 24 hour service. Write for my New Bargain Catalog.—Jim Brown.

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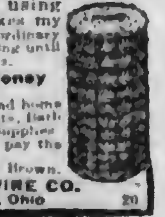
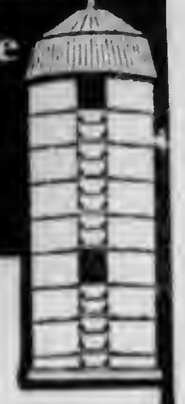


What is the price of a silo?



Today Unadilla Silo prices are lower than in many a year. Yet we claim Unadilla Silos have always been lower in cost for their long life and the convenience and safety they included in the price.

The Unadilla comes fully equipped for the stated price without "extras". Count the hoops that come with a Unadilla and compare size for size with any other silo. Note the thickness and quality of its selected, well seasoned staves. Look at its design for easy erecting, safety and convenience to use. The Unadilla Silo is famous for its ladder front and its air-tight, easy working doors.

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Agents wanted in open territory.

UNADILLA SILOS

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

Brief Answers

J. H. I am often asked which is the best breed of sheep or cattle, and my answer is that there is no best breed. There are a lot of breeds of both cattle and sheep that are very good. It is largely a matter of fancy. If you like the Ayrshire cattle better than the Guernsey breed, for you the Ayrshire is the better, because having what you think is the best you will take a little better care of them.

* * *

MRS. S. C.—It is a very difficult job to thicken up a stand of alfalfa, especially if it is taken with bluegrass. My advice would be for you to plow the alfalfa and grow corn this season. Sow the corn stubble to wheat and sow alfalfa in the wheat next spring. Cut the wheat for hay as soon as it comes into head or a little sooner.

* * *

M. G. You are on the right road to grow alfalfa. Cut your wheat. If you can prepare the seed bed without plowing I would prefer it. Sow 15 pounds biennial white blooming sweet clover. In 1933 just as the first buds appear on the sweet clover, cut it. By harrowing prepare a good seed bed and sow 12 pounds of northern grown alfalfa seed. Apply 300 to 500 pounds superphosphate per acre.

If your object is to improve the land there is nothing better than soy beans to sow if you turn the crop down. If they are cut for hay the evidence is that they do not improve the land very much.

* * *

D. T. W.—The reason I advise farmers who want to grow alfalfa to start with sweet clover is because it seems to be more hardy than alfalfa. It will add organic nitrogen to the soil, which will be helpful to the young alfalfa before the nodules form on the roots of the alfalfa. It will open up the subsoil so that the alfalfa will have a better chance to live.

If you will mix 1,336 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate, 200 pounds muriate of potash and 100 pounds sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda you will have practically a 3-13-6 goods and it will be a good fertilizer for corn.

* * *

C. N. W. Turning that sweet clover down for corn about the middle of May ought to improve both the land and the corn. If you are short on rough feed for next year I would cut the balance of the sweet clover, plow the ground and sow two bushels of soy beans and 12 pounds of Sudan grass. If this crop is sown the middle of June it should make you a good crop of hay.

* * *

W. W. R. It is a common practice among farmers to sow at the last cultivation of the corn 12 pounds each of sweet clover and hairy vetch. Some seasons these would grow so much that it would improve the land very much plowed under in the fall, but usually this would not happen and you would have to wait until spring to get much to plow under.

* * *

D. C. S. A rotation of corn, wheat and vetch for hay and clover to be pastured the third year would be both a profitable rotation and one that will build up the land rapidly, especially if you cover the sod to be plowed for corn with manure each year. It would be hard to select a better rotation for improving the land. You would be growing a legume two years and part of the third.

* * *

W. F. O. Moss in pasture fields is indicative of the need of lime, but it is not always true. Lime and apply 300 pounds superphosphate per acre and you will find that your pastures will improve.

HTH-15 . . . *new low-cost sterilizer helps*

PROTECT MILK PROFITS

WONDER WHY I HAVE SO MANY REJECTIONS! THAT'S THE SECOND CAN THAT CAME BACK THIS WEEK
SAY BILL, YOU NEVER HAVE ANY TROUBLE WITH YOUR MILK, HOW DO YOU DO IT?
I USE HTH-15 TO RINSE ALL UTENSILS. IT KILLS BACTERIA AND HELPS ME GET BETTER MILK
HERE'S A 3-LB. CAN, JUST ADD A TEASPOONFUL TO A PAIL OF WATER
OK, I'LL TRY ANYTHING THAT HELPS ME GET MORE MONEY FOR MILK
LATER:
THAT HTH-15 SURE DID THE TRICK, BILL. HAVEN'T HAD ANY MILK REJECTED SINCE I BEGAN USING IT

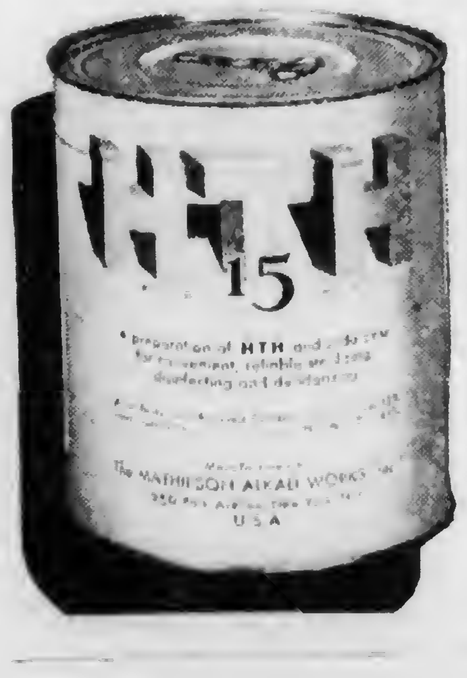
Keep dairy utensils SAFE with **HTH-15**

● There is one sure way to guard against bacteria that lower milk quality and cause heavy losses from spoilage. Carefully rinse all utensils with HTH-15 solutions . . . pails, cans, strainers, milking machine parts — every piece of equipment that comes in contact with milk.

HTH-15 is remarkably economical . . . costs only a trifle . . . a quarter of a cent per gallon for a 100-p.p.m. rinse solution. It's also easy to use. Just add a teaspoonful of HTH-15 powder to a pail of water and you'll have an effective germicide that protects milk from contamination . . . helps eliminate rejections . . . enables you to get better milk.

Mail coupon now for helpful pamphlet giving complete instructions for using HTH-15. If your local dealer can't supply you, send $1.25 for large 3-lb. can.

● HTH-15 is a stable product containing 15% of available chlorine, manufactured and guaranteed by The Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.), one of the oldest and largest producers of chemicals in the world. Mathieson Industrial Chemicals are accepted as the standard of purity and quality by leading manufacturers in all parts of the United States.

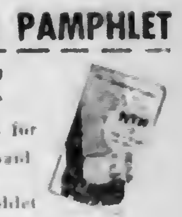


MAIL TODAY FOR FREE PAMPHLET

The Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.)
250 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Enclosed find (money order / check) for $1.25 for which please send me, parcel post prepaid one 3-lb. can of HTH-15.

☐ Check here if you want free pamphlet "Protect Dairy Profits".



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Dealer's address

P. F. 6-11-32

THE ADVERTISEMENTS in Pennsylvania Farmer contain information that is valuable and important. Read them and when answering them mention Pennsylvania Farmer. It will help us and help you.

THEY PRODUCE MORE

. . . when you feed your cows, horses, hogs, and poultry on D & G Feeds. And the cost is less. These rightly-balanced, healthful feeds are scientifically-prepared and laboratory-tested for healthful purity.

Write for
FREE FEEDING FOLDERS

DIETRICH & GAMBRILL, Inc.
EST. 1902
Frederick, Md. Lewisburg, Pa.

The Belgian Season is Here

Farmers who follow the [illegible] Belgians or invest in Belgians, the most popular draft horse, will profit most. The horse that develops quickly and furnishes the cheapest farm power and fills every requirement and brings the highest market price. Write for 1932 Belgian Review. Send us items of interest for publication.

The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses.
Address,
J. D. CONNER, Jr.
Secretary-Treasurer. WABASH, IND.
Mention this paper when writing.

ALL YEAR GRAZING Lower upkeep on Maryland's [illegible] Eastern Shore. Waterfront and Inland farms. [illegible] up. Easy Terms.
HENRY I. HAZELTON, Salisbury, Maryland

ADVERTISING reduces the cost of products that add pleasure and comfort to living.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE
Size — Quality — Breeding
Choice Chester & Yorkshire crossed, Berkshire & O.I.C. barrows, sows, boars
6–7 wks. old **$2.75 each** 8–9 wks. old **$3.00 each**
F.O.B. Lexington, Mass. Ship any number C.O.D. on approval. *For good pigs and prompt shipment give us a trial.*
Old Homestead Farm, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

Large Berkshires Grand lot of pigs mated, bred gilts, service boars.
GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

LARGE BERKSHIRES all ages of both sex usually for sale. Dilts & German, Roseville, Ohio

Large Berkshires Fine gilts and boars, 5 months.
J. LEE VONADA, Center Hall, Pa.

—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE HOGS— From best blood lines of the breed. Choice selection of fall boars and open Gilts, $20.00 each. Also number Spring Pigs, $8.00 to $10.00 each. THISTLE DHU FARMS, Blairstown, New Jersey

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS for feeding or breeding, 6 to 12 weeks. Also bred or open sows, one boar (year old). MICHAEL LOWITZ, R. 5, Pottstown, Pa.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS. Spring pigs ready. Few fall boars and bred sows. Guernsey Cattle. A. M. Kennel, R.2, Honey Brook, Pa.

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA PIGS. Double immuned and no Kin. R. A. Hunter & Sons, R. 3, West Alexander, Pa.

REGISTERED BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, a choice lot of pigs for sale now for breeding purposes. Write me. G. S. HALL, Farmdale, O.

Reg. Big Type Spotted Poland-China Spring Pigs, prices reasonable. White Collie pups. Write, D. H. WEAVER, R. 3, New Holland, Pa.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,100 lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites, service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS, 6 weeks old, $3.00; 8 weeks, $3.50; for breeding, $5.00. C. LEWIS TAYLOR, WYALUSING, PA.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS, properly mated pairs. We can and will please you. R. L. MUNCE, R. 1, Canonsburg, Pa.

FANCY REG. O. I. C.'s. Bred Gilts, Boars, and pigs, true type, easy feeders. C. O. D. H. K. LEMAR, Moscow, Ohio

Big Type Pedigreed Durocs. Pigs, bred gilts, sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

Protective Service

Breed-O Remedy Company

ON April 14th, 1932, a postal fraud order was issued against the Breed-O Remedy Company at Bristol and New Haven, Conn. William J. Boardman is owner of the concern.

According to the solicitor's memorandum, the company has been selling veterinary preparations alleged to prevent contagious abortion and cause animals to breed, making representations that were false.

A product called "Buterinus" advertised as a remedy for troubles common to women was also sold. Not only is this product of no value for the conditions advertised, the memorandum declared, but it is also harmful.

Defrauded Owners

"LOTS wanted for cash, ready to handle limited number at once. Write Box......"

AN individual giving the name Ed Harris and claiming to represent the "Johnson Trust Fund" has defrauded property owners in Memphis, Tenn., after they had responded to the above advertisement.

In one instance Harris, after agreeing to meet the price quoted, advised the owner that it would first be necessary to have the deed and abstracts checked. He induced the owner to pay him $155 for this purpose and immediately checked out of his hotel. Nothing has been heard of him since.

Must Pay Note

"I bought some pure-bred cattle and gave a note for them. The wrong papers were sent for one of the cows. Must I pay the note? J. B."

YES, you will have to pay the note, but the seller must also furnish the right papers for the cow. If he refuses to do this you can hold up payment on the note until he furnishes the correct papers. He will doubtless respond very readily to that argument.

Bad Mannered Pups

I bought a pup which was guaranteed to be a heel driver, but since he has got big enough to work he goes only to the cattle's heads. What can I do about it? S. B. D.

IF the seller is a conscientious person he will take the dog back and refund your money, provided he actually guaranteed the dog to do certain things. Most breeders do not guarantee performance of pups. It's hard to tell how a pup will turn out, or a boy either for that matter.

If a big price was paid for the pup you can by insisting get something in the way of a settlement from the seller. If it was a cheap pup you will perhaps get the most satisfaction out of shooting it.

Deceptive Advertisements

"WORKERS—All kinds on new construction jobs in U. S., foreign countries; reliable firms offer employment possibilities. Complete information, send stamped addressed envelope. Industrial Service, 1525 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo."

THIS firm has no employment to offer, says the National Better Business Bureau. It is operated by James Rockcliffe and Harry Gardner. Those who respond to the above advertisement receive a form letter requesting $1 for information on the operations of American firms in foreign countries.

* * *

"WANTED—carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, electricians, millmen for planing mill. Steel riggers, timekeepers, bookkeepers. Apply by letter stating your last position you had. P. O. Box 491, Copperhill, Tenn."

THIS man claims he is organizing a "construction and investment corporation." Those who respond to the above advertisement receive a form letter explaining the proposition and offering stock at $10 a share. The inference is that by buying stock a person can get work. But the letter also states: "If for any cause parties subscribing for shares do not receive work, then they are to receive dividends only."

The State Director of Employment of the Department of Labor, U. S. Employment Service, advises the Better Business Bureau that Grimwood, promoter of the scheme, has no employment to offer.

Pennsylvania Farmer:

JUST received the balance of the plants today, and everything is OK. The plants are all right. Those which came today are as fresh and green as though they were just pulled from the bed.

Thanking you for the trouble that you have had, and trusting that you will not have any more in your future life, for you have served me well; also thank the plant company for the strong plants they have sent. I am at your service when I can serve you. S. S. B.

(The above letter refers to a claim of long standing where the seller was not inclined to make the adjustment to which a dissatisfied customer felt he was entitled.)

Claims Paid to Readers

THE following claims were paid during the month of May to Pennsylvania Farmer readers who hold our "All Coverage" accident policy issued by the National Casualty Company.

PENNSYLVANIA

Adams County

$5.33—G. G. Culp. Horse broke lose, lac. finger.
$5.83—T. I. Keifer. Kicked by mule—swollen eye.
$22.66—M. M. Slaybaugh. Catching chicken, fell—hurt wrist.

Bradford County

$4.67—Delos Aeln. Sawing wood—caught hand in buzz saw.
$26.32—C. Keefe. Fell on side walk—frac. fibula.
$40.00—G. Marcy. Knocked from wagon—frac. fibula.
$40.00—L. Taylor. Ladder fell with assured—frac. tibia.

Chester County

$3.00—J. H. Yarnall. Fell against wagon—lacerated ear.
$6.67—J. N. Block. Struck wrist with wire—infection.

Clarion County

$3.00—E. H. Gourley. Twisted self—strained back, shoulder.
$5.33—B. Kirkpatrick. Stove polish exploded-burned forearms.

Clinton County

$16.00—Paul Rose. Playing baseball—turned ankle.

Cumberland County

$40.00—J. W. Snyder. Motorcycle accident—frac. tibia.

Dauphin County

$17.98—J. H. Nye. Steel chip struck eye—laceration.
$18.00—C. R. Toldas. Struck by plank—swollen ocipital.

Erie County

$17.33—B. R. Etter. Kicked by cow—swollen knee joint.

Warren County

$23.99—Bert Chapman. Thrown from rack—bruised leg, foot.

Westmoreland County

$9.33—A. B. Painter. Auto overturned—sprained wrist.

Wyoming County

$32.67—M. W. Silfee. Bullet entered foot—bones broken.

York County

$6.00—H. J. Scotten. Fell—lacerated kneecap.
$28.00—W. McFatridge. Slipped, fell—fractured wrist.

NEW JERSEY

Warren County

$1,000.00—A. Kowalczuk. Bene. Stephen Kowalczuk killed in auto accident.

Salem County

$1,000.00—Lillie Powers. Bene. Biddle Powers, killed in auto accident.

Total claims paid to and including May 31st, 1932, under policies issued through our Insurance Service $63,744.28

Value When You Go To PHILADELPHIA

600 ROOMS 600 BATHS
A ROOM and A BATH For TWO and A HALF

$2.50 SINGLE WITH BATH $4.00 DOUBLE WITH BATH
HOTEL
PENNSYLVANIA
39TH AND CHESTNUT STS., PHILADELPHIA

. . . IT PAYS TO READ . . .
The Advertisements
Advertised products offer you known, proved quality. Answer them and say you saw the advertisement in the
PENNSYLVANIA FARMER

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

PLANTS POSTPAID. Any Item 25c (5 Items $1.00) 30 Asters, 1 Canna, 5 Rockery plants, 10 Calendulas, 5 Carnations, 1 Coleus, 3 [illegible], 4 Columbines, 8 Cosmos, 4 Dianthus, [illegible] Gladiolus, 3 Gaillardia, 10 Marigolds, 5 Petunia, 8 Salvia, 7 Sweet Williams, 6 Snapdragon, 5 Verbena, 12 Zinnia, 15 Parsley, [illegible] Egg Plant, 16 Pepper, 30 Celery, 10 Sweet Potato, (Tomatoes, 20-25c, 100, 75c, 500, [illegible] 1,000, $5.75), Brussels, Beets, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Mangels, Tobacco, 30, 25c, 100, 50c, [illegible] $1.50; 1,000, $2.75. Cabbage, 50, 25c, 100, [illegible] 400, $1.00; 1,000, $2.00. Asters 100, 50c, 1,000, $4.50. Glick's Plant Farm, Smoketown, Pa.

EXTRA SPECIAL—Large Surplus outdoor grown Cabbage Plants: 2,000, $1.25; 5,000, [illegible] Sweet potato: $1.50; 5,000, $6.25; Pepper, [illegible] 5,000, $10.00. Tomato, $1.25; 5,000, $5.00. [illegible] ed to arrive safely or money back. [illegible] Supply Company, Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL PRICES on cabbage, tomatoes, collards, onion plants, leading varieties. 300, [illegible] 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.50. Ruby King Pepper, Porto Rico Potato plants 300, 75c, 500, [illegible] 1,000, $2.00. Celery plants, 50c, 100. All postpaid. Mrs. Mary A. Joyner, Franklin, Va.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONION, TOMATO, Pepper, Broccoli, Cauliflower and Eggplants. Any variety 100, 50c; 500, $1.25, 1,000, [illegible] 500 mixed any way wanted $1.25. Prepaid. Ponta Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS: 60c, 1,000. Copenhagen and all best varieties. Tomato, [illegible] Bermuda Onion, $1.00, Certified Porto Rico Potato, $1.00, Ruby King Pepper, $1.00, or 50c, [illegible] Wholesale Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Nancy Hall, Southern Queen, and Porto Rican. Grown from [illegible] ed seed. 500, $1.08; 1,000, $2.08; postpaid. Tomato, pepper plants $1.25 per 100. [illegible] Plant Farm, Bowling Green, Ky.

PLANTS. SPECIAL COLLECTION: 500 Cabbage, Onions and Tomatoes, mixed as wanted and 50 Pepper, Eggplants or Cauliflower [illegible] $1.00. Postpaid. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

FROSTPROOF—Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Pepper, Broccoli, Cauliflower and Eggplants. Any variety. Hand selected. 100, 50c; 500, [illegible] 1,000, $2.00. 500 Mixed anyway wanted, [illegible] Prepaid. Fairview Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

LEADING VARIETIES Cabbage, Tomato, Onion, Collard plants, 200, 50c; 500, 85c; 1,000, [illegible] Pepper and potato, 200, 60c, 500, $1.25, 1,000, $2.25. Celery, 100, 50c; 500, $2.00 all postpaid. Emmett Griffin, Courtland, Virginia.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Leading varieties. [illegible] Strains. Express: 1,000-$1.00, 10,000-$7.50. Postpaid; 200-60c; 500-$1.00. Tomato, Express: 1,000-$1.85. Postpaid: 100-65c; 500-$2.25. Catalog. Buckeye Farms, Box 511B, Youngstown, Ohio.

GET OUR SPECIAL PRICES on Cabbage, Tomato, Pepper and Sweet Potato plants. [illegible] lions now ready—Quality, Count and Good Delivery guaranteed—Will ship C. O. D. J. [illegible] Council Company, Franklin, Va.

PORTO RICH POTATO slips grown from certified seed, 1,000, $1.50; 500, $1.00; 300, [illegible] prepaid, 1,000, $1.10, Express collect. [illegible] $5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. H. Hollad, Franklin, Virginia.

CABBAGE ONION PLANTS: 200, 40c, 500, [illegible] 1,000, $1.25, postpaid. Expressed, 10,000, [illegible] Tomato, 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50. Potato, Pepper, Cauliflower, 500, $1.50, 1,000, $2.25 postpaid. Fairview Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

STOP. 300 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper plants, all $1.00 prepaid. Moss packed, any varieties. National Plant Farms, Ponta, Texas.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS: 100, 40c; 1,000, [illegible] Cabbage: 100, 20c; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A. [illegible] R. 1, Lewisburg, Pa.

NICE VEGETABLE PLANTS—Cabbage, Tomato, Beet and Onion; 500, 70c; 1,000, $1.15. Sweet potato and sweet pepper plants: 500, 90c; 1,000, $1.60 prepaid. Walter Burgess, Franklin, Va.

TOMATO, Cabbage, Onion and Beet Plants 500, 65c, 1,000, $1.10. Sweet Potato and Sweet Pepper plants; 500, 90c; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. Sunbeam Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, Onion, Tomato and Beet Plants 500, 65c, 1,000, $1.10. Sweet potato and sweet pepper plants: 500, 90c; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. Blueribbon Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

$1.00 BUYS 10 of the following Cannas, started plants: Red and Yellow King Humbert, President, King Midas, Gene Shearwoodach, Apricot, Sunshine Canna Farm, Quitman, Ga.

MILLIONS PLANTS READY—Cabbage, Tomatoes, Sweet Potatoes, 300, 60c; 1,000, $1.50. Ruby King Pepper, 100, 35c; 1,000, $2.00. [illegible] prepaid. Rev. Elisha Bradshaw, Walters, Va.

MONTHLY ROSES—Hoovers, Talisman, others. 50 varieties. Free catalog. 60 varieties fruit. Harlingen Nurseries, Harlingen, N. J.

MANCHU SOYBEANS, recleaned, sacked, [illegible] bushel, Sudan Grass seed, 4c pound. John [illegible] Fowler, Ind.

DAHLIA BARGAINS.—Surplus stock. 14 mixed $1.00; 32, $2.00. Sunnyside, Jonesville, Va.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

"FAIRVIEW" QUALITY PLANTS. Frostproof Cabbage: Early Jersey, Charleston, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Golden Acre. 500-65c; 1,000-$1.00; 5,000-$4.00; 10,000-$7.50. Bermuda onions: 500, 65c; 1,000-$1.00, 6,000-$4.50. Tomatoes: Marglobe, Baltimore, Earliana, Stone: 500-75c; 1,000-$1.25; 5,000-$5.00; 25,000-$23.00. Improved Porto Rico Potatoes, from certified seed: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25; 5,000, $5.00. For Georgia, Kentucky. All plants open field grown, mossed, labeled, true variety named and 100% safe arrival guaranteed or duplicate shipment free. Kentucky Plant Co., Owensboro, Ky.

FINE FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION plants. Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Flat Dutch, Charleston Wakefield, Ball Head, Early Jersey. Tomatoes, New Stone, Marglobe, Matchless, Bonny Best, Baltimore, 300, 75c; 500, 90c; 1,000, $1.35 postpaid. 5,000, $4.00; 10,000, $7.00 express collect. Porto Rico and Nancy Hall Potato plants. Pepper Bull Nose and Ruby King, 300, $1.00; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Prompt shipments. American Wholesale Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL PRICES on cabbage plants. Charleston, Jersey, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Goldenacre, Flatdutch, 300, 50c; 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. 5,000, $3.00 express collect. Tomato plants, Marglobe, New Stone, Greater Baltimore, same price as cabbage. Cauliflower, 300, $1.00. Ruby King pepper & Porto Rico potato, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Bermuda Onions, 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. Prompt shipment. Red Top Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL PRICES on cabbage and tomato plants. All leading varieties, 300, 50c; 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. 5,000, $2.50 expressed. Tomatoes, 300, 50c; 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25; 5,000, $3.00 expressed. Cauliflower, 300, $1.00. Ruby King pepper & Porto Rico potato, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75 postpaid. Satisfaction "our Motto." Sedley Plant Co., Sedley, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Charleston, Jersey, Copenhagen, Ballhead, Goldenacre, Flatdutch, 300, 50c; 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. 5,000, $3.50 expressed. Tomato plants, Marglobe, New Stone, Great Baltimore, same price as cabbage. Cauliflower, 100, 40c; Ruby King pepper & Porto Rico potato, 300, 75c; 500, $1.15; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Four Brothers Plant Farm, Franklin, Virginia.

PLANTS—MILLIONS. Largest northern grower. Cabbage, Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Succession, Red Rock, Flatdutch, Ballhead. Prepaid, 200, 60c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.65. Express, 5,000, $5.00; 10,000, $7.50. Cauliflower, Celery, 100, 50c; 250, $1.00; 500, $1.75; 1,000, $2.75. Asparagus, 50, 75c; 100, $1.00. Critically assorted, Moss packed. Guaranteed. List free. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

MILLIONS CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS. Flat Dutch, Early Jersey, Copenhagen, Ball Head, Succession, Tomatoes, Marglobe, New Stone, Matchless, Baltimore, Bonny Best, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.35 postpaid. 5,000, $4.00; 10,000, $7.00 express collect. Sweet Potato and pepper plants 300, 60c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. Good Plants, "Prompt Shipments." Drake Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

PLANTS.—Better grade. Certified disease proof cabbage, tomato, onion, beet, lettuce for late crop. Dozen leading varieties. 500-$1.00; 1,000 [illegible]. 10,000-$7.50, $1.50 paid. Collect: $1.00-1,000; 10,000-$7.50. Sweet pepper, sweet potato: 300-$1.00; 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.00 paid. Collect: $1.50-1,000. Celery: 500-$1.50; 500-$2.00; 1,000-$3.50 paid. Full count. A-One plants and delivery guaranteed. Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Shipping capacity 250,000 daily, 24-hour service, moss packed, good delivery guaranteed. Copenhagen, Glory, Flatdutch, Ballhead, Succession, Savoy, Red. Postpaid: 200-60c; 500-$1.00; 1,000-$1.60. Express: 5,000-$5.00. Cauliflower, Broccoli: 50-25c; 500-$1.75; 1,000-$3.00. Transplanted Tomato, Celery, 50-60c. Sweet Potato, 100-60c. Complete catalogue. Port Mellinger, North Lima, Ohio.

MILLIONS VEGETABLE PLANTS. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Beets, Onions, best varieties, 100, 25c; 300, 60c; 500, 90c; 1,000, $1.50 prepaid. 5,000, $4.00 expressed. Potatoes, Pepper, Cauliflower, 100, 40c; 300, 90c; 500, $1.30; 1,000, $2.00 prepaid. Potatoes expressed, $1.25, 1,000. Sure results. V. P. Lankford & Sons, Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL PRICES on higrade plants. Cabbage: Danish, Copenhagen, Wakefields, Flats: 75c 1,000, 5,000-$3.00. Beet, Tomato, Onion dozen varieties same price. Potato, sweet pepper: $1.50-1,000. Well packed, charges collect. Plants free of disease insuring best crops. Joe's Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

ALL VARIETIES, cabbage, onion, tomato, collard plants, 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.50. Postpaid. 5,000, $5.00 expressed. Pepper and Potato, 200, 70c; 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50 postpaid. By Express, $2.00, 1,000. Celery, 100, 40c; 500, $1.75; 1,000, $2.25; postpaid. Virginia Plant Farm, Courtland, Virginia.

PLANTS—Large, stalky, well rooted, hand selected. Tomatoes; all varieties, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.75; 2,000, $3.00. Cabbage same price tomatoes. Sweet Pepper, 100, 35c; 500, $1.00. Bermuda onions, 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25. All postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION PLANTS, leading varieties. 300, 60c; 500, 80c; 1,000, $1.20 postpaid. Express, 1,000, 70c; 5,000, $3.25; 10,000, $5.50. Porto Rico Potato plants, hot and sweet peppers, 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Express, 1,000, $1.00. Frank Blythe & Sons, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, TOMATOES, COLLARDS, ONION plants. Leading Varieties. 300, 65c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.40 Postpaid; 5,000, $1.50, express collect. Ruby King pepper, Porto Rico potato plants, 300, 90c; 500, $1.10; 1,000, $2.25 postpaid. Full count and prompt shipment. Joyner's Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

TOMATOES, CABBAGE, ONIONS, leading varieties, 300, 65c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. Express, 1,000, 75c; 5,000, $3.50; 10,000, $6.00. Peppers, 500, $1.00 postpaid. Express, 1,000, $1.00. Peanuts, express, 100 lbs., $5.00. Charlie Blythe, & Sons, Franklin, Va.

LEADING VARIETIES, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Collards, Onion plants, 300, 60c; 500, 80c; 1,000, $1.40. Porto Rico & Ruby King pepper plants, 300, 90c; 500, $1.30; 1,000, $2.00, all postpaid. Good plants always. Elijah Joyner & Bro., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, ONION PLANTS, 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. Expressed, 10,000, $6.00. Tomato, 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50. Potato, pepper, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.25. Celery, cauliflower, 100, 50c; 500, $1.75 postpaid. Courtland Plant Farm, Courtland, Va.

QUALITY OFFER, 300 frostproof cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 100 onions, 50 pepper, 50 eggplants for $1.00 prepaid. Moss packed, open field grown. Tromp Plant Co., Tromp, Texas.

PORTO RICO POTATO SLIPS grown from certified seed, 1,000, $1.75; 500, $1.10. Prepaid. 5,000, $8.00 express collect. Truckers Plant Farm, Franklin, Virginia.

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BABY CHICKS

BUY OUR CHICKS from famous Bloodtested Breeds; they're from the famous Tancred, Wyckoff, Fishel, Thompson, Holterman and other bloodlines. We've sold them to four departments of the U. S. Government. Selected Grade: Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed: 100-$4.50; 500-$22.50. Rocks, Reds, White, Buff Orpingtons, 100-$5.00; 500-$25.00; Light Assorted, 100-$3.50, 500-$17.50. Exhibition Grade: Leghorns, Anconas, 100-$6.00, 500-$30.00. Rocks, Reds, White, Buff Orpingtons 100-$7.00, 500-$35.00; Col., Silver Laced Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, White, Black Minorcas, 100-$8.00, 500-$40.00. Jersey White Giants, 100-$10.00. These famous breeds grow larger, mature quicker, and lay better. Immediate shipment. Live Delivery Guaranteed or $1.00 books order, balance C.O.D. plus postage. Thornwood Poultry Yards, Box 201-A, Crandall, Indiana.

PROFIT BRED CHICKS 4c UP. Bred from blood-tested state accredited flocks. Official records up to 330 eggs. Immediate or future delivery. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, 100-$4.15; Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and Whites, 100-$5.15; White and Buff Minorcas, Black Giants, 100 $6.15. Assorted Heavy's, 100-$4.45; Mixed Assorted, 100-$4.25. Large lots slightly lower. Trapnest Quality AAAA, 2c chick higher. Order from ad. Easy terms $1.00 per 100 down. Balance C.O.D. plus postage charges. 100% live delivery. Missouri Poultry Yards, Rt. 8, Holden, Mo.

PRICES SLASHED ON CHICKS.—60,000 thoroughbred blood tested baby chicks weekly for May shipment. Reds (either comb), Barred, Buff, White Rocks, White, Columbian, Silver Laced Wyandottes, and Buff Orpingtons, 6c. Light Brahmas and Black Giants, 8c. White Leghorns (English or Tancred strain), Buff, Brown Leghorns and Anconas, 5c. Heavy Mixed, 5c. Assorted 4c. Prompt shipment guaranteed. Davis Poultry Farm, Route 21, Ramsey, Ind.

THOROUGHBRED BLOOD TESTED S. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, $6.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, $6.50; White, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Brown Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $5.50; Assorted, $4.50, Seconds, $4.00; Pure Bred Blood Tested chicks that Live and Grow and Lay. Shipped Prepaid. Live arrival Guaranteed. Can ship C.O.D. Hatches weekly year around. Order direct from ad. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Box 59, Ramsey, Indiana.

$5.50 PER 100 for S. C. REDS, Barred Rocks; $6.00 for White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, $5.00 for Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed; $4.25 for Assorted; $3.75 for Seconds. Live arrival guaranteed. Pure-bred Hi-Grade chicks. We pay postage. Can ship C.O.D. Hatch weekly. Order direct from ad. Glendale Hatchery, Box 31, Ramsey, Indiana.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES on Sterling Chicks, Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, 6c; Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, 5c; Assorted 4c. Live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Order from this ad or send for free catalog. Sterling Hatchery, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana.

BIG DISCOUNT on Wyngarden Hollywood White Leghorn Chicks and Pullets. Pedigree sires of 200 to 300-egg blood lines. Flocks often average above 200 extra large eggs. Also Barred Rocks. Write for Catalog and Prices today. Wyngarden Farms & Hatchery, Box 4M, Zeeland, Michigan.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS. White Leghorns, Anconas, 5c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, White Minorcas, 7c. Brahmas, Giants, 8c. Heavy Mixed, 6c. Light Mixed, 5c. 100% Live Delivery, Postpaid. Best blood lines. None better. Don't pay more. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds $7.00; Leghorns, $5.00. Heavy Mixed, $6.00; Light, $6.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, C. O. D. or prepaid parcel post. Barred and White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, $6.00 per 100; White Leghorns, $5.00 per 100; Mixed, $4.50 per 100. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS, Half Price. Certified, Accredited Flock. Ten-Twelve Week Old Record of Performance Breeding Cockerels. Booklet. North Poultry Farm, McAlisterville, Pa.

LOOK! Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, White, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, $5.40. Heavy Mixed, $5.00. Immediate shipment. Mechanicsburg Hatchery, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

STATE SUPERVISED, BLOOD TESTED S.C.W. Leghorn Chicks. From our free range flock, $5.00 hundred up. Safe delivery guaranteed. Willow Lane Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY from blood tested stock only. Under Penna. State supervision. Write for folder. Hamburg Hatchery, Dept. D, Hamburg, Penna.

C O D ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, $5.40. White, Brown, Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $4.95. Immediate shipment. Vesterlaid Farms, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

FIFTEEN VARIETIES Blood-Tested Chicks, Eggs, Stock. Attractive prices. Rhodes Hatchery, Spencer, W. Va.

$5.00 BUYS 100 TANCRED STRAIN White Leghorn Chix. Barred Rocks, $6.50. Charles A. Carlin, McAlisterville, Pa.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from my own flock 5 cts. Circular. E. L. Beaver, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

LOOK! LOW SUMMER PRICES LOOK! June to September. Super Culled, Healthy, Heavy Layers. Light Mixed 5c. Big English Leghorns, $5.50 per 100. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, $6.50 per 100. Heavy Mixed, 6c. Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas $5.50 per 100. Only big eggs set. Chicks super-sorted. Buy of Rupp's and succeed. Order Now! The Archbold Hatchery, Rupp Bros., Proprietors, Box P. F., Archbold, Ohio.

LET US BOOK YOUR ORDERS NOW for Chicks from our large Hollywood Strain, White Leghorn Breeders. They lay a large chalky white egg. They will be money makers for you. Catalog free, write for it. Juniata Poultry Farm, Richfield, Pa.

LOWEST CHICK PRICES—Best laying strains. Per 100: Leghorns, $4.90. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons; Wyandottes, Minorcas, $5.90. We ship C. O. D. Pay Postman plus few cents postage. Columbia Hatchery, Box 205, Columbia, Missouri.

CHICKS, STARTED CHICKS—PULLETS from my own trapnested, blood tested pure Barron White Leghorns. Prices reduced. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farms, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

YOU CAN'T GO WRONG on our guaranteed chicks. Leghorns & Anconas, 5c. All heavy breeds, 6c. Free circulars. Ramsey Hatchery, Ramsey, Ind.

CHICKS, S. C. White Leghorns $5.00, 100; Rocks $6.00, 100, Mixed, $4.50, 100. Swartz Poultry Farm, Millerstown, Pa.

TESTED CHICKS 8.06 ALL SUMMER. Gardendale Farm Hatchery, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LEGHORNS, 5c; ROCKS, 6c; BRAHMAS, 9c. Victor Frey, York, Pa.

LEGHORNS, 5c; MINORCAS, 8c, GIANTS, 9c. Victor Frey, York, Pa.

TURKEYS

POULTS! POULTS! Hatched from large stock Bronze, June 35c each, July 30c. Live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Shenandoah Valley Poultry Farm, Bridgewater, Va.

12 BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $3.00. Poults, 50c, postpaid. Selected hens, $5.00. Safe arrival guaranteed. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

TURKEY EGGS.—Pure-bred Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland, $2.75 for 12 eggs. $5.00 for 24 prepaid. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

BIG BRONZE—International winners. Eggs, 25c to 40c. Poults. Circular. Sunnyside, Jonesville, Va.

GOLD COIN MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY Eggs and poults from International winners. Mrs. S. Owen, Seville, Ohio.

SHEAFFER'S SUPERIOR BRONZE TURKEYS Stock, poults, eggs. Guaranteed. Sheaffer's Turkey Farm, Elizabethtown, Pa.

CHOICE TURKEY EGGS. Poults, Bronze, Narragansett, White Hollands. Attractive prices. Sheckler's Turkey Farm, Nevada, Ohio.

MAPLEWOOD FARM.—Mammoth Bronze, Narragansett, Bourbon Red Eggs at Bargain prices. Walter Jones, Woodlawn, Virginia.

BABY TURKEYS, 45c; Pekin Ducklings, 15c. Coulson Hatchery, Sullivan, Indiana.

DUCKS AND GEESE

100 PEKIN DUCKLINGS, $17.00, 25, $5.00. 10-pound stock. Eggs 7c. 12 Toulouse Goose eggs, $3.50. Goslings, 50c. Postpaid. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS, Mammoth White Pekin, 30 for $5.00; 100, $15.00 delivered by parcel post. This is my 28th year. Earl Seamans, Factoryville, Pa.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS, $14.00 per 100. Smaller amounts, 15c each. Joseph A. Blum, New Washington, Ohio.

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—(Both Combs.) Eggs, 75c-15; $1.50-30. Postpaid. 33rd year. Circular. Line Roberts, Fullenham, Ohio.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, ten weeks and up. Wyckoffs or Barrons. June delivery. Folder and prices free. Fisher Bros., Atlantic, Penna.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS, pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

BLACK GIANTS, 300 Eggs, $1.50; White, 15, $1.25 Postpaid. Wiley Haugh, Brogueville, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—Farmers, Age 18 to 45, to qualify for Government Meat Inspectors, City and Rural Mail Carriers. $1200 to $2400 yearly. Steady employment. Common Education Sufficient. Particulars Free. Write, Instruction Bureau, 390, St. Louis, Mo., today.

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ALL FOR $1.00—100 letterheads, 100 envelopes. All we ask you to do is mail your name and address, printed plainly, as you wish it to appear on your Stationery, and $1.00, to E. F. Saulig, 521 N. Fairmount Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Good, Old. Chewing 5 lbs., 90c; 10-$1.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 $1.20. Pipe free. Pay postman. Farmers Union [illegible] Mayfield, Ky.

GOLD LEAF GUARANTEED chewing or smoking 5 lbs. $1.00. Ten, $1.50. 6 lbs. scraps, 50c. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Cooperative Farmers, Sedalia, Ky.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.25, ten, $1.75. Box cigars and pipe free with each order. Pay when received. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

TOBACCO Postpaid, guaranteed. Very best, aged, mellow, juicy leaf. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.25, 10 $2.25. Best smoking, 5 lb. 90c; 10, $1.50. Mark Hatalin, Sharon, Tenn.

CIGARETTE BURLEY extra mild 5 lbs. $1.25. Patent cigarette roller and papers free. Tobacco Exchange, 8029, Mayfield, Ky.

GUARANTEED BEST GRADE Leaf Smoking or chewing, ten pounds $1.00. Pipe free. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

GEORGIA GOLDEN LEAF SMOKING Tobacco, five pounds, $1.35, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

TOBACCO 10 pounds best Long Red Leaf Chewing or Golden Smoking, only $1.00. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Morris Bros., Fulton, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO GUARANTEED. Chewing 5 pounds, $1.00, 10, $1.60. Smoking, 10, $1.20. Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

TWENTY CHEWING TWIST, $1.00. Twenty sacks, Smoking, $1.00. Postpaid. Ford Tobacco Co., M-2, Paducah, Ky.

SMOKING, 10 pounds, 75c; Chewing 90c; 40 plugs, $1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

SMOKING, 10 lbs., $1.00. Chewing, 10, $1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

DOGS

FREE DOG BOOK. Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1025 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

POLICE PUPS. Hatching eggs. Blue Andalusian, Barred Rocks, Muscovy Ducks. Seibert Brothers, Elizabethtown, Pa.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS. Males, $15.00, $20.00. Females, $10.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE. One 50c Uterine Capsule for Slow Breeding Cow. Tell me how to make a good tonic to prevent cattle from bloating on grass. The Strelsor Laboratories, Box 297, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

3 PLY ROOFING PAPER, first quality. $1.17 prepaid. Nails, cement, 15c extra. Winkler Bros., Millis, Mass.

AUCTIONEER SCHOOL

AMERICAN AUCTION COLLEGE 127th year. Kansas City, Missouri. Summer classes Chicago, Toronto, Washington. Reduced Tuitions.

FOR THE HOME

BUY YOUR TEA from the importers direct from the Tea Gardens to your table. Three pounds for one dollar. Postpaid. Orange Pekoe and Pekoe, English Breakfast, Japan Green, Uncolored Japan, Oolong, Gunpowder, Mixed Green and Black. Cash with order. Empire State Tea Co., 17 Vanderheyden St., Glen Falls, N. Y.

PEANUTS.—Shelled and selected, 10 pounds 70c; 100, $5.50. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

PECAN MEATS, halves, two-pound package $1.00, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED

OLD JEWELRY WANTED—Cash by return mail for watches, rings, dental gold, sterling silver, etc. Lorenz H. Schmidt, 1228 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND US YOUR OLD GOLD TEETH, Bridges, Crowns, and receive check by return mail. Highest Prices Paid. Standard Gold Refining Company, Dept. 64, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WILL BUY FARM 5 to 100 acres. Give location, price and terms. P. J. Barnd, 620 Washington Road, Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOOL WANTED—Sheep owners, write S. H. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

"APPLE PIE RIDGE" FARM—191 acres, 50 acres creek bottom land, some alfalfa soil, vein coal, valuable timber, 500 apple trees; 20-cow barn, stone spring house. Beautiful 8-room stone and frame house. Feeble owner's low price $3,000, cash $1,000. Write for pictures house, barn and orchard. E. C. Brumback, Stroud Agency, Middletown, Va.

FREE CATALOG 1,000 BARGAINS.—Write today for big money-saving guide. Farms, summer homes, gas stations, auto inns, etc.; nearly 1,000 pictures. Stroud Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

$1,000 SECURES PRODUCTIVE FARM. Growing crops, livestock and machinery, tools, equipment, auto driven only 1,800 miles, etc., etc. 175 acres on State Highway at village, near summer resort. Splendid fishing on own land. Good lot fruit, 2-story 12-room house, two 42 ft. barns, poultry house, electricity available. Includes 10 good cattle, poultry, pr. horses (refused $400 for them last week), machinery, tools, equipment, 7 acres corn, 7 acres oats, 4 acres buckwheat, 30 acres hay, half acre potatoes, etc., etc. $3,300 takes all, $1,000 cash, good terms. S. Rex Beagle, Stroud Agency, 40 Columbia Ave., Greenville, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Desirable farms near City, good roads, fertile soil, suitable for general farming or dairying. See D. R. Fisher, Huff Building, Greensburg, Pa.

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... yet 7 out of 10 smokers inhale knowingly—and the other 3 inhale unknowingly!

REALLY now—how often have *you* wondered why the subject of inhaling has been generally avoided in cigarette advertising?

Why the mystery? Why the silence? We *all* inhale—knowingly or unknowingly! Each and every one of us breathes in some part of the smoke from our cigarette.

Do you inhale? Lucky Strike has dared to bring up this vital question —for Luckies have the answer! Luckies assure you the clean, pure cigarette you want . . . because certain impurities concealed in even the finest, mildest tobacco leaves are removed by Luckies' famous purifying process. Luckies created that process. Only Luckies have it!

"Fifty million smokers can't be wrong!"

"It's toasted"

Your Protection—against irritation—against cough

Copr., 1932,
The American
Tobacco Co.

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June 25, 1932

N. J. AGR'L EXP'T STATIONS
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Farm Facts and Fancies

By Alva Agee

ALWAYS the world has a few clear-thinking, masterful men who see farther than the rest of us. Italy was in a bad way after the War, and it has come along, politically and economically, in a surprising degree because a genius in government has been permitted to have his way. Recently I have been reading of Hill and Harriman, who created for the Northwest and the West great systems of railways that developed that immense country. Also, I have been reading a life of the elder Pierpont Morgan, who was masterful enough to compel the obedience of other financiers in great crises.

The American people definitely determined that they did not want a few men to be in control of transportation, finance and industry, and they enacted legislation and created boards and committees that would be in control. There was no provision that these controlling boards and committees would be composed of financial and economic geniuses such as had risen from the masses and come into control before legislation prevented such activity. Such men of vision and force, always few in number, usually work for themselves and not for the government at a quite limited salary.

Let's Be Reasonable

I am trying to state a situation and am not arguing about it. Personally I prefer a country like ours, that wishes to be self-governing and not to sell its liberty for material prosperity. More than this, some of any added prosperity sticks to dominating leaders in an irritating degree. But it is the essence of democracy that a small group of the most capable shall not be in free control of government. The will of the people, or of groups within the districts electing law-makers, must be carried out. We thus have popular rule when right decisions might be beyond even the geniuses in government that are produced, though few in number, in each generation.

We want democracy, and it may work satisfactorily enough in good times, but the masses, who control legislation when aroused, make the decisions in intricate problems of finance and industry during such crises as this one. They have the votes. Why criticize the Congress as we now do? We are paying a price for liberty and self-government, but who would surrender them?

Less Lime Being Used

There was a cut of nearly one-third in the amount of liming material used last year as compared with the preceding year, according to the figures given by the National Lime Association. Of course this does not mean that there is any loss of faith in lime for soil improvement, but it is the natural result of hard times. Farmers have not had the money nor the nerve to improve the soil when its products were not wanted in market at cost of production. Soon after the new interest in liming land was developing a quarter of a century ago we were told that it would not last. The opinion was based on some experiences in the past when interest in liming was roused only to fall away later. We now know that this was due to lack of knowledge of soils and the function of lime.

Old and New Practice

There was a practice of making heavy applications in regions where the stone was easily available for burning, and lime was treated really as a manure because it improved soil texture and freed plant food for a short time. Lime-deficient soils in other regions got no lime at all. Almost nothing was known about soil acidity.

This time the practice of liming got the right start. Interest was roused by results obtained in regions that had acid soils and much resultant clover failure. We learned that acidity was the chief cause of clover failures, and methods were devised for measuring the degree of acidity and the amount of lime per acre needed to correct it. Experience showed that it paid to transport lime long distances by rail to meet soil needs. All this put the liming of land on a scientific basis, and never will the practice fall again into disuse.

Lime's Right Rating

This recent drop in the amount of lime being used is disturbing because when farm products are low in price we are most concerned that the legumes and grasses should be growing freely. They are supplying the cheapest form of plant food and they are building up the soil for the day coming when prices will be better. It is ruinous to let soil fertility run down. When one cuts down the acreage of crops for market, there should be a bigger acreage in the farm producing good sods.

Of course I know that many feel the investment in liming or any other sort of soil improvement is simply out of the question now, and it is so for some, but it is a more serious matter to let a field drop and stay below the sod-producing level than it is to let things go down at the heel in other ways. If money cannot be had or risked, that is all there is about it, but if there is room for some choice an investment in lime to make legumes possible stands out next to money for food and taxes.

A field covered with red clover is a prettier picture than anything in the movies. One quarter of the liming cost can be charged to entertainment, and one-quarter to health because the clover braces one up; that cuts the lime charge down to one-half, which is cheap enough. I remind you again that the cost of lime for land that cannot grow legumes without it is the safest debt one can incur.

A New Dominion

Invention brings new problems to our civilization. A puzzling one comes out of the absence of lawful control of the seas. The world assumed that when all the land came under the control of peoples who wanted orderly living society would be pretty well protected. Rather suddenly we find that rich groups of racketeers can make themselves very comfortable on the water that is "no man's land." No law of any country can provide for seizure of their vessels when lying outside of the twelve-mile limit. Invention has given them powerful boats, guns and the radio, and confederates on the land give them all needed assistance in defying land-made laws.

The world's worst mess of naval racketeers borders our Atlantic Coast, built up on success in rum-running, but such enterprise will gradually spread to other shores. They never can be called in question while international law remains as it was made for old conditions. They can pile up riches in many ways that are unlawful on land.

◆

World's Grain Show

THE world grain exhibition and conference, which was to have been held at Regina, Canada, this summer, will open on July 24, 1933, according to an announcement by Earnest Rhoades, secretary.

LOOK WHAT $3.49 Buys Today!

Each in pairs
29 x 4.40-21

SPEEDWAY

Full oversize—30 x 4.50-21
Ford Chevrolet $3.83 Each In pairs
$3.95 per single tire

Full oversize—30 x 5.00-20
Essex Nash $4.80 Each In pairs
$4.95 per single tire

Full oversize—29 x 4.50-20
Chevrolet $3.79 Each In pairs
$3.89 per single tire

Full oversize—28 x 5.25-18
Chrysler Buick $5.39 Each In pairs
$5.55 per single tire

Full oversize—28 x 4.75-19
Ford Chevrolet Plymouth $4.50 Each In pairs
$4.63 per single tire

Full oversize—31 x 5.25-21
Buick Dodge Nash $5.82 Each In pairs
$5.98 per single tire

Full oversize—29 x 5.00-19
Chrysler Dodge Nash $4.72 Each In pairs
$4.85 per single tire

30 x 3½ Reg. Cl.
Ford—Model T $3.30 Each In pairs
$3.39 per single tire

Pathfinder

29 x 4.40-21
$4.65 Each In pairs
Price per single tire $4.79

28 x 4.75-19
$6.16 Each In pairs
Price per single tire $6.33

30 x 4.50-21
$5.27 Each In pairs
Price per single tire $5.43

29 x 5.00-19
$6.45 Each In pairs
Price per single tire $6.65

29 x 4.50-20
$5.19 Each In pairs
Price per single tire $5.35

30 x 3½ Reg. Cl.
$4.06 Each In pairs
Price per single tire $4.19

SIX "PLIES"?

You can count six layers of fabric here, but the first two under the tread in this tire (or in *any* so-called "six ply" tire built this way) do not run from bead to bead. Some tire-makers count these as "plies," but they are really "breaker strips," so we call them that.

The above figures represent prices established before enactment of Federal Taxes

HERE'S what the world's largest rubber company is doing to put real buying power in the farm dollar.

Goodyear is offering you the greatest combination of quality and low price in rubber history.

The big, husky, stout and sturdy tire shown here is a Goodyear through and through. Goodyear Supertwist carcass. Goodyear balanced construction. Goodyear rubber in the thick, tough tread. Goodyear Speedway is the name on the sidewall.

That's the kind of tire that is waiting for you at your Goodyear dealer's—at the prices advertised here.

It certainly makes you ask yourself: "Why buy any *second-choice* tire when FIRST-CHOICE costs no more!"

TUNE-IN: Goodyear invites you to hear the Revelers Quartet, Goodyear Concert-Dance Orchestra and a feature guest artist every Wednesday night, over N. B. C. Red Network, W E A F and Associated Stations

GOODYEAR

There is no time like the present for

Buying a Farm

Located In
PENNSYLVANIA
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Neshaminy Gardens

By R. P. Kester

I HAVE just been reading a circular statement put out by the American Agricultural Chemical Company, one of the nation's largest makers of chemical fertilizers, and have been surprised and somewhat disheartened by what I read. It indicates to me that there is a short-circuit in many farmers' thinking machinery. From the statement I learn that the company forecasts a 50 per cent decline in the use of fertilizers this year.

I am not making a plea in the interest of the fertilizer makers, primarily, but the information plainly indicates that farmers are going to do a lot more hard work for nothing than is necessary. Government figures indicate that the acreage planted to crops will be practically the same as last year. Since the amount of fertilizers used in 1930 was 30 per cent less than the tonnage used in 1929, we see that the use this year will be 65 per cent below the amount applied in 1929.

* * *

Wouldn't it seem a more sensible move to reduce the acreage and use enough fertility to produce a given amount than to farm a larger acreage for the same results? The cost of the average amount of fertilizer applied per acre is much less than it will cost to plow, harrow, plant, cultivate and harvest the extra acreage. The advantages gained by more intensive farming which farmers have learned by experience during the past years seem to be disregarded now. The most costly element in crop production is labor, and the decision to double the labor costs in order to save the far less cost of sufficient fertilizer is false economy. That is why I have called it short-circuited thinking.

* * *

Not in years have I seen the hay prospects as poor as they are this summer. With the exception of some fields of alfalfa, the hay crop in Pennsylvania will be the shortest in ten years, and what there is will be unusually full of weeds.

The June crop report for Pennsylvania indicates about an average yield of wheat per acre. However, the total crop will be some 4,000,000 bushels below that of last year, because of the reduction in acreage last fall at sowing time.

* * *

It is proposed to make a special effort this year to hold a lot of farmers' picnics over the nation to celebrate the bicentennial of the birth of George Washington. In addition to the outstanding work done in freeing this nation and establishing the government, George Washington was the outstanding farmer of his day. Without question he would have been at the head of the list of "Master Farmers," if there had been such a list at that time. The Congressional Committee of the Washington Bicentennial at Washington will furnish information and suggested programs for such meetings. There is need for a revival of picnics and out-door meetings among farmers, and this is a good time and a good motive to inspire their revival.

* * *

The practice of taking out crop insurance seems to be growing, at least in some sections and for some crops. Over in Jersey it is a growing custom to take out hail insurance on the tomato crop. There is always the possibility of a hail storm ruining a crop of tomatoes after most of the work has been done in growing them, and that is a loss which nothing but an insurance policy can retrieve. An insurance man, who writes a great many such policies annually, tells me that the rate is $4 per $100, and that it is the usual custom to place a value of $100 per acre on tomatoes. This will cover the cost of operation, but gives no profit usually.

Tobacco is another crop which is practically a dead loss after a severe hail storm. Many growers are taking out hail insurance. There is need for more information and study on the general subject of crop insurance. Few insurance companies have taken up the business.

Friendly Talks

By Edgar L. Vincent

"IN slippery places."

I used to like to go with my father to the creek three miles away in the spring of the year when he washed the sheep. After the worried ewes had been rounded up in a little yard near the edge of the water, it was fun for me to roll up my trousers and wade out as far as I could into the stream. The cool water felt good and I liked to feel the ripples as they slowly swept past me down-stream.

But I had to look out for one thing. The stones at the bottom of the creek were as slippery as ice. If I did not look where I stepped, down I would go, for my bare feet had no hold on the slippery stones.

Slippery stones! It seems to me a great many men are just now wading in deep water where the stones are more slippery than were the rock slivers on the bottom of the creek where we went in the long-ago days to wash our sheep. Men are going down in every direction. The stories of their downfall come to us with every morning paper. David the Psalmist, we read, found it painful when he saw the end of men of whom he had been at one time envious. He could not for some time understand it. Only when he "went into the sanctuary of God" did he see how it was that these men went down. Very bluntly he puts it. They were wicked men. Prospering for a time, "their eyes standing out with fatness," the day came when God "set them in slippery places" and "cast them down to destruction."

May we not see in this something more than a story out of passing history? If we read a little farther in the Good Book we shall learn that these things have been written for a purpose. They are profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction and for instruction in righteousness. And why? "That the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works."

Nor can we ever forget that other line from Holy Writ: "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

◆

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CHLORATES used for spraying weeds to kill them should be handled with care, since they form a combustible material when dried and mixed with organic matter. They should be stored in tight metal containers, not spilled on wood floors, and clothing which has come in contact with the material should be washed before it dries. Rubber boots should be worn.

The weeds should have a good growth at time of spraying. In the case of Canada thistles it is recommended that they enter the bud stage before spraying, since the weed killer is more effective at that time than when the weeds are small.

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Some Famous Old Trees

By C. H. Thomas

WHAT are more interesting than those old trees that are scattered through the countryside? Especially in the East do they abound, although not so numerous as one might expect. Take some of the old trees that are to be found near Philadelphia; the famous Marshall Arboretum at Marshallton, just outside of West Chester, is an example. There in 1722 was born Humphrey Marshall, writer about trees and one of our first tree authorities, who in 1765 published a list of the trees of the United States. He is credited with having had the second largest botanical garden in America named for him. In front of his home which Marshall built in 1775 is a grove of these trees planted by him.

There are oaks, American ash, cucumber, magnolia, sycamore, maple, European larch and many others of great size. The largest oak there is six feet six inches in diameter, being 19 feet in girth. A spread of over 120 feet has been measured. This of course was a mature tree before the birth of Marshall. There was also a Kentucky coffee tree 11 feet in girth and an English elm only one foot smaller.

Let us go to Kutztown, above Reading, where the famous old Herman Oak still stands along the pike. This old oak, estimated to be 450 years old, was an infant when Columbus discovered America. Its circumference is more than 20 feet and its diameter seven feet. The condition of the bark and other features show that it has survived more than four centuries. This tree stands on a strip of land close to the William Penn Highway and a marker has been placed to describe it. It is on the land of George C Herman, hence the name which has been given this venerable oak.

A Noble Elm

The Cumberland Elm is about 275 years old; it was more than 100 years old when Cumberland county was organized. It stands along the Wagoner Gap Road, one mile southwest of Carlisle, Pa. It is more than 17 feet in circumference four feet above the ground. It is 60 feet high and has a branch spread of 100 feet.

The white oak at Greason almost prevented the Cumberland Valley Railroad from continuing on its way south from Harrisburg in a straight line. Robert Greason, owner of the land upon which the tree grew, refused to sell a tract to the Cumberland Valley R. R. for right of way until M. C. Kennedy, then president of the road and now a vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, agreed that the oak should be given proper care. The railroad has planted a hedge around it and periodically tree specialists from Philadelphia make an examination to see that it is being given proper care. This tree is 75 feet high and has a branch spread of 87 feet. It is approximately 250 years old.

The famous old Richards Oak, just south of Rising Sun, Maryland, is another example along the Baltimore Pike of a tree that has received special care. Its giant spread extends out over the highway to form an arch. The marker on it tells that Revolutionary troops were sheltered there.

The Wye Oak

The Wye Oak in Talbot county, Maryland, has been given wide publicity and is a very unusual specimen of oak. The circumference at four feet from the ground is 20 feet 11 inches. These measurements have been officially checked by F. W. Besley, State Forester of Maryland. Experts estimate this tree to be about three centuries old.

At Longwood, a very fine set of trees, those on the old Pierce Estate, now the home of Mr. P. S. Du Pont, form an interesting arboretum. This famous tree group was started about 1800 by Joshua and Samuel Pierce. It is mentioned by Josiah Hoopes in his book on evergreens, written in 1868, while Thomas Meehan made several references to it in his American Handbook of Ornamental Trees, published in 1855.

At New London, Pa., is a giant oak about which some history clusters. It stands on the grounds of the New London Presbyterian Church and has been visited by many thousands of people in recent years. We read of giant trees on the Pacific Coast and also of the elms of the eastern states, celebrated for their size. But it would be difficult to locate an oak equal in majestic proportions to this one at New London which has a circumference at the base of 27 feet and at a height of five feet above the base of 16 feet while the spread of its branches forms a circle with a circumference of 121 feet six inches.

The elm tree shown in this photo is a scion of the well-known Penn Treaty Elm. It stands on the Haverford College Campus.

London Grove has a very fine oak, while at the Lafayette Headquarters, near Chadds Ford, is the well-known tree under which General Lafayette was carried after he was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine. The Goshen Sycamore, near Lancaster, in front of the old Brown house has some unusual figures, being 26 feet in circumference and standing high above the ground.

A Giant Sycamore

A giant sycamore, just west of Lancaster, has a height of 102 feet and a spread of about 118 feet. These figures are accurate, as I have seen and visited these trees and checked them accurately.

The Salem Oak at Salem, N. J., said to be more than 500 years old, is the scene of a pilgrimage each year by members of a historical society.

The Dilworthtown Oak, so called because it is located about a mile west of that small hamlet on the Wilmington Pike south of West Chester and on a direct road to Brinton's Bridge, stands on the old Brandywine Battlefield. It is said that British spies were hung on some of the lower limbs of this giant oak and the unusual shape of the lower limbs is attributed to the troops of the artillery of Washington's army having cut wood from the tree when it was several years younger.

The Washington Elm, standing alongside the Washington Headquarters at Valley Forge, is a splendid example of a beautiful elm. It is a scion of a tree planted by George Washington and was brought to Valley Forge and planted there in December, 1888, by the Secretary of the Patriotic Order Sons of America.

◆

Big Elms and Oaks

THERE are two big elm trees on my neighbor Iram Lentz's farm, in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. The larger one measures 17 feet in circumference and has a limb spread of 96 feet; the smaller one is 11 feet in circumference and also has a limb spread of 96 feet.

The striking part about these old elms is their mighty spreading branches. A 96-foot limb spread covers an area of 7,267 square feet. This is equivalent to the area of a large city building lot. In other words, the shade cast by either one of the big elms would be sufficient for a Sunday school picnic or a family reunion.

A third big tree, a 12-foot oak, high trunked, tough and looking to be good for several centuries more, stands about a mile east of the two big elms. Much of the original timber of this section was composed of oaks.

R. I. Weigley.

* * *

IN a former issue is an invitation to send in descriptions of large trees. I am sending in three of my home vicinity.

First is a white oak three miles north of Hyndman which blew down one year ago. It measured at one foot above ground 21 feet four inches in circumference and 44 feet to limbs. Was hollow to a height of nine feet. In it myself and two other men sheltered at different times from heavy rains. This tree measured nine feet three inches 45 feet from the ground. Estimated height 95 feet.

Another tall tree, a perfectly straight yellow locust felled by my son and myself in 1918, measured 113 feet tall 13 inches in diameter at stump, cut six logs ten feet long, eight inches at top end of sixth log, then cut three posts ten feet long, then 23 feet of slender top and 3 feet of waste above 60 feet at fork. Stump one foot high.

Another white oak in same section of woods measuring $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet at three feet from ground, perfectly hardy and appears to be absolutely solid, is estimated to be 100 feet high and probably 50 feet to the first limb. Has a wonderful spreading top. This tree is called by some the home of many squirrels. I myself have shot many squirrels out of its tremendous top.

E. R. Logue.

Bedford county, Pa.

◆

A Florida Oak

READING about "Big Trees" in your November 7th issue am enclosing a picture of our big oak. Twenty-one people are holding hands in the picture to show the spread of the tree. Moss has been taken out since the picture was taken, as it is injurious if left on too long.

Orange county, Fla. Miss Kathryn Irey.

[Unfortunately we are unable to reproduce the picture of this tree, which it is said has acquired a spread of 102 feet in 45 years.]

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A YEARLING BULL

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that William Kellyhouse, employed by H. W. Petzold at Weltonville, N. Y., is in serious condition as a result of an attack by a yearling bull.. Mr. Kellyhouse, who is seventy-five years old, went to the pasture to drive in the cows and was found lying where the bull had thrown him. Young bulls are generally regarded as safe, but any well developed yearling may be dangerous.

ON TO ALASKA

WHEN William H. Seward, then Secretary of State, paid two cents an acre for Alaska sundry wise men said he had made a costly mistake.. Before many years had gone everybody knew that he had made a fine bargain for his country. Now Alaska's scenery is rated as worth more than Uncle Sam paid for the whole thing, with all its vast mineral, forest, agricultural and other resources. A lot of this scenery is going to be enjoyed by those who take our Alaskan trip, beginning July 28th.

LOWER TAXES

HOW much of your income goes to pay taxes? Probably no man can give an absolutely correct answer to that question, for it would have to include what is paid both directly and indirectly into local, state and federal treasuries. But estimates have been prepared which show the average percentage of income paid by all the people of this country. According to these estimates in 1913 the average amount paid in all taxes was 6½ cents out of every dollar of income. After the war the average rose to 16.7 cents out of every dollar of income and in 1931 it got up to 22.1 cents out of every dollar of income, for income was shrinking and taxes rising at the same time. For 1932 the estimate, on account of the same process of shrinking income and rising taxes, is 40 cents out of every dollar of income. Is it any wonder that the people are determined to reduce public expenditures and taxes? And they are determined. Five thousand met in the Clarion county fair grounds one day last week to discuss lower taxes. It was a meeting of the county taxpayers' league. This and the many other organizations of like nature agree on one thing—that costs of government, national, state and local, should come down.

TWO-YEAR COURSES

YEARS ago there was considerable opposition to two-year or other short courses in our agricultural colleges. Where this was disregarded and the courses established neither the institutions nor anybody suffered harm while many have profited. Pennsylvania State College provides two-year courses in agriculture for those who prefer them or those who cannot spend four years in college. The practical nature of these courses is demonstrated by the number of students who have taken them and become successful farmers, for nearly all of the two-year men go right back to the farm. The two-year students have all the advantages of State College's fine equipment in laboratories, livestock, orchards, farms, gardens—everything in fact that any other students have. They are a mighty fine lot of men, able mentally and physically, too, for they recently survived a lengthy commencement address by the editor of this paper. There should be more students in these courses and would be if they were sufficiently understood and advertised. Full information about them can be obtained of Dean R. L. Watts, State College, Pa.

A DELICATE PROBLEM

GOVERNOR PINCHOT has requested the Secretary of Revenues and the Secretary of Highways to make an investigation of the heavy trucks which are becoming so numerous on state highways. The investigation is to cover the number of such trucks, their cost to the state in highway maintenance and the character of their interference with other traffic. The Governor suggests the idea of excluding heavy trucks and trucks with trailers from state highways on Sundays and legal holidays. It is high time for such an investigation. Unless there is some regulation the people who pay for public roads are going to be deprived of the use of them. Nobody wants to exclude from the roads those who need to use them for the reasonable transportation of commodities, but freight cars should be made to run on rails and should not be allowed to hog the highways. Motor transportation companies of other states may and do send over our highways enormous trucks injurious to roads and a hindrance to other traffic. These big commercial trucks, carrying freight for revenue, contribute nothing to the original cost or current maintenance of our highways. Their owners pay no taxes to the state which provides the roadway for them. Regulating them, controlling commercial trucking, is a delicate and difficult problem, but it must be tackled if the highways are to be useful to all the people. For the continued growth of commercial trucking means that our highways will be crowded with freight carriers. Must we again resort to the toll gate for commercial trucks, or to some equivalent of the toll gate?

A MERINO STANDARD

THE Merino sheep is the foundation of the great wool and mutton industry of this country. Merino blood is particularly essential to the range industry which produces so large a proportion of these commodities. In recent years the Merino has formed the basis of many farm flocks producing wool by ewes of its blood and lambs by use of mutton rams. On the whole it is hard to overestimate the usefulness of the Merino in one of our greatest agricultural industries or to express its value to producers of wool and mutton.

What is the Merino? There has never been a definite answer to this question. History records many changes in the Merino, though always bred pure from the original Spanish flocks; many variations as conditions changed and the relative value of sheep products varied; but there has never been a real definition of the Merino aside from purity of blood. We have had no authoritative, generally accepted and prevailing standard of excellence, though certain definitions of different types have been accepted by breeders. With high wool prices we have had flocks with heavier fleeces and less mutton value. With low wool prices we have swung to the other side of the road—less wool and better mutton type. But with no constant and accepted standard of excellence nobody could know at any time just what the Merino is except that it is of pure blood.

Fortunately Merino breeders have recognized the fact that there should be an accepted standard of excellence for this breed, one on which the public could depend and toward which the breeder could strive. They believe that this should not go on as in the past, undefined, varying with every wind in wool and mutton prices and every fashion in breeding. They have found sound reasons for a standard of excellence that will endure through the years and they have accepted such a standard, for Delaines at least. This is a long forward step for the breed which means so much to the world's sheep industry, and they are to be congratulated on it.

BACK TO THE LAND

BACK-TO-THE-LAND movements have been launched in several parts of the country. They originate in cities. They are based on a sincere desire to help the unemployed and ignorance about farming. It is natural for those who see many city families lacking food and other families in the country with abundance of it to think that the first class would be much better off if they were in the position of the other class. As a great city daily puts it, "The contrast in the situation of the small farmer and the jobless industrial worker leaves no room for doubt as to who is better off." There are of course other reasons back of the movement, such as weariness of supporting the jobless, aversion to doles, desire to avoid possible disorders of various kinds.

Usually these back-to-the-land movements are started and carried on by those who have no knowledge of agriculture or the things necessary to live by it, such as capital for land and equipment, skill in production or ability in management. State lands are suggested as a means of avoiding investment in land, regardless of the fact that these lands are in possession of the state because they are not agricultural and experienced farmers cannot make a living on them. In one case the advocates of the movement are saying that it is to apply only to those who came from the land and want to go back. These, they say, should be aided in getting back. But how? They don't know but have vague ideas that the state should finance the movement in one way or another, supervise it and finally get its money back when those who have gone to the country have achieved "economic independence."

Those who can work out a plan that will be helpful to many of the unemployed and not disastrous to its financial backers are wiser than we are. But we have a suggestion. Let the great and wealthy papers which are so earnest in advocating this back to the land movement, and so critical of any who point out its difficulties, invest some of their money in an experiment with a hundred families—which they can select and for whom they can rent, at a very low figure, better land than the state owns. Let them put these families on that land and see how the thing works in actual practice. They will learn something by this, and if their results are in line with their current arguments they will be able to teach something, too. One of these papers is owned by a man who recently declared on the witness stand that he had given Mayor Walker over $246,000 because he liked him and because the Mayor's salary of $25,000 a year was insufficient. If he really wants to help those who have no salary at all he has here an opportunity which his own paper insists is feasible. Has anybody a better suggestion?

New Jersey Farm Comment

THE prediction that next fall and winter will bring an upturn in the economic position of poultrymen of New Jersey and other eastern states because of the present scarcity of poultry on Middle West farms, where the great bulk of the country's eggs and poultry are produced, is contained in a report made by Victor G. Aubry, vice-president of Consolidated Products Company of Chicago, and former New Jersey extension service poultryman, to S. B. Peck, an eastern representative of the Company.

Aubry's report, written in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and based on observations made recently during visits through many poultry fattening stations of both large and small packers in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, draws a picture of poultry and egg buyers afraid to make normal purchases, and points out that stocks of poultry and eggs for storage are drastically reduced. It asserts that eastern poultrymen will make more than any other class of farmers this year.

After listing the poultry feeding stations and buyers of eggs for storage of both large and small packers that he visited, Aubry's report says that "every one of these, without exception, are buying only what they must have."

"These houses," the report continues, "are storing almost no eggs. One reason is because the quality of the eggs is so poor. The eggs are watery, heated, grassy and very small. I believe this is because the farmers are feeding virtually nothing to their poultry.

"Furthermore, the buyers seem afraid to make purchases for storage. One of the biggest operators, for example, said to me: 'Aubry, if I listened to my better judgment I would buy my head off on eggs but I don't dare; I don't know what will happen this year—nobody knows.'

"Eggs in storage out here are 40 per cent below the average for five years, and forty-two per cent below 1931. It is predicted that by August the storage holdings of eggs will be five million cases below the normal average of nine million cases for that month.

"Either egg production on the farms is way below average or the farmers are eating the eggs themselves. Farmers are getting about nine cents a dozen for the 'best' eggs, which are poor, indeed, and five cents a dozen for the second grades.

"The poultry fattening stations have almost nothing but laying hens and old roosters in them. Hens bring the farmers three to four cents a pound, roosters three to four cents a pound. Twenty per cent less poultry than usual have gone through these stations and hardly any broilers. It may be that there will be a heavy crop of fryers and roasters later, but I doubt it; I don't believe the poultry is on the farms this year.

"Eggs are scarce here even if cheap, and I can't see anything but good prices for Jersey and other eastern poultrymen next fall and winter for eggs, fowl and broilers. Especially will this be true, I believe, of eggs. The easterner who has a flock of purebred, sturdy pullets this year can't help but do well. Eggs are not going to approach a dollar a dozen with other prices so low, but prices will be better and feed, of course, will still be very cheap."

* * *

New Milk Law

THE so-called minimum code milk bill (Chapter 131, Laws of 1932), which dairymen, health officials, and consumers long ago agreed was needed to protect both the New Jersey public and the New Jersey dairymen, becomes operative July 1st. This law is expected to strengthen the position of New Jersey dairymen by eliminating unfair competition from farms of other states, and to insure a clean, pure supply of milk and dairy products for every municipality in New Jersey.

Because no appropriation was made for the enforcement of this act, there is some speculation as to the amount of good it can accomplish. The State Department of Health estimates it will need $75,000 to enforce the law. Efforts are being made to obtain the needed funds from the state, a move which the Grange and Farm Bureau favors, former Senator David H. Agans has said. He describes the milk bill as "progressive legislation."

The attitude of many health officials is summarized in a statement of L. Van D. Chandler, president of the New Jersey Health Officials' Association.

"The new milk law," he said, "represents the most outstanding piece of public health legislation that has been enacted in the State of New Jersey in the last decade.

"This legislation is going to result in very definite benefits to all interested groups. Consumers will be able to buy milk anywhere in New Jersey with the absolute assurance as to its purity and safety as a food. The producer now has one definite set of regulations which he knows he will have to observe. The intolerable burden of attempting to comply with several milk ordinances, frequently contradictory in their provisions, has been removed. The legitimate distributor will be protected from unfair bootleg competition from uninspected sources. The health officer now has a set of standards that represent the best of the group judgment in the industry. The regulations, moreover, are entirely free from radical and drastic provisions that the dairy farmer and distributor would find impossible to comply with.

"We hope that the state will provide the necessary funds to enable the Department of Health to carry out its part of the program. Surely, such an important public health step as this one will not be permitted to fail because of a lack of funds when the estimated requirements are so small and the obvious gains to the public and the New Jersey dairy industry are so great.

"It is to be hoped that the splendid spirit of cooperation so evident during the writing and passage through the Legislature of this bill will be carried over into the period of adjustment while the law is being made operative.

"To the control official, I would urge that he proceed carefully in carrying out his part of the new program. He should always bear in mind that our long experience in public health work has taught us that much lasting good can be obtained by educational methods, while force is always a two-edged sword to be used only in extreme cases.

"To the producer, I want to say that the most successful and progressive men in your industry are unanimous in their opinion that this law will probably prove to be your salvation. In the carrying out of its provisions we health officers want to cooperate with you, and we want you to cooperate with us.

"To the distributor, with whom we also wish to cooperate, I want to say that this law will do much to bring order out of the chaos that now exists."

* * *

AS a means of warning vegetable growers more promptly of insect infestations, the State Experiment Station and Extension Service plan to make periodic surveys during the present season to locate and indentify insect outbreaks in vegetable crops. The first of these, made by Dr. B. C. Burdette and C. H. Nissley, revealed that at least 13 species of insect pests are already at work. The warning broadcast to growers urges them to consult county agricultural agents for effective control measures.

* * *

THE Experiment Station urges back-to-the-landers and other prospective purchasers of farms to use New Jersey's "Soil Inventory" as a measure of the suitability of land offered for sale for farming purposes. Use of this information, it is asserted, will prevent "land sharks" from selling land worthless for agricultural purposes to unsuspecting buyers.

The inventory, completed only after thousands of borings for soil samples were taken in all parts of the state over a 15-year period, shows the occurrence, identification, and extent of the 174 different soil types in New Jersey.

* * *

FARMERS now face the prospect of less police protection as a result of a $157,000 cut in the appropriation to the State Police. Various sub-stations are to be discontinued and it is expected that nearly 80 troopers will be dropped from the force.

* * *

THE Attorney-General's department has issued an injunction to restrain the Tibbar-Town Rabbit Company, Inc., of Glassboro, and its subsidiaries, from doing business. This concern is headed by John S. Porter, who established it about a year ago. Sometime ago he was voted out of the concern, but recently he has again taken over the management of its affairs. The injunction is returnable in Chancery Court. Trenton, this week.

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Over a week in Alaska.

Pleasant Adventures in eleven states, four Canadian provinces.

No arrangements to make, no tipping, no bills to pay.

Over 9,000 comfortable, care-free miles through some of the most wonderful scenery in the whole world.

THE price shown below covers every necessary expense on the Pennsylvania Farmer tour to Alaska and return, via. Yellowstone Park and the Canadian Rockies. When you send in your reservation deposit and the final payment shown opposite your starting point, you are through paying. You can board the Tour Special without a dollar and have a perfectly good time. Of course, you probably will want to take along pocket money for newspapers, souvenirs, laundry and stamps. But that is entirely up to you.

The announced cost covers assignment to a standard Pullman section, and to an outside stateroom on our steamship. Unless otherwise arranged, two persons will share each section and stateroom,—a separate seat and a private berth for each person. Our liner, the S. S. Alaska, will carry us up the magnificent Inside Passage to Alaska, and will be our comfortable home every night we are in the Far North.

Reservation deposits will be acknowledged immediately and suggestions will be sent about clothing and baggage.

After your final payment is received your credentials will be mailed, along with car and stateroom assignments and full instructions about meeting us at your nearest starting point.

All of your money will be refunded promptly if you find later that you cannot go with us.

You will need no ticket to board the tour train. Everything will be arranged in advance for you, and some one will be looking for you at the starting point you choose.

If you are waiting for friends to make up their minds, please send your own reservation now. We'll hold space near you for your friends who may decide later. Use the Reservation Blank below, or a separate letter. If everything isn't clear don't hesitate to ask questions. Send for free 16-page illustrated tour booklet if you don't have a copy; no obligation.

RESERVATION BLANK

TOUR MANAGER, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please find enclosed check (or money order) for $20 per person covering reservations on the Pennsylvania Farmer Alaska Tour, July 28th—August 17th, starting at the place marked below. On or before July 18th I shall mail balance of the cost of the tour, which is the amount shown opposite the town I have marked. I understand that all payments are to be returned to me promptly if, for any reason, I cannot go.

PITTSBURGH	$356.59
PHILADELPHIA, Paoli, Coatesville	$379.30
LANCASTER	$376.01
HARRISBURG	$374.09
SUNBURY, Milton	$373.68
WILLIAMSPORT, Lock Haven	$372.56
BELLEFONTE	$370.77
ALTOONA	$367.55

I understand that the amounts shown above, plus the reservation deposit, cover all necessary expenses for the entire tour including berth, meals, tips, side-trips, etc.

Name ....

Town .... R. F. D. ....

County .... State ....

Names and addresses of other persons for whom I am making reservations are:

Name ....

Address ....

"The Most Glorious Life Possible"

That's What the City-Raised Crowells Think of Farming

WHEN a city boy goes to college to study farming there are always some to smile and scoff. But the scoffers disappear when the city boy makes an outstanding record in college, then another outstanding record on his own farm, and finally makes a name for himself through his unselfish efforts to teach others the methods by which he helped himself. This is the story of such a city boy.

Ralph T. Crowell, Bucks county's Master Farmer for 1931, was born in Philadelphia and lived there until he completed high school. Brief summer visits to the country convinced him that he was out of place in the city. So after three years of money-saving—one year in the composing room of a Philadelphia newspaper and two on a farm—he entered Penn State to take the four-year course in horticulture. In college he worked so hard that, even though he was "working his way through," he completed the four-year course in three and one-half years. And graduated with highest scholastic honors!

The job of superintending a 500-acre fruit and truck farm in Maryland gave him some good experience after graduation, and similar work in Illinois prepared him still further for his future career. About that time the bugles started blowing and he enlisted and received his commission and saw active service.

He was discharged March 15th, 1919. He moved to Sunnyside Farm April 1st, 1919. He was married on April 17th, 1919.

That was a fast start and he has been traveling at the same rate ever since. Only the pronoun changed to the plural on the last date given. For Mr. and Mrs. Crowell are partners in every sense of the word. The building of Sunnyside Farm has been an adventure in which they have shared equally. Mrs. Crowell also is from the city.

The early years were hard ones. Inadequate help, no money, no car, no machinery, and a poor, run-down farm purchased with borrowed money. Production had to be built up, and then all the profits had to be put back into farm and home improvements. Remarkable progress has been made, but even yet the task isn't completed.

Sunnyside Farm now is known far and wide for its large and successful roadside market. It started as an insignificant display on a box beside the road. Now one wonders why such large quantities of farm products are shown on the permanent benches and shelves of the market. That is, one wonders until he learns that all those baskets and boxes and jars and jugs may be sold in one day, and more besides; that the sales sometimes total several hundred dollars in a single day.

Fruits are the mainstay of the Crowells, though their small dairy herd was approaching a yearly average of 500 pounds of butterfat per cow when it was wiped out by the tuberculin test. A new herd is being built up slowly.

Auto Tires Saved the Peach Crop

The Sunnyside orchards comprise 18 acres of bearing apple trees and 20 acres of peaches. Sixteen acres of bearing apples are rented and there are young apple trees coming on, paying their way with intercrops of vegetables grown in the off years between humus-building crops.

To recite the details of Mr. Crowell's orchard methods would be to give a summary of the best recognized orchard practice, with some refinements he has developed for himself. Spraying is frequent and thorough. Last summer a new orchard water system was installed. It cost about $2,000 but it cuts spraying time in half. Leguminous and other cover crops are used frequently wherever practical to improve the soil.

In odd corners of the Sunnyside peach orchards will be seen large piles of old automobile tires. In early spring when frost is still a hazard they are dropped at regular intervals between the rows. If the thermometer drops below the danger point they receive a cupful of gasoline apiece. Touched off with flame they are capable of raising the temperature of the orchard enough to save the tender buds when cruel Jack Frost returns with that extra degree or two of cold that means the difference between a good crop and no crop at all.

Mr. Crowell has lost count of the many prizes he has received on fruit exhibited at the local and state-wide shows in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Last fall his half bushel of peaches took the first prize from peach-growing Jersey at Trenton Fair.

Like his prizes, Mr. Crowell's community activities are much too numerous to list completely. Only his prodigious energy permits him to do so much away from home and still carry his load of work and responsibility at Sunnyside. He is on the executive committee of the Bucks County Agricultural Extension Association, is vice-president of the county horticultural association, Pomona Deputy and Past Master of the local Grange, and is active in the potato growers' association, the local farmers' club, the parent-teachers' association and the Doylestown Fair Association. Numerous other activities might be mentioned, including his church work, his leadership in the Boy Scout movement in southern Bucks county, his endeavors to fill the speaking engagements that are thrust on him.

Mr. and Mrs. Crowell have made a charming home of their old stone house which was built in 1767. The latest improvement is the remodeling of an extra room into a farm office. And although it now seems an even chance whether it really will turn out to be an office or a children's playroom, Mr. Crowell doesn't seem greatly concerned. The older of the two daughters of the family recently received first honors in the county for her Four-H Club work.

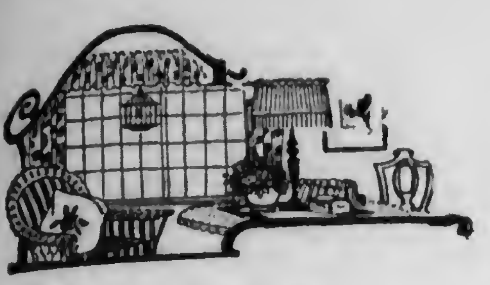
This young couple from the city are glad their children confirm their own opinion that life on the farm is "the most glorious life possible."

Sunnyside Farm's famous roadside market.

Below—Auto tires ready to save a peach crop.

Above—This field was a 12-year-old apple orchard a few weeks after the picture was taken. Fillers were transplanted from an adjoining orchard.

Below—The Crowells of Sunnyside.



The Farm Home

Good Housewives Know Their Bugs

By ELLEN JOHNSTON

IN the days of our grandmothers, the subject of household bugs was spoken of very guardedly. The housewives of an earlier era evidently felt like the small boy whose teacher had said that "a rabbit's tail is not much to speak of," and who later gave as his version, "the rabbit has a tail but it mustn't be talked about."

Some years ago the grocer's boy left a package of macaroni on my kitchen table. There was a small hole in the package, and when I opened it I found it contained some small, dark bugs. Ignorant of their identity, I left the box on the table for a short time. The bugs evidently liked the looks of their surroundings, and a few, brave pioneers, unknown to me, found a hiding place in some convenient crack. Ere long we noticed, occasionally, some large, dark brown bugs, in various parts of the kitchen. We investigated and learned that these bugs were cockroaches, and it was only after many weeks of strenuous effort that we finally got rid of them. If we had known in the first place how to identify them we would have been spared a great deal of trouble.

We may as well recognize in the beginning that household insects are no respecters of persons. A bedbug lives as happily in the homes of the "best" families as in those of the "last" ones, if I may coin a term. A cockroach dines alike happily in the kitchen of "king or commoner."

Meet Mr. Fleet-Foot

The cockroach has a flat, longish-oval shaped body, from one-half to three-quarters of an inch in length, and varies in color from yellowish-brown to almost black. His antennae or feelers, are somewhat longer than the body. They seldom use their wings, for their speedy legs enable them to run to hiding with amazing rapidity. If you suddenly turn on a light in a room where there are roaches, they will run into hiding with lightning-like speed. These insects are especially fond of moisture, and can be found about the kitchen sink or other damp places.

To prevent these pests from getting into your home, watch carefully all food that is brought into the house from a store. Kill any bug that you see, whether or not you can identify it. To rid the premises of roaches, food should be kept well covered, and all crumbs and waste food removed from kitchen or pantry. Sodium fluoride is recommended as a means of extermination. There are some commercial powders, too, that work wonders. Whatever is used must be applied thoroughly. Half-way measures are useless.

Housekeepers everywhere abhor the bedbug. And rightly! For the benefit of those fortunate individuals who have never seen one of these insects, a description is in order. The very flat body is rounded-oval in shape and reddish-brown in color. The young are so small as to be almost invisible and are nearly colorless. The body is soft as the insect leads a very sheltered life. Remedial measures consist of taking apart beds they infest, and painting or spraying them with high-test gasoline or one of the commercial exterminators. Cracks in floors and around door and window frames should also be so treated. The bugs multiply very rapidly and the treatment should be repeated at intervals of a few days in order to kill any that may not have been reached by previous treatments, or that have hatched out afterward. Heat is an effective agent in the destruction of bedbugs. A temperature of 113 degrees, especially if accompanied by a high degree of humidity, will destroy both the bedbug and egg. This temperature can be produced by closing the house on a hot day in summer and firing the furnace or stoves.

For those who have a pet dog or cat, fleas sometimes become a serious pest.

The adult flea is from three-sixteenths to one-eighth of an inch long, the shape is longish oval, and the color varies from light to dark brown. They can be readily identified by their method of getting about, which is jumping. Premises that have become infested may be rid of these pests by spraying floors, not omitting the basement, with kerosene, gasoline, or creosote oil. Carpets and rugs should be thoroughly cleaned. The vacuum cleaner with a strong motor is a great aid. Animals should be rid of them and made to sleep outdoors. This will not be a hardship, as summer is the time when fleas become a nuisance. Fresh pyrethrum powder should be dusted in the fur or hair of the animal, and when the insects become numb, brushed on a sheet of paper and burned.

A Source of Destruction

Ants are another well-known household pest. The little, red ant is perhaps the most common. It nests usually in the wood work or masonry. This species is easily recognized by its color and small size. Any of the ants that make their homes on the lawn may at some time come into the house in search of food. The large, carpenter ant, black in color, varying in size from one-fourth to one-half an inch in length, is quite often not only a nuisance but a real menace to the timbers of a house.

However, a much more common source of destruction to the house timbers is the so-called white ant, or termite. These last are rarely seen about the house, but their presence is made known by the swarms of winged insects seen at certain seasons of the year, usually spring and fall, and by the damage done to the infested timbers of the house. All foundations should be of stone or masonry, and any timbers that touch the earth, should be treated with a creosote liquid, for these insects always gain access to the timbers of a building, through underground passages. If any devastated timbers are seen, they should be drenched with kerosene or gasoline, and the ground in the vicinity should be soaked with a poison solution.

A Poisoned Syrup to Kill

In order to exterminate the red and carpenter ants, all foods, especially sweets, should be kept out of their way, and a poisoned syrup made from one pound of sugar, one quart of water, and 25 grains of sodium arsenate, placed where the ants may get it. Needless to say, this mixture must be kept out of the way of children and animals. This poisonous mixture will not only kill the ants that collect it, but also the young and the queen ant to whom it is fed, for most of the food that the ants so eagerly seek is carried to the home nest. The queen ant is the mother of the entire colony, and if she is destroyed, with the young ants of the colony, the trouble will have been eradicated at its source.

It is only by constant vigilance that our homes can be kept free of insect enemies. They are ever waiting to invade our dwellings. To combat them we must first be able to recognize them and then promptly use methods of extermination.

Loin Lamb Chops Rolled in Bacon.

Loin Lamb Chops Rolled in Bacon

WHETHER single or double, from loin, ribs, or shoulder, always have lamb chops cut uniformly thick, and the fell removed. Double loin chops may be boned, rolled, and wrapped in sliced bacon, suggests the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. They may then be cooked by any preferred method. If a gas oven is used, have the chops two or three inches below a moderate flame. Sear them on both sides. Then lower the flame and continue the cooking at reduced temperature. Turn the chops occasionally, but do not prick the brown crust. Do not let the bacon scorch. It may be found more convenient, after searing the chops under the flame, to transfer the broiler to a moderately hot oven (375 to 400 degrees F.) to finish the cooking.

And He Likes It!

Cod-Liver Oil for the Baby

VITAMIN A is supplied by cod-liver oil. This vitamin helps growth and resistance to infections of various sorts. A number of foods furnish vitamin A, but in taking cod-liver oil a child gets a satisfactory amount of it at the same time he is receiving vitamin D. With every teaspoonful of cod-liver oil the child also obtains four or five grams of easily digested fat, which is an energy food.

A child under two years should have three or four teaspoons of cod-liver oil every day—not less than two teaspoons daily, even when funds are very limited. It is of great importance, however, that the oil purchased should be of a good grade as shown by tests for vitamins A and D. The baby can be started on cod-liver oil when he is less than a month old. If this is done, the question of getting him to like it will never arise. As a matter of fact, many children are very fond of cod-liver oil. The taste is simply one more flavor to which they have become accustomed naturally, just as they have learned to like each new food presented to them. To provide a child with three to four teaspoons a day of a good grade of cod-liver oil will cost about 15 to 25 cents for a week's supply.

Eggs for Any Meal

EGGS for dinner? But why not? Because you served eggs for breakfast? In the first place, there are so many different ways of preparing eggs that the dinner menu will hardly remind the family of breakfast at all. In the second place, the more eggs the better, especially for the children. Eggs help to make good red blood and strong teeth and bones, and supply vitamins. They are classed with such foods as meats, fish, poultry, cheese and milk—most of these the central dish of the day's heartiest meal.

Here's a menu any member of the family will enjoy: Tomato juice cocktail; omelet with chopped parsley; new peas; scalloped potatoes; junket with strawberries.

Or how about this one? Vegetable soup; shirred eggs seasoned with salt and paprika; baked potatoes, plain or on the half shell; fresh asparagus; rhubarb betty.

The two-year-old will delight in a supper that is dinner for the rest of the family, based on "goldenrod eggs." The eggs are hard-cooked, then the whites are chopped, mixed with cream sauce and poured over toast, and the top is decorated with the riced yolks. To keep the golden color scheme we might serve chicken soup with noodles, buttered carrots, and an orange gelatin or whip for dessert.

The Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., has some help for us in Leaflet 39-L, "Eggs at Any Meal," which will be sent free on request. A glance at the egg leaflet will suggest a variety of other dinner dishes centering around eggs.

While eggs are abundant in the farmyard use them liberally, confident that nutrition specialists heartily approve.

A Positive Seal on any Mason Jar with Kerr

Two-Piece Self-Sealing
MASON CAPS

It's easier to seal any standard Mason fruit jar positively air-tight when you use Kerr 2-piece, self-sealing Mason Caps. These caps eliminate waste and reduce the work.

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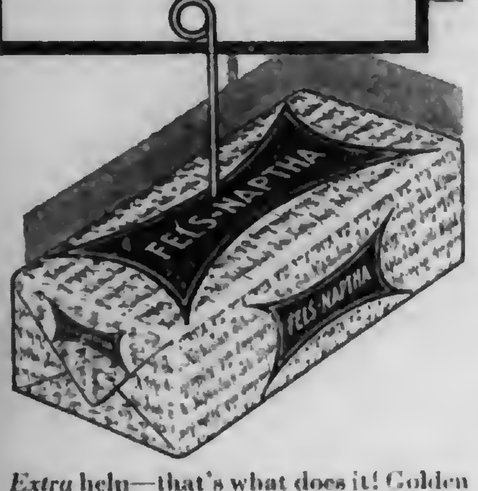

Extra help—that's what does it! Golden soap and *plenty* of naptha, working together—getting clothes clean without hard rubbing! Send two cents for a soap chipper and a sample bar. Write Fels & Co., Dept. 7-6-25, Phila., Pa.

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How to Kill Bedbugs

SEVERAL weeks ago a reader asked for information to exterminate bedbugs. Here are a few of the answers received:

A Sure Cure

HAVE your druggist prepare corrosive sublimate in turpentine and apply with a feather or small brush. Be sure to put it in all cracks and crevices, and any place about the bed where the bugs stay. This mixture will not injure bed or wall paper.

Mrs. R. O. M.

* * *

I MOVED into a house that had board partition walls in which were bedbugs. Of course my beds were infested before I knew how to guard against them. I cleaned those beds every week. Ruined my beds with boiling water, used anything and everything any one would suggest. Finally, in desperation, I bought putty and filled every crack and cranny in the beds, being sure there was no place in which they would collect. Then a coat of paint was applied. Bugs do not like paint. After putting the beds together I dusted liberally with good insect powder. The seams in the board partitions were thoroughly filled and brushed with turpentine, from top to bottom. From that time, twenty years to be exact, I have never had a bug. Boiling water will not kill bedbugs.

S. M. A.

* * *

OPEN all the closet doors; pull the furniture away from the walls and take out the drawers. Take the bed apart and set the mattress on chairs so that all parts are exposed. Now place a metal tub on four bricks in the center of the floor. In this tub set, a pail half filled with live, red coals. Over the coals sprinkle a pound or more of sulphur. Close all the doors and windows and leave for at least four hours. I left my room closed over night. The next day I set the legs of the furniture in cans of kerosene. Look over furniture carefully for any bugs that have not died.

A Reader.

◆

Hard Soap Crumbles

I make hard soap but do not get such good results. It gets crumbly or looks as though it won't separate or curdle.

PERHAPS you get too much salt in your soap. Here is a recipe for hard soap in which salt is optional.

Use clean tallow or lard, and caustic soda to make the lye. Dissolve the caustic soda in proportion of two pounds to a gallon of water. Melt a given amount of tallow or lard at low heat and add one-fourth its weight of lye, a little at a time, stirring constantly. When this is thoroughly united, add the same amount of lye again. Keep at low heat until completely saponified. If soap does not separate easily, add more of the lye. When separation has occurred, pour off lye, add water, and heat until dissolved, and again separate by use of the lye, or by a strong solution of common salt. The last separation is only for purifying and may be omitted. The soap is finally remelted on a water bath, kept at low heat until as much water as possible is expelled, then poured into molds to set. A. P.

◆

As You Like Them

No. 7597.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 38 requires 4¾ yards of 35-inch material, if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 4½ yards. Tie, belt and plastron of contrasting material requires 2-3 yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7603.—Ladies' morning frock. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. Size 46 requires 3¾ yards of 32-inch material if made with short sleeves. With long sleeves 4 yards. For contrasting material ½ yard 32 inches wide is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7601.—Sports frock. Designed in six sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20 (with corresponding bust measure 32, 34, 36, 38) and 40 and 42 bust. Size 18 requires 3⅝ yards of 35-inch material. Belt in contrasting material will require ⅛ yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7591.—Ladies' apron. Designed in one size—medium. It requires 1⅞ yards of 36-inch material. To finish with bias binding or braid requires 5 1-3 yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7588.—Ladies' dress. Designed in sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46-inch size requires 4¾ yards of 39-inch material. For contrasting material ¼ yard 39 inches wide cut crosswise is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7592.—Ladies' slip. Designed in sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material. Shoulder straps of ribbon require 1⅛ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7609.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 if made as in the large view requires 1 2-3 yards of checked or other figured material and ⅝ yard of plain material 35 inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7608.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 if made as illustrated requires 1 2-3 yards for the dress and 1¼ yards for the guimpe of 35-inch material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7612.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. It requires 1½ yards of 32-inch material for a 2-year size. To trim with lace edging requires 1⅛ yards. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7613.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 requires 1⅛ yards of checked or other patterned material and ¼ yard of contrasting, 35 inches wide. To finish with bias binding requires 2¼ yards 1½ inches wide. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7579.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards of 32-inch material. For contrasting material ½ yard in 35-inch width is required. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7610.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 1⅜ yards of 35-inch material. The tabs will require ⅛ yard of contrasting material. Price 15c or two for 25c.

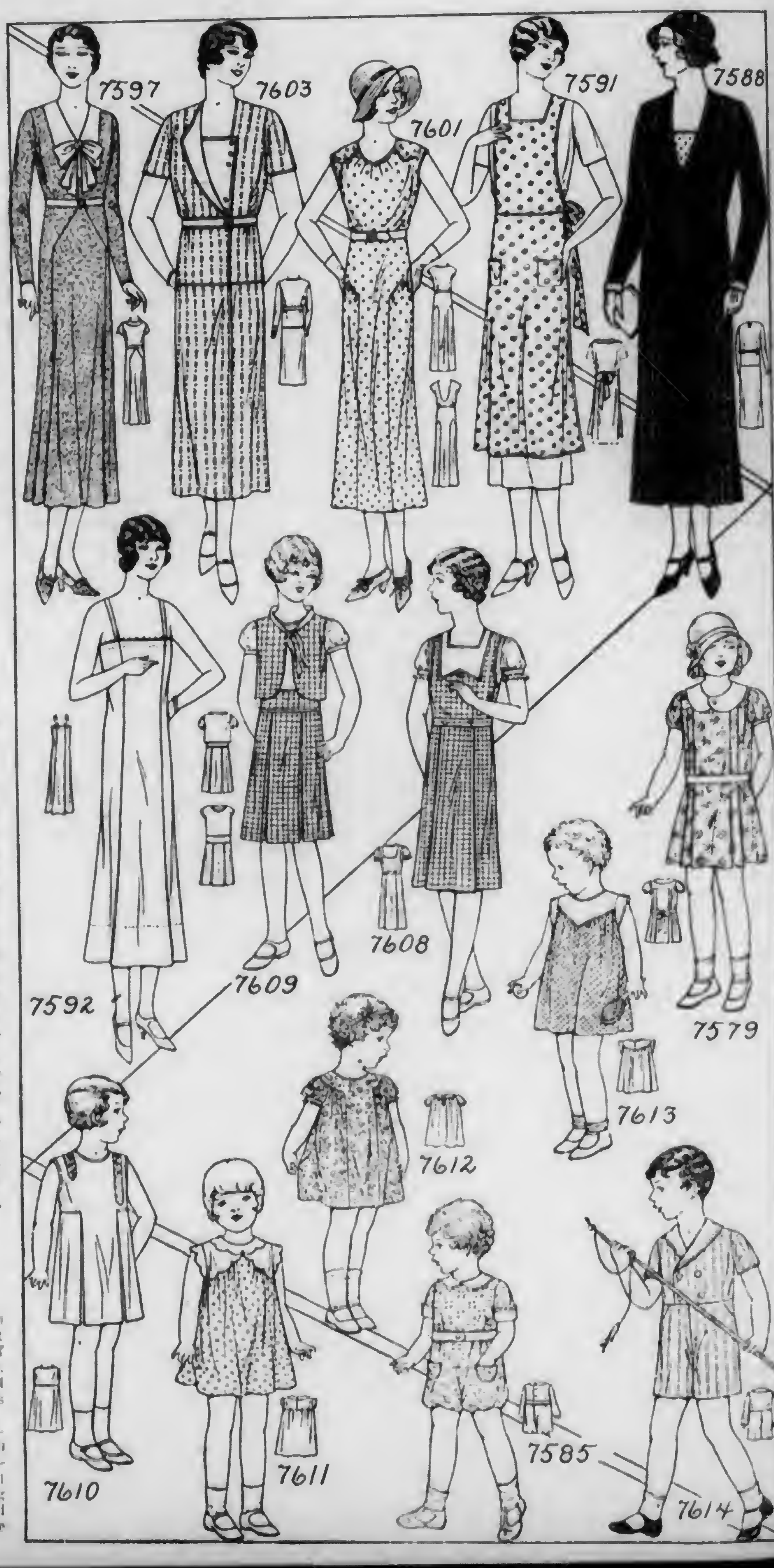
No. 7611.—Girls' dress. Designed in sizes: 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 3 requires 1⅛ yard of dotted or other patterned material, and ⅜ yard of plain material in 35-inch width. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7585.—Child's rompers. Designed in sizes: 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 requires 1⅝ yards of 35-inch material if made with short sleeves. With long sleeves 1¾ yards. For contrasting material ⅜ yard in 35-inch width. Price 15c or two for 25c.

No. 7614.—Boys' suit. Designed in sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 1⅞ yards of 35-inch material; ¼ yard is required for the pockets of muslin or lining, cut crosswise. Collar of contrasting material requires ⅜ yard. Price 15c or two for 25c.

HOW TO ORDER

All patterns 15c each, two for 25c. Be sure to give number and size. Summer Fashion Book 10c. Address Pattern Department, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Goin' Fishin'

By GEORGE BOND

(Continued from last week.)

"COME on," yapped Doc, as he rattled the bait can. Our next lapse led us over a veritable sea of rocks. Large rocks, small rocks and rocky rocks. Doc stopped, pointed his finger toward a crest of rocks leading far up the valley. "See," he said, "I guess you do not know that Robber Lewis hid most of his plunder under one of those big rocks far, far, up the valley where the earth and the sky seem to meet. Brimstone Hole, they call the place. At least a ton of silver and gold still lies under that rock."

"Who was this man Robber Lewis?" I questioned.

"Did you never hear of Robber Lewis?" answered Doc in surprise.

"No, no," I replied. "Who was he?"

"He was a highwayman who held up more stage coaches single handed than Jesse James and his whole gang in their long career.

"Has any one tried to find that rock and recover the money?" I asked with interest.

"Two men once discovered the rock. Ah yes, but their bleached and whitened skeletons are still standing on the rock. Both are standing erect, one with his right arm extended in a beckoning attitude. In the palm of that extended hand is a shining twenty-dollar gold piece. The other skeleton is standing close by, with the back of his hand held close to his face in a warning posture as if to say: 'Beware of our fate and do not approach'."

"Has no one tried to get that twenty-dollar gold piece?" I asked—now thoroughly aroused.

"One man," replied Doc thoughtfully. "The evidence of his ill tried adventure lies close to the rock. It's a steel fishing rod. Did you never hear of Limber Jim or Walking Joe? Well, he was the man. Joe went close enough one day to reach this twenty-dollar gold piece with the tip of that rod."

"Then what happened?" I inquired anxiously.

"Well, siree," said Doc, "a little blue flame shot up from the rod tip. Limber Jim's feet flew up over his head; in fact, he turned a complete flipper in the air. Jim came down on his feet and started to walk, as Walking Joe. Far toward the setting sun has Joe walked. Night and day, continually, perpetually Joe walks. Straight as a line, erect and speechless, going, going, going. The last I heard of Walking Joe he was crossing the Cascade Mountains way out in California."

Out came the stick and jack-knife again.

"What now?" peeped Doc, as I sent the keen blade deep into the wood.

"Another notch for the Doctor," was my meek reply.

Doc rattled the bait can and I knew what that meant. On we went over the rocks, staggering, stumbling, but ever onward. A greenish mist loomed up in the distance. This mist stopped our view of the western horizon. Doc turned his head half around and said, "We will soon be there. See the laurel?" Another half mile brought us to what I called the Barrier. Laurel, what a growth!

"This is Laurel Run," said Doc. "In the midst of this beautiful foliage runs the stream where we intend to fish." Then he grinned, looked me over carefully, and waited for my announcement.

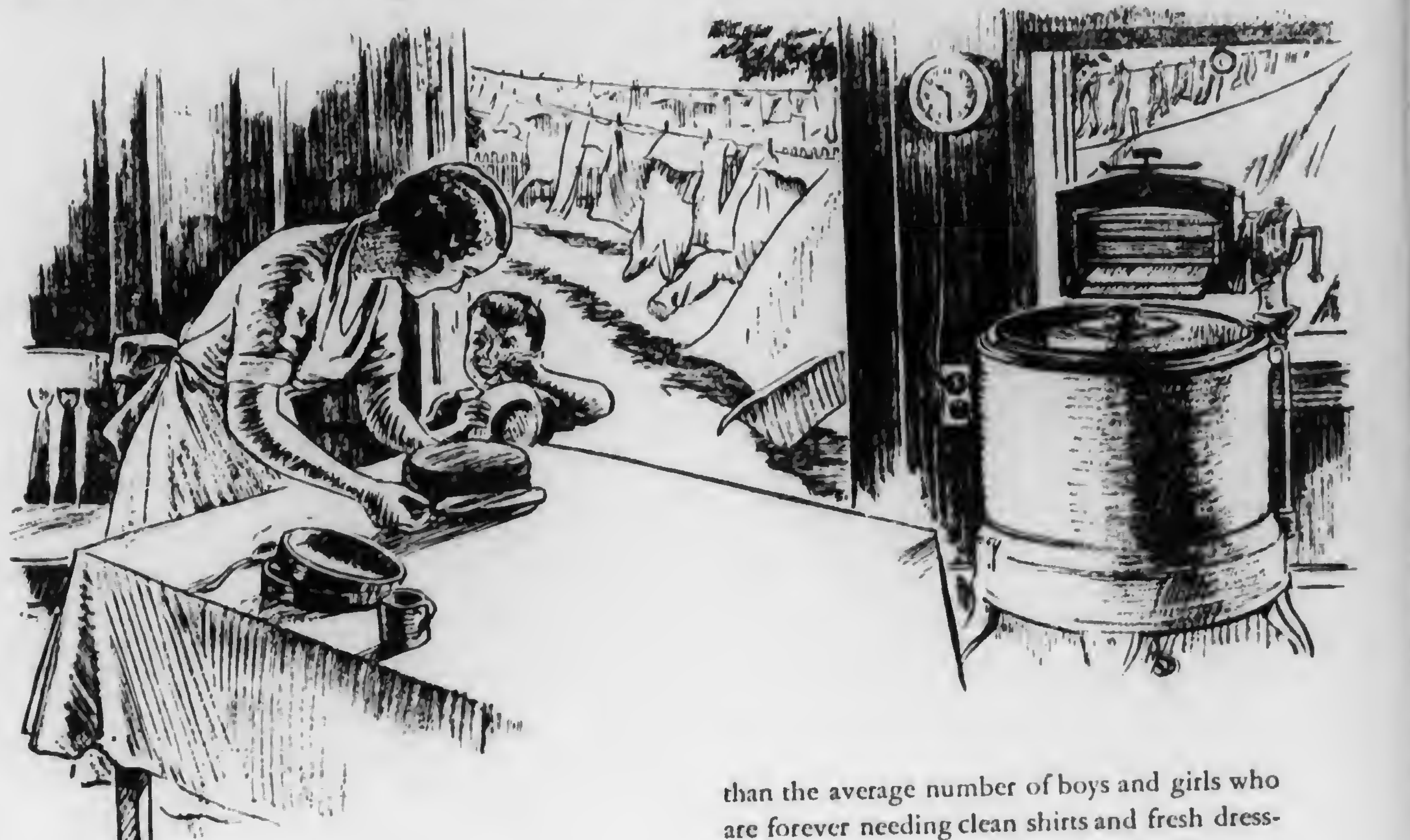
"Fish!" I bawled out. "How will we ever reach the stream? That laurel defies penetration by man or beast."

"Wait," says Doc. Then he ran back and forth along the outer edge of the laurel growth, stooping low as if in search of something.

"Here, can you see a place in that laurel thicket where a blacksnake could have possibly wiggled out

(Continued on page 23.)

Chase away those "Washday Woes"



When they first carried the electric wires into your place—that very day you should have thrown away the old washboard, put the skids under the elbow-power washer, and kissed goodbye to washday backache. For, at a cost of only a few cents a month, about the price of a can of cleanser, a modern electric washer quietly and efficiently does the work while mother bakes a chocolate cake.

And ironing day, too, has lost its terrors for the modern farmer's wife. Gone is the red-hot stove, with its collection of irons, either too hot or too cold. Now an electric iron, that gets hot quickly and stays hot until you're through, speeds the work and makes it twice as easy and four times as pleasant. Even if you've more than the average number of boys and girls who are forever needing clean shirts and fresh dresses, you can always have them ready if you use electricity to wash, dry and iron the clothes.

Yes, "Washday" and "Ironing-Day" are two more of the old bugaboos that have been chased clear out of sight by electricity, on the modern farm-home.

Of course, the washing and ironing are just two of the dozens of places where electricity helps to take the drudgery out of the farm and household work at small cost. Talk to your electrical dealer or to your hardware merchant or the power company. Any of them can tell you many ways to save work and money with electric power and heat.

It costs more to do without Electricity than to use it

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION BY

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JUNE . . .
SHEARING SHEEP

Many of our readers remember the old Farmers' Almanac with weather prognostications for every day in the year. Each month had its page, and a picture at the top showed the farm work appropriate for that month. In January it was chopping wood; June, washing and shearing sheep; November, threshing wheat on the barn floor with a flail; December, breaking and hackling flax.

These quaint books, some are still published, emphasize the passing of old ways. Think back. How many betterments have come in your time? The advertisements and reading matter in this publication, with telling illustrations, show how much more commodious and convenient is farm life today.

The advertisements have rendered yeoman service in broadcasting knowledge of everything perfected for better farming and happier living.

Other changes, just as far-reaching, are going on all around you at this day. They help you to make more money, make your work lighter. The advertisements bring you the buying news and enable you to keep abreast of the times. Truly you are missing something of value if you do not make them an important part of your reading.

Young People's Forum

The Liberty Bell

By Bertha Booth

DID you ever see the Liberty Bell? I remember well the first time that I saw it. I was at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 and was standing in an immense crowd waiting for the procession of the day to approach. Presently we heard the music of the national anthem, then at last we saw four proud black horses with a policeman at each bit, drawing a flat wagon on which rested only a rusty old bell with a wide crack in its side. At each side of the slowly moving wagon, marched four policemen as if to guard a priceless treasure. The crowd did not cheer as ordinary crowds cheer for ordinary processions. A deep solemn silence held every one. Men removed their hats in reverence, women wiped away tears. You have already guessed the cause of this unusual behavior. It was the Liberty Bell which had come half across the continent to hold the chief place of honor at the World's Fair.

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Are you asking when it became cracked? That pretty story is not true which says that it cracked on that first joyous Fourth of July, when it rang out so wildly. The crack came long after, in 1835 when it was tolling for the death of a very great chief-justice.

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It used to make many visits over our country so that every one might see it, but nowadays on account of its widening crack, it must stay at home in Independence Hall. Some time ago you may have heard its voice over the radio, when the bell was tapped very, very gently.

If you ever go to Philadelphia, do not fail to go to Independence Hall and pay your respects to this beloved old bell. On account of its connection with the Declaration of Independence, it always will be regarded as the most precious emblem of our national history.

Drawing by Katherine Crummett

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What would you call this picture? Send in a name and win a prize. Address Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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But alas! Sadness came to the happy plant. It had lived happily for many years and one day an elf came to live beneath its lovely leaves. He was a handsome elf and the wistaria grew to love him. He returned her love and lived ever near her heart. They spent several happy years together, the wistaria more beautiful than ever.

Then one morning when she awoke her lover was gone—vanished forever. The wistaria kept on blooming in her sorrow, year after year, hoping that some day he might return. After many weary years of waiting she became impatient and went in quest of her lover.

Sending her roots far down and reaching her arms far out she soon learned to crawl and went in search of the elf. After several years of travel she began to look older, her stems became tougher, her leaves and flowers stretched long as she mourned for the elf. But she kept on never tiring.

Today we find her still in search of happiness, climbing over hills and dales, up the walls of our homes and many other places. Although she appears happy, she is very sad at heart.

* * *

The Origin of Pussy Willow

By Israel Schreckengost

ONCE long ago there was a little town. In this town one day it rained very hard. It rained all that week and next. Soon the river overflowed its banks. The whole town was flooded. Every one ran to some safe place. All the cats and little kittens climbed up into a willow tree on the shore. They curled up on the limbs and fell asleep.

After a while Mother Nature came along. She saw the pussies clinging to the branches. They would have starved in the tree. She therefore changed them into little furry balls. These little balls still cling to the branches of the willow. They are called pussy willows.

4-H Club Program

THE Four-H Club of St. Marys accepted the invitation of the Lecturer of the St. Marys Grange to take part in a program a few weeks ago. There were one hundred twenty-five present. Rita Jane Cassady, second year leader, was chairman of the program.

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9. wolf and card equals word and calf
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If you want to break forth into verse, send it to Young People's Editor, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHEN WE HANG UP OUR FLAG

By Maude Gearhart

When we hang up our flag on the Fourth of July
And sing songs of the red, white and blue,
We are proud of our country, America, free,
And our forefathers noble and true.

We will try to remember that this land we love
Can only be great, strong and true
If its boys and girls are brave, noble and five,
In all that they say or they do.

A Lovely Thing

By Marian Bender

Oh, life is such a lovely thing'
Each year there comes a day in spring
When I should like to snatch the green
From a wheatfield, and then unseen,
Journey far on my magic rug.
I'd stop a while to sip a mug
Of sunshine, then sail from one tall
Mountain peak to the next, and peer
Curiously into the sky. Here
I'd choose a feathery cloud all
Ready to be slept in. Then draw
My blue coverlet close around,
And watch the pale, flickering light
Of tiny stars tremble with awe
At the golden splendor of the moon.
A meteor flashing through the night
Would be my candle, just put out.
And soft drowsiness should soon
Blot out remembrance of anything
But, "Life is such a lovely thing!"

Little Folks' Corner

The Story of Two Birthdays

By Maude Gerhart
Age 12, Pennsylvania

DONALD and Verne were unrolling their flags and then rolling them the other way to make them stay uncurled. They were going to use them in the parade the next day.

"I wonder if Lorenzo would like to be in the parade," suggested Verne. "I haven't heard him say anything about going."

"Let's run over and ask him," said Donald. "I don't suppose he even knows what the Fourth of July means."

Lorenzo had come to the neighborhood only a few months before from Mexico, but the boys had made friends with him at once. His black eyes twinkled when Donald and Verne asked him if he knew what the next day would be.

"Oh, yes," he smiled. "We always have a big dinner and I find a surprise."

"When you lived in Mexico you didn't, did you?" exclaimed Donald.

"Oh, yes," Lorenzo declared.

"But it's the Fourth of July," said Verne. "Why did you celebrate that day in Mexico?"

"Because it's a birthday," replied Lorenzo, and then his mother called him to come in for dinner.

"Lorenzo says they celebrated the Fourth of July in Mexico because it's a birthday," Donald announced at the dinner table. "It's the day to have a parade and put out flags, but it isn't a birthday here, is it?"

"Yes, indeed," Donald's father replied quickly. "The Fourth of July is the birthday of our country. I didn't suppose, however, that the day was celebrated in Mexico."

"The Fourth of July is the birthday of our country," Donald was thinking to himself that afternoon when Verne came running back to play. And the more he thought about it the more he wondered why Lorenzo celebrated it in Mexico.

"Let's ask him," suggested Verne, when he had heard about the Fourth of July being a birthday. "I'll call him over."

The little Mexican boy's eyes twinkled again when Donald asked him why he celebrated the Fourth of July in Mexico.

"You see, it's my birthday," grinned Lorenzo.

"Your birthday?" gasped both boys, laughing. "No wonder you had a big dinner and a surprise on that day when you lived in Mexico!"

That night Donald ran over to Verne's house and called: "I've thought of a surprise. Let's give Lorenzo a flag for his birthday."

"Yes, let's do it!" cried Verne.

The next morning Lorenzo's eyes were very bright when the boys gave him the flag. "Oh, I'd like to march in the parade with you!" he said happily, in answer to the boys' invitation.

In the parade Lorenzo carried his flag proudly. "This is my birthday today," he thought, "and the birthday of my new country."

SOMETHING TO MAKE

SUPPOSE we make a flag with our colored crayons this week. Remember to make thirteen stripes, every other one red and the other white. Make the blue field with white stars. Put the stars in rows, six rows with eight stars in each row. The white on the flag means to be pure; red, to be brave; and blue means to be true. This is what our Stars and Stripes stand for.

Send your flag, with a four line poem on "My Country and My Flag" to Little Folks Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be ten prizes you'll like

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We want you with us on this Alaskan Adventure

WE'RE off to Alaska, July 28th—our special party of Pennsylvania Farmer editors and readers—and we hope you'll come with us. We can promise you strange sights! You'll see totem poles, Esquimaux, glaciers and fjords. The sun will sink crazily to the north, out of sight for only a few short hours. Above wild, icy peaks, northern lights will flash and swirl and weave unearthly patterns in the sky.

We'll travel like monarchs. Cars and reception committees will be waiting to welcome us at every stopover. Special entertainment will be arranged for us all along the route—things ordinary travelers never see. We'll even have our own special train! And special steamship accommodations for the trip up the smooth, sheltered waters of the Inside Passage. Not a soul will be seasick. The companionship of friends and neighbors from your own community will add to your pleasure.

We'll travel like monarchs—yet the cost of this trip is the lowest in history. Rates West are lower than they have ever been and we get the benefit of a special group discount. What's more, you'll know the total cost before you start—right from your own home town. Every single detail will be arranged for you. You can pay all expenses in one lump sum—and leave your purse and your cares at home!

We'll be glad to send you complete information—no obligation at all. Just write Mr. C. L. White, Editor and Tour Manager, Pennsylvania Farmer Magazine, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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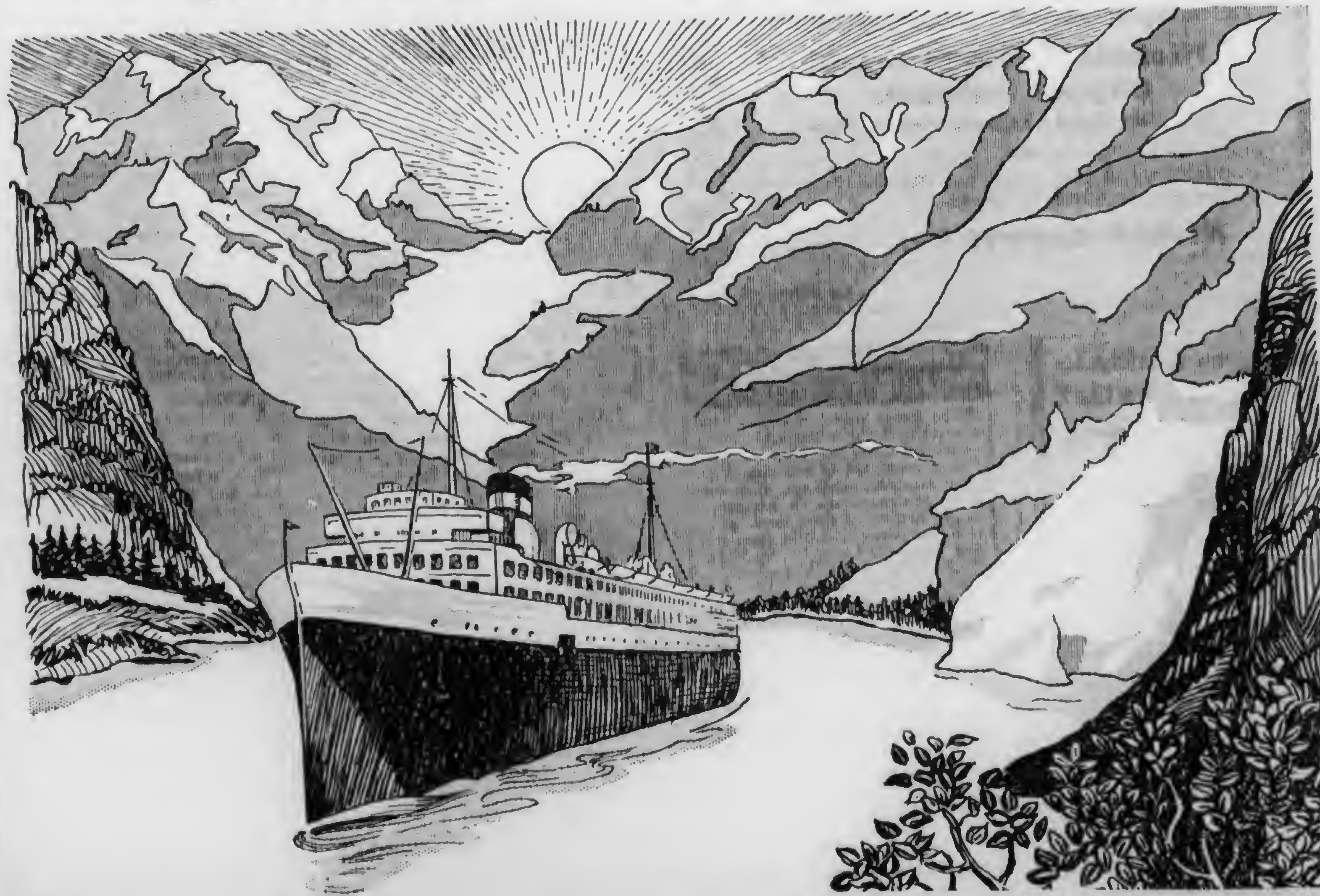

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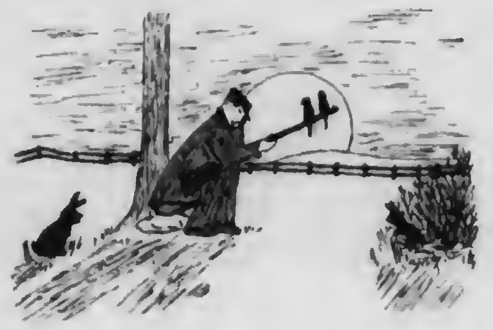

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If its boys and girls are brave, noble and five,
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By Marian Bender

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Each year there comes a day in spring
When I should like to snatch the green
From a wheatfield, and then unseen,
Journey far on my magic rug.
I'd stop a while to sip a mug
Of sunshine, then sail from one tall
Mountain peak to the next, and peer
Curiously into the sky. Here
I'd choose a feathery cloud all
Ready to be slept in. Then draw
My blue coverlet close around,
And watch the pale, flickering light
Of tiny stars tremble with awe
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"When you lived in Mexico you didn't, did you?" exclaimed Donald.

"Oh, yes," Lorenzo declared.

"But it's the Fourth of July," said Verne. "Why did you celebrate that day in Mexico?"

"Because it's a birthday," replied Lorenzo, and then his mother called him to come in for dinner.

"Lorenzo says they celebrated the Fourth of July in Mexico because it's a birthday," Donald announced at the dinner table. "It's the day to have a parade and put out flags, but it isn't a birthday here, is it?"

"Yes, indeed," Donald's father replied quickly. "The Fourth of July is the birthday of our country. I didn't suppose, however, that the day was celebrated in Mexico."

"The Fourth of July is the birthday of our country," Donald was thinking to himself that afternoon when Verne came running back to play. And the more he thought about it the more he wondered why Lorenzo celebrated it in Mexico.

"Let's ask him," suggested Verne, when he had heard about the Fourth of July being a birthday. "I'll call him over."

The little Mexican boy's eyes twinkled again when Donald asked him why he celebrated the Fourth of July in Mexico.

"You see, it's my birthday," grinned Lorenzo.

"Your birthday?" gasped both boys, laughing. "No wonder you had a big dinner and a surprise on that day when you lived in Mexico!"

That night Donald ran over to Verne's house and called: "I've thought of a surprise. Let's give Lorenzo a flag for his birthday."

"Yes, let's do it!" cried Verne.

The next morning Lorenzo's eyes were very bright when the boys gave him the flag. "Oh, I'd like to march in the parade with you!" he said happily, in answer to the boys' invitation.

In the parade Lorenzo carried his flag proudly. "This is my birthday today," he thought, "and the birthday of my new country."

SOMETHING TO MAKE

SUPPOSE we make a flag with our colored crayons this week. Remember to make thirteen stripes, every other one red and the other white. Make the blue field with white stars. Put the stars in rows, six rows with eight stars in each row. The white on the flag means to be pure; red, to be brave; and blue means to be true. This is what our Stars and Stripes stand for.

Send your flag, with a four line poem on "My Country and My Flag" to Little Folks Corner, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. There will be ten prizes you'll like.

We want you with us on this Alaskan Adventure

WE'RE off to Alaska, July 28th—our special party of Pennsylvania Farmer editors and readers—and we hope you'll come with us. We can promise you strange sights! You'll see totem poles, Esquimaux, glaciers and fjords. The sun will sink crazily to the north, out of sight for only a few short hours. Above wild, icy peaks, northern lights will flash and swirl and weave unearthly patterns in the sky.

We'll travel like monarchs. Cars and reception committees will be waiting to welcome us at every stopover. Special entertainment will be arranged for us all along the route—things ordinary travelers never see. We'll even have our own special train! And special steamship accommodations for the trip up the smooth, sheltered waters of the Inside Passage. Not a soul will be seasick. The companionship of friends and neighbors from your own community will add to your pleasure.

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We'll be glad to send you complete information—no obligation at all. Just write Mr. C. L. White, Editor and Tour Manager, Pennsylvania Farmer Magazine, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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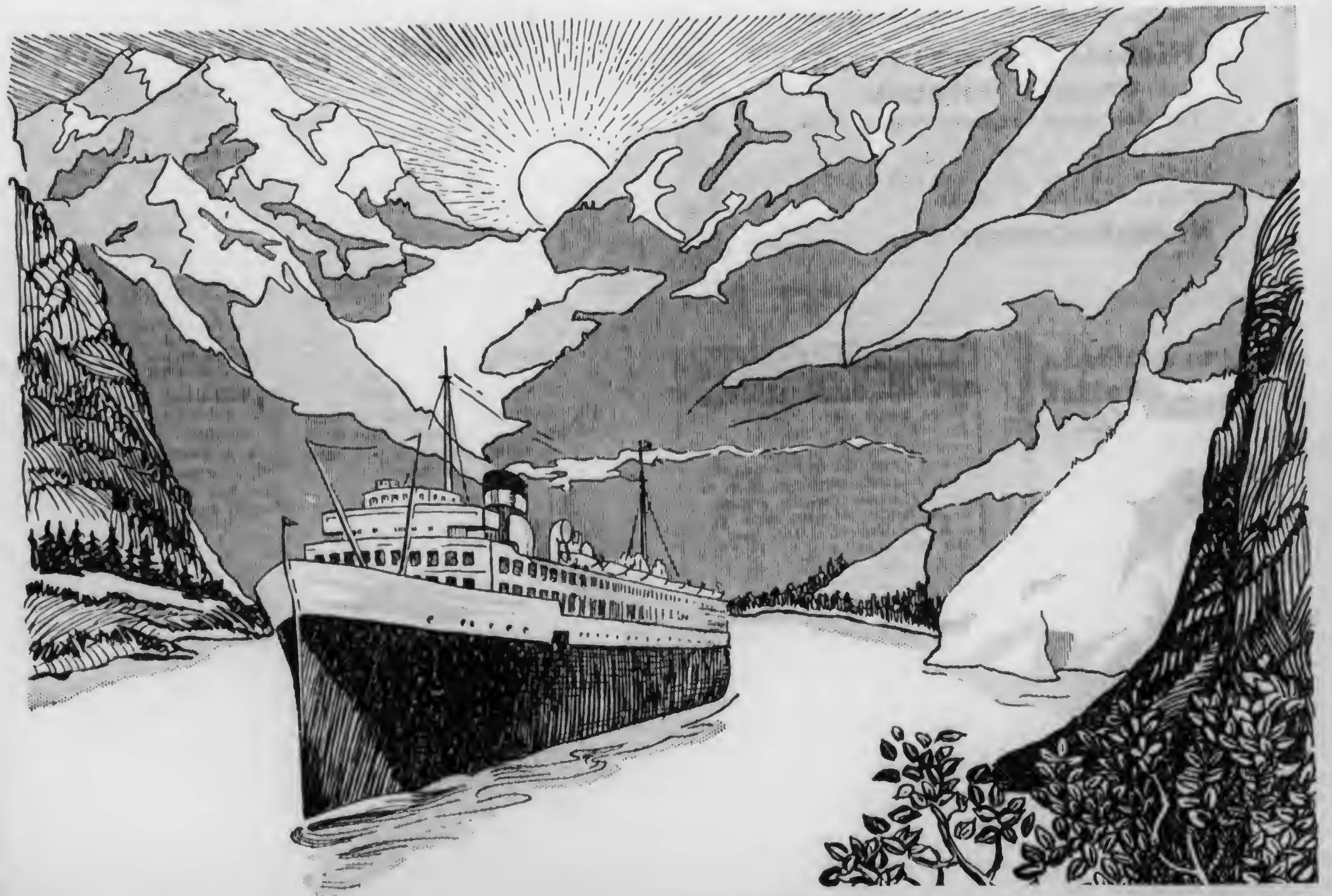

INTENTIONAL 2ND EXPOSURE

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IN 1930 Pennsylvania ranked second only to New York among the 48 states in the total value of tame hay produced. Yet the farm price received for hay in Pennsylvania was much higher than in New York, and the yield per acre greater.

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Other states, with less diversified crops, are noted for their apples. Yet Pennsylvania surpasses many of them, ranking next to Washington and New York in the value of her apple crop and receiving in the market a higher price per bushel for her apples than either one of these states.

These two crops indicate once more the high position which Pennsylvania agriculture holds both in its volume and its quality.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is proud to transport the products of such enterprise swiftly and safely to profitable markets.

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READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS TO KNOW WHAT IS BEST AND WHERE TO BUY

Orchard Windfalls

By S. W. FLETCHER

"THE wind bloweth where it listeth. Thou hearest the sound thereof but canst not know whence it cometh or whither it goeth." This rather free quotation from the scriptures, from memory, may serve as a text for some remarks on the vagaries of Pennsylvania climate.

On Sunday night, May 22nd, the prospect for a full crop in the College orchard was excellent. The bloom had been full, pollination weather perfect, bees active, and the young fruits already were swollen with pride. Professor Fagan radiated good cheer. There was talk of 20,000 bushels of apples at, say, $1 a bushel. The goose hung high. No one could believe that an apple-killing frost could come as late as May 22nd.

The evening was cold but there was a brisk wind. We went to bed in the comfortable assurance that there would be no frost while the wind held. Sure enough, there was no frost; but there was a freeze. Ice formed in the horse trough at the Heister Farm. By Tuesday the little apples in the old experiment orchard had begun to turn black at the core. Today even the most optimistic forecaster would hardly concede this orchard a ten per cent crop.

Meanwhile the student orchard, less than a quarter-mile away and on approximately the same site, came through the night unscathed. What made the difference? Was it the windbreak of native forest on the north and west sides of the orchard (the wind that night came from the northwest), or was it just a matter of those unaccountable air-currents with which aviators are all too familiar.

I incline to the windbreak theory. We do not consider this precaution sufficiently in the East. Probably it would seldom pay to plant a windbreak in Pennsylvania, as is done in the colder regions of the upper Mississippi Valley, but more thought should be given to selecting a site that is sheltered—in the lee of woods or hills—provided that this does not interfere with air-drainage.

A Lesson in Peach Growing

In the College orchard is a small block of peaches, mostly Elberta, now fourteen years old. These trees have carried a good crop for the past six years. Before then crops were infrequent and light, chiefly because of winter-killing of the buds. Seeking an explanation, it was suspected that the trees were running too much to wood. They had been handled in the orthodox manner—cultivation with cover crops, nitrate, heavy pruning. The trees were a delight to the eye in vigor, but not in crop.

This orchard now is kept in temporary grass and legume sod and is fertilized with phosphorus rather than nitrogen. This treatment has produced crops. No method of orchard management that works can be questioned, whether it is orthodox or not. This is a strong limestone soil; peach orchards on lighter soils might decline in vigor under similar treatment.

This brings up the question of the relative value of nitrogen and phosphorus in the orchard. For the past twenty years nitrogen has been emphasized strongly. Many growers have gone to an extreme in the use of nitrogen, especially in the apple orchard. Phosphorus has been comparatively neglected. It is quite possible that in the future fruit growers will use phosphorus much more freely than nitrogen. This is particularly true when temporary leguminous sods are grown in the orchard as the most effective method of maintaining the organic and nitrogen content of the soil. In other words, the most efficient method of maintaining soil fertility in the orchard may not differ materially from the method that is found most advantageous in the field. This means more phosphorus, more lime and more legumes, and less nitrogenous fertilizers.

Garden and Truck Crops

By GILBERT S. WATTS

Cucumber Beetles

Do you know of a good solution to use to kill bugs and pests that bother beans and cucumbers? Perhaps you know of some substance that could be used to destroy the pests, and yet not affect the plants. Arsene Lenfant.
Washington county, Pa.

ONE of the most satisfactory means of controlling the common cucumber beetle is to dust at intervals of a few days to a week with a mixture of one pound calcium arsenate with 19 pounds of very fine pulverized limestone or gypsum.

Rather complete directions for control of the Mexican bean beetle were given in a recent issue. If you cannot locate this let me know.

◆

Tomato-Eating Bug

Can you tell me what to do for my tomato plants? Some kind of a black bug is cleaning them of all the leaves. We planted them in a fresh plowed grass field along with other truck. The bugs cut the leaves from the radishes. Mrs. Minnie Everette.
Lehigh county, Pa.

UNDOUBTEDLY the small black insects that are destroying the leaves on your tomato plants are the common flea beetles.

The standard recommendation for their control is to spray with Bordeaux mixture. This is prepared in small quantities by dissolving one-half pound of copper sulphate (blue stone) in a wooden or earthen vessel. In another vessel, slack one-half pound of fresh lime. Dilute each solution to a volume of three gallons with water, and pour them together. Add about three tablespoons of lead arsenate or calcium arsenate to each gallon of Bordeaux. Spray at intervals of a few days or after each heavy rain.

◆

Aphis on Peas

Could you possibly tell me if there is any kind of spray for the aphis that get on peas? Grant D. Hoy.
Dauphin county, Pa.

THE standard spray for dusting for aphids, or plant lice of all kinds, is nicotine.

A number of 40 per cent nicotine sulphate preparations are on the market, and may be used safely according to directions on the package.

◆

Cabbage Rot Disease

Please tell me what to do for our cabbage. Last year it grew till nearly full size and then the heart got rotten and it fell over. Some called it heart worm. Joe Herrick.
Wetzel county, W. Va.

I IMAGINE the trouble with your cabbage last year was one of the soft rot diseases. This is inclined to be most serious during a hot period of weather, particularly when rainy.

We are also subject more or less to this condition, and I am unable to suggest any specific means of control. I believe you will find it of some assistance, however, not to plant too close, and not to grow cabbage in the same field more often than once in four or five years.

HENRY FORD ON SELF-HELP

MY VIEWS of how people can best be helped are not new. The present period has only brought them into intensive application. Nearly twenty years ago when we established our minimum wage, which is now six dollars a day, we had the other side of the problem.

It was then a problem of sudden prosperity. We tried to teach our employes how to handle their resources to the best advantage and how to evade the parasites which wait on every hand for the workers' wages. There was no criticism of our methods then; in fact, they were commended. They are the same methods now, with such improvements as experience has suggested.

I said in the first of this series that being out of some one's employ need not mean being out of work. In the last analysis independence means self-dependence. Dependence on some one else for employment in busy times may too easily become dependence on some one else for support in slack times.

If it is right and proper to help people to become wise managers of their own affairs in good times, it cannot be wrong to pursue the same object in dull times. Independence through self-dependence is a method which must commend itself when understood.

Methods of self-help are numerous and great numbers of people have made the stimulating discovery that they need not depend on employers to find work for them—they can find work for themselves. I have more definitely in mind those who have not yet made that discovery, and I should like to express certain convictions I have tested.

MANY people have found ways to self-help. Others have yet to learn how. The one wide-open, practical, certain unemployment insurance is the land. A family with its food assured is a family that can face the world. Both employed and unemployed men should invest their labor in the land this season. Hoarded labor is as harmful to the nation as hoarded cash. The family garden helps everybody and hurts none. It even helps the farmer by lifting the burden of public welfare taxes. Let every man and every family cultivate a plot of land this year, first for their own benefit, next for the benefit of trade, and for the benefit of the nation in general.

The land! That is where our roots are. There is the basis of our physical life. The farther we get away from the land, the greater our insecurity. From the land comes everything that supports life, everything we use for the service of physical life. The land has not collapsed or shrunk in either extent or productivity. It is there waiting to honor all the labor we are willing to invest in it, and able to tide us across any dislocation of economic conditions.

No unemployment insurance can be compared to an alliance between a man and a plot of land. With one foot in industry and another foot in the land, human society is firmly balanced against most economic uncertainties. With a job to supply him with cash, and a plot of land to guarantee him support, the individual is doubly secure. Stocks may fail, but seedtime and harvest do not fail.

I am not speaking of stop-gaps or temporary expedients. Let every man and every family at this season of the year cultivate a plot of land and raise a sufficient supply for themselves or others. Every city and village has vacant space whose use would be permitted. Groups of employed men could rent farms for small sums and operate them on the co-operative plan. Employed men, in groups of ten, twenty or fifty, could rent farms and operate them with several unemployed families. Or, they could engage a farmer with his farm to be their farmer this year, either as employe or on shares. There are farmers who would be glad to give a decent indigent family a corner of a field on which to live and provide against next winter. Industrial concerns everywhere would gladly make it possible for their men, employed and unemployed, to find and work the land. Public-spirited citizens and institutions would most willingly assist in these efforts at self-help.

I do not urge this solely or primarily on the ground of need. It is a definite step to the restoration of normal business activity. Families who adopt self-help have that amount of free money to use in the channels of trade. That in turn means a flow of goods, an increase in employment, a general benefit.

When I suggested this last year and enabled our own people to make the experiment, the critics said that it would mean competition with the farmer. If that were true it would constitute a serious defect in the plan. My interest in the success and prosperity of the farmer is attested by my whole business career. The farmer is carrying in the form of heavy taxes the burden of families who cannot afford to buy his produce. Enabling them to raise their own food would not be taking a customer away from the farmer, but would be actually lifting a family off the tax-payer's back. It is argued that farm products are so cheap that it is better to buy than grow them. This would be impressive if every one had money to spend. Farm products are cheap because purchasing power is low. And the farmer paying taxes helps to pay the difference. The course I suggest is not competition with the farmer; it deprives him of no customer; it does not affect the big market crops. Gardens never hurt the farmer. Partnerships between groups of city men and individual farmers certainly help the farmer. When a family lifts itself off the welfare lists or increases its free cash by raising its food, it actually helps the farmer as it does every one else, including itself. In fact, it is fundamental that *no one is hurt by self-help.* In the relief of tax burdens and the revival of industry the farmer would share the benefit.

I do not wish to be too detailed in this suggestion. I know what we shall do in our own part of the country and with our own people. How this method is to be suited to conditions in all parts of the country must be determined. I am urging Branch Managers of the Ford Motor Company and Ford dealers everywhere to study this suggestion and find the best method of applying it to their communities.

It is not a question of selling land, or of rents. Those who have the land must offer it to those who will use it. We ourselves shall farm large tracts of land, not for profit, but in experimental search for new market outlets for the farmer. We are saying to our people: "Here is the land. How much can you use?" For several years we have been running large crops of everything from sunflowers to soy beans through our chemical laboratory, in an effort to find an annual market for the farmer's produce — but that is a story I shall have to postpone until the next issue of this publication. I mention it now to show that even in these larger operations we are not entering into competition with the farmer. Our hope for agriculture is to make it the partner of industry.

Prepared and paid for by the Ford Motor Company as a contribution to public welfare.

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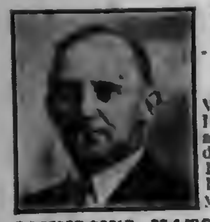

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Bl. Orps.; Wh., Col. Wyan.	1.75	3.50	6.50	31.00	60
Heavy Mixed Broilers	1.50	3.00	5.50	26.00	50
Light Mixed Broilers	1.50	2.75	4.50	21.25	40

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These chicks from free range flocks. Guar. full count. Postpaid. FRANK NACE, Box P, Cocolamus, Pa.

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Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds .... $6.00 per 100
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Best Quality CHICKS

CASH OR C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
S.C. Tancred Str. Wh. Leghorns	$5.50	$25.00	$48
S.C. Tom Barron Str. Wh. Leghorns	6.00	27.50	50
Barred Rocks & S.C.R.I. Reds	7.00	32.00	60
White Rocks	7.00	32.00	60
Light Mixed	4.50	22.50	45
Heavy Mixed	6.00	27.50	50

100% live delivery postpaid. Order direct or write for cir.

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JUST THINK. You can now buy direct from Parks' their young Bred-to-Lay **Barred Rock Pullets and Cockerels** with 43 years of egg breeding, as low as 70c and 80c each. Also **hatching eggs** and **chicks** at special 1932 prices. Catalog free.

J. W. Parks & Sons ● Box 6, Altoona, Pa.

HILLSIDE CHICKS Will Ship C.O.D.

ORDER NOW.	100	500	1,000
Tanc. Str. S.C.W. Leghorns	$5.00	$24	$45
Parks Str. Br. Rocks (per. 6C32) & S. C. Reds	6.00	29	58

Heavy Mix. $5.50-100. Light Mix. $4.50-100. 100% live delivery guaranteed P.P. Paid. All free range stock. Write for free Circulars.

T. J. EHRENZELLER, Box F, McAlisterville, Pa.

CHICKS FROM FREE RANGE SELECTED FLOCKS

POSTPAID—ORDER NOW	50	100	500	1000
S. C. Barron Wh. Leghorns	$3.25	$5.50	$25	$45
S. C. Barred Rocks & Reds	3.75	6.50	30	55

Light Mixed $4.50 per 100; Heavy Mixed $5.00 per 100.

Fair View Poultry Farm - R. D. 5 - Millerstown, Pa.

LINCOLN QUALITY CHICKS

From free range heavy laying breeders

Barred Rocks .... $6.00 per 100
S. C. W. Leghorns .... 5.00 per 100

Parcel Post prepaid. 100% live del. Circular free.

Lincoln Hatchery, B.N.Lauver, Box P, McAlisterville, Pa.

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White Wyandottes & Buff Orpingtons, $7.00-100; White Rocks & Barred Rocks, $6.50-100; Heavy Mixed, $6.00-100. Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red and Narragansett Eggs and Poults for sale.

WHITE'S POULTRY FARM, Near Canonsburg Pa. Phone 492-J. Visitors Invited.

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R. I. Reds 6.00-100
Mixed 5.50-100

Wh. Legh. $5.50. 100% live del. guar. Cash or C.O.D.

Herbster's Poultry Farm, Box P, McClure, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS AT LOW PRICES

Postpaid in lots of	100	500	1,000
Special Leghorns, Wyckoff	$5.00	$25.00	$50.00
Barred Rocks	6.00	30.00	60.00

L. E. STRAWSER, Box 30, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HEAVY MIXED CHICKS

$5.75 per 100 Catalogue FREE

L. R. WALCK HATCHERIES, Dept. F, Greencastle, Pa.

Nest Box Notes

By R. L. SCHARRING-HAUSEN

A FRIEND of mine who works on the railroad tells me that he has noticed lately a heavy movement of live poultry from the Middle West, with many eggs in evidence on the floors of the cars. It has been reported that fewer chicks than usual were put out in that section this spring, and if farmers there are now selling off their layers, it means that production will be seriously curtailed before long. Egg prices have been low out West, which explains this situation; and while it is too bad for producers in that territory, it will probably mean better prices for our eastern poultrymen before long.

* * *

FROM now on non-producers will appear in increasing numbers among the present layers, and it will probably be best to cull them out and sell them as they appear. Birds with yellow legs and beaks, small vents, close pelvic bones or that are molting had better go. It is advisable to cull every week or two, rather than to wait until late in the summer. No use boarding non-layers.

* * *

IT is also advisable to go over the young birds from time to time, weeding out diseased, deformed or runty birds. The sick birds should be destroyed, as they are a menace to the others, while the deformed and runty birds will not be profitable if kept to maturity.

* * *

I HAVE a nice bunch of young pullets in range shelters on a clover sod, with an automatic water fountain at each house. They are doing very nicely. At night I feed grain and fill the hoppers with mash, and about dark lock them up for the night. At this time I chain two tough dogs near the houses, which will let me know if any marauders appear. In the morning I have only to open the doors and unchain the dogs. The pullets are fixed for the day, with plenty to eat and all the water they require.

* * *

THE watch dogs started a racket a few nights ago, and caused me to hold a shirt-tail and shotgun parade at 2:30 a.m. However, it was a false alarm as far as the chickens were concerned, and was more in the nature of a contest with the neighboring dogs for the local barking championship.

* * *

UNLESS there is some special reason for keeping the old roosters over, they should be disposed of now that the breeding season is past. At this season, roosters eat a lot of feed to no purpose, bother the hens, and injure the keeping qualities of the eggs.

* * *

DURING hot weather, eggs should be gathered twice a day, kept in a cool place, and sold as soon as possible. Customers expect eggs of good quality.

* * *

A DEALER told me recently that a farmer with whom he had been doing business for some time tried to fool him by putting incubator eggs in the crate. The dealer stated that he wouldn't even bother to go back to this man, who will now have to hunt up another outlet. People who play such tricks deserve all the hard luck they get. The way to get along in business is to supply all the quality you can in whatever you are selling, and sell to a buyer who appreciates what he is getting.

And Fels-Naptha is *willing*, too! You can use it in tub or machine. In hot, lukewarm or cool water. For soaking or boiling. Send two cents for a handy soap chipper and a sample bar. Write Fels & Co., Dept. 7-6-25, Phila., Pa.

Greater Value at LOWER PRICES on SIEB'S OVERSIZE CHICKS

You can't buy better chicks no matter what you pay. Our Chicks from Purebred Hogan-Tested Flocks of the World's Finest Bloodlines. They will bring you an income when everything else fails on the farm. They're bred and cultured to grow larger, mature quicker and produce 200 eggs or more per hen. You need the extra dollars the additional eggs and pounds of meat will bring. Make every cent count by raising Sieb's OVERSIZE CHICKS. We have one grade only, THE BEST. 100% live delivery prepaid, guaranteed. Catalog FREE. Sieb's Chicks qualified to win $500.00 in this year's Chick Growing Contest.

ORDER NOW FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

PRICES PREPAID	25	50	100	500
Wh., Bf., Br. Legs. Ancs., Hvy. Asstd.	$1.63	$3.00	$5.50	$26.25
Brd., Wh., Bf. Rocks S.C. Reds, Wh. Wyand. Wh. & Bf. Orps.,	1.88	3.50	6.50	31.25
Wh. & Blk. Mins., S.L.Wyand., R.C.Rocks	2.13	4.00	7.50	36.25
Hvy. & Lt. Asstd.	1.38	2.50	4.50	21.25
Light Assorted	1.13	2.00	3.50	16.25

SIEB'S HATCHERY

Box 102-A Lincoln, Illinois.

Members Int'l & Ill. Baby Chick Assns.

Blood Tested Chicks

Cash or C. O. D.	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks (Aristocrats)	$3.00	$5.00	$9	$42	$80
S. C. R. I. Reds (Owens)	3.00	5.00	9	42	80

Above chicks are tested 5 years from flocks that average 200 eggs per bird annually. Best money can buy.

—HIGH GRADE UTILITY MATINGS BELOW—

Order Now	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks (Thompson)	2.50	4.00	7	32	60
S. C. R. I. Reds (Owens)	2.50	4.00	7	32	60
Heavy Mixed breeds	2.25	3.50	6	27	50

From 2 & 3 year old breeders. Customers report raising 100% of our chicks. 100% arrival postpaid. Catalog FREE. Write at once.

THE COMMERCIAL HATCHERY, Box 75-F, The Dependable Plant, RICHFIELD, PA.

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CLEAR SPRING QUALITY CHICKS

Cash or C. O. D.	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain S. C. Wh. Legh.	$5.50	$25.00	$45.00
Barron Str S. C. Wh. Leghorns	6.00	27.50	50.00
Barred Rox or R. I. Reds	6.00	30.00	60.00

Light Mixed, $4.50—100; Heavy Mixed, $6.00—100. 100% live delivery, P.P. Write for new circular giving full details on all breeds. Clear Spring Hatchery, F. B. LEISTER, Prop., Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100	500	1,000
Tancred Strain Wh. Leghorns	$5.00	$25.00	$45
Bar. & Wh. Rocks	7.00	32.00	60
S. C. Reds	7.00	32.00	60
Heavy Mixed	6.00	27.50	50
Light Mixed	4.50	22.50	40

Cash or C. O. D. 100% live delivery, postpaid. Write for free circular.

C. P. LEISTER, Box P, McAlisterville, Penna.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS

6c each. Heavy Mixed, 5c each. Prompt service. C. O. D. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

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Farmer's Business Letter

IN the main, conditions in this part of the country continue almost ideal for crop growth. People would be feeling fine if prices were just a little better. And there is some feeling that it wouldn't take much change in conditions to move them up to where there would be at least a modest margin on production.

Steady Gain in Hogs

The hog market has been making a nice showing, though the gains are not large. The four dollar quotation has been reinstated on this market, that top being paid the past two days. Prices are nearly a half dollar higher than two weeks ago. Average price of hogs for this week was $3.50, high since the week of May 7th, and comparing with a low of $3.20 the first week of this month.

Receipts have been well under the corresponding time of recent years, but may be misleading because so many hogs are going to slaughter direct. The May slaughter was very large, at 3,940,470, the third largest on record for the month. Weights are running stronger, the average for this week being 243 pounds, heaviest since last September.

Storage Situation Favorable

Looking to the future, when better times start coming back, the developments in the storage field are quite encouraging. Pork is by far the most important product stored. Here we find that on the first of this month pork in store totaled 788 million pounds, against 827 million on the same date last year, and 816 million, the average for the past five years. This in spite of the fact that the May slaughter of hogs was very large.

Cattle Do Better

Likewise there is favorable news in the cattle market. This week the average price of steers was $6.55, a gain of 15 cents over last week, and comparing with a low of $5.85 the middle of last month. Receipts are moderate and reports agree that far fewer cattle are being fed than usual. Lack of credit has held back stocking, and many pastures are empty. All this leads to the belief, widely held, that good cattle are destined to work higher this summer.

Not a few marketings show profit. Thus this week one feeder sold cattle at $6.25 and $5.75 that cost $3.35 last December; another sold steers at $6 and $6.40 that cost $3 last fall, and still another marketed cattle at $7 and $7.25 that cost $5.30 early this year. Best cattle here this week sold at $7.65, that price being paid for both heavies and light weights, and a pretty good price as prices go these days.

Little Change in Lambs

Lambs hold just about steady, with receipts on the light order. The daily average price has stuck right at $6 since the drop of the middle of last week, with extreme tops this week at $7 for westerns and $6.50 for natives. The weekly average price was $6.05 this week, 15 cents below last week. A year ago the weekly average price was $7.30. Yet lamb at wholesale is selling almost as high as it was then, the figures being 7 to 17¼ cents at this time and 7 to 18 cents a year ago. The difference, of course, is due to the by-product market, mostly pelts and wool in the case of sheep.

While the Farm Board's wool cooperative started advancing 9 cents a pound on Corn-Belt wools this season, at the beginning of this month that was cut to 5 and 6 cents. A difference of a dollar per cwt. on lambs shows very clearly the effect of the by-product market on livestock prices. It is even more marked in cattle than in sheep, because the beef by-products are relatively more important.

In the Grain Market

The trend in the grain markets has been on the weak side this week, with the close about like the opening, and the opening right in line with the quotations of recent weeks. There is not much doing in grain trading, and has not been for a long, long time. The market seems immune to the usual price factors. Even the very bullish crop report last week caused no more than an advance of about a cent on wheat, and immediately that was more than taken off, new lows being established three or four days later.

Chairman Stone of the Farm Board is credited with a statement that stabilization holdings of cash wheat are about 88,000,000 bushels and futures between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 bushels. These stocks include Red Cross wheat not yet ordered out, probably about 10,000,000 bushels. He said that if an additional 40,000,000 bushels is given to the Red Cross, as provided for in bills now before Congress, the stabilization corporation would be practically out of the wheat business by fall. Watson.

Chicago, June 18, 1932.

Farm Conditions

Centre Co., Central Pa.

June 14: Centre county has been greatly in need of rain, but the copious showers of the last several days have greatly refreshed nature, although it came most too late to do much good to the strawberries.

Sheep are sheared. Schools have closed and the students are enjoying their hard-earned vacation. A. A.

Lancaster Co., S. E. Pa.

June 14: Clover is being cut for hay. Corn looks well and so does wheat. The heads of wheat appear to be much shorter than usual. Tobacco planting is at its height. The acreage will not be increased. A few growers who did not sell their 1931 crop until this summer were obliged to take three and four cents for wrappers. Eggs are plentiful at 15c, butter 20c, lard 5c. Young poultry is cheap. R. C. R.

Frederick Co., Northern Md.

June 13: Weather has been dry the past two weeks, but we had a good rain yesterday. Grain is short and scarce. Wheat not so good as last year and corn is having trouble getting started, the cutworms and fleas eating it off. Barley is being cut and hay made. Roy J. Wivell.

Potter Co., Northern Pa.

June 10: Heavy frosts on four consecutive nights seriously injured fruit. Some orchards will bear scarcely any winter apples. Pears and plums almost total loss. Oats growing nicely. Most of potato ground planted.

Local oil producers pleased by purchase of oil by Tide Water Company. Deep gas well being drilled near the Hungeville; big well will be drilled in next week. Two other wells nearing the Oriskany sand.

Chicken thieves take fowls from coop attached to lighted garage. Clothing store and ice mine building robbed. Rain needed. Prices of farm products too low to mention. M. C. Smith.

Somerset Co., S. W. Pa.

June 16: A very good rain after a dry spell. Cutworms and crows hard on the corn. Pasture getting short.

Not much planting of tomatoes, cabbage, etc., before the rain. County Agent McDowell visiting Four-H Club members. Chickens not laying so well as a month ago. Price going up. Butter and milk the same. A hard frost on June 6-7-8 did much damage. Mrs. H. W. Brant.

LIVESTOCK

PITTSBURGH

Cattle

Twenty-two carloads made up Monday's supply of cattle at Pittsburgh. Fed steers and heifers were in good demand and sold at prices 25@50c higher than last week. Several lots of steers averaging around 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. brought $7, while less desirable kind went at $6.25@6.75. Grassy steers were less active and only about steady in price, the bulk going at $5@5.50 with an occasional few up to $5.75@6. Choice heifers shared in the advance and sold up to $6.25, grassy kind at $4@5.25 being about steady. Fat cows were steady on the basis of $3@4 for good to best, with low canners and cutters going at $1.50@2.50 mostly. Although bulls were in liberal supply the market was steady to strong. The bulk of fair to good bulls went at $3@3.50, with occasional choice handy-weights somewhat higher.

Choice weighty steers	$6 50@ 7 00
Good to choice, do.	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good, do.	5 75@ 6 25
Ordinary to fair	5 00@ 5 60
Plain heavy steers	5 00@ 5 50
Good to choice yearlings	6 50@ 7 00
Good butcher steers, 1,000 @ 1,150 lbs.	6 25@ 6 50
Fair to good, do.	6 00@ 6 25
Ordinary to fair, do.	5 50@ 6 00
Common, do.	4 75@ 5 50
Good light butcher steers	5 85@ 6 10
Fair to good light steers	5 60@ 5 85
Common to medium, do.	4 75@ 5 50
Inferior light steers	3 75@ 4 75
Feeders	Nominal
Stockers	Nominal
Choice fat heifers	5 75@ 6 25
Good to choice heifers	5 25@ 5 75
Fair to good heifers	4 50@ 5 25
Common to fair heifers	3 50@ 4 25
Choice fat cows	3 75@ 4 00
Good to choice fat cows	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good cows	3 00@ 3 50
Common to fair cows	2 50@ 3 00
Canners	1 50@ 2 50
Fresh cows, calf at side	30 00@75 00
Choice heavy bulls	3 25@ 3 50
Choice handy butcher bulls	3 50@ 3 75
Fair to good handy bulls	3 25@ 3 50
Common to fair bulls	3 00@ 3 25
Inferior bulls	2 50@ 3 00

Hogs

Hogs have been working up and are well above the four-dollar line here now. Monday's supply was only 15 carloads and the market was 15c or more higher than Saturday. Handy weights brought $4.50@4.60, heavies $4@4.25 and pigs $3.75@4. A few extreme heavies went under $4. Roughs were about steady at $2.75 and downward.

Heavy, 250 lbs. or over	$4 00@ 4 25
Heavy mixed	4 25@ 4 45
Medium wts., 180-200 lbs.	4 50@ 4 60
Heavy Yorkers, 160-180 lbs.	4 50@ 4 60
Light Yorkers, 125-150 lbs.	4 00@ 4 25
Pigs, 90-110 lbs.	3 75@ 4 00
Roughs	2 00@ 2 75
Stags	1 00@ 1 50

Sheep and Lambs

Although only eight carloads were on sale demand was slow at steady prices. Choice handy-weight lambs brought $7.25 @7.50 and good to prime yearlings $4@5. Grassy yearlings were slow and sold down to $2. Sheep were slow and sold largely at $2.50 for good wethers. Some brought $2.75; but they had to be good to command that figure.

Good to best wethers	$2 50@ 2 75
Good mixed	2 25@ 2 50
Fair to good, do.	1 75@ 2 25
Common to fair	1 00@ 1 50
Yearlings	2 00@ 5 00
Good to best lambs	7 25@ 7 50
Medium lambs	5 25@ 6 00
Culls and common	4 00@ 5 00

Calves

With 500 calves on sale the market was fully a half dollar higher. Good to choice vealers brought $5.50@6.50, seconds $5 and under with throwouts down to $3 per cwt.

LANCASTER

Lancaster, June 20.—One thousand head of cattle were on sale. Beef steers and yearlings steady to strong with best kinds a quarter higher. Top on weighty steers was $7, while $7.25 was bid on one lot of long yearlings. Bulk sold at $5.50@6.25. She-stock was steady, bulls firm; stockers about steady.

Some 125 calves were offered. Market steady at $8 top on choice vealers; best southern calves went at $7.

Hog receipts amounted to 800 head. Mraket fully steady on the basis of $4.50@4.75 for good 180 to 230-lb. weights.

Sheep were steady to strong. Best lambs brought $7.75@8.

CHICAGO

Cattle

Chicago, June 20.—Receipts 12,000 head. Market steady to 25c higher with top at $7.75. Bulk of steers sold at $6@7.50.

Hogs

Twenty-five thousand hogs, including 10,000 "directs," were on sale. The market was 10@15c higher. Top hogs brought $4.10, highest in two months, while the bulk of supply went at $3.50@4.

Sheep

Eleven thousand head made up the supply. Market steady with top lambs at $7; bulk $5.50@6.50. Best ewes brought $2.25 and yearlings $5.25.

Produce Market Quotations

PHILADELPHIA

Butter.—Higher than extras, 19½c; 92 score, 18¼c; 90 score, 16½c.

Eggs.—P. C. best marks, 22½@24½c; nearby white, extras, 17@18½c; nearby brown extras, 17½@18c; nearby mixed colors, 15@18c; nearby current receipts, 13½@14½c.

Poultry.—Live fowls, 11@18c; spring chickens, 17@24c; old roosters, 8@10c; pigeons, pr., 20@30c; ducks, 8@18c.

Fruits.—APPLES, Pa. & N. J., U. S. No. 1, various varieties, $1.25@1.85. BLACKBERRIES, Md., 32-qt. crates, best $2.50@3. CHERRIES, N. J., sour, 12-qt. bskts., 60@75c. GOOSEBERRIES, N. J., 32-qt. crates, $1. RASPBERRIES, N. J. & Md., 8@16c pt.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, dozen bunch crates, green, N. J., Md., Dela. & Pa., 60c@$2.50. KALE, Pa. & N. J., 15@25c bus. LETTUCE, N. J., Big Boston, crate, 75c@$1: Pa. & N. J. bus. & crates, Iceberg, 50c@$1. RADISHES, N. J. & Pa., ⅝ bskt., 25@50c. RHUBARB, Pa. & N. J., 50c@$1.25 100 bnchs. SPINACH, N. J. & Pa., 25@40c bus. BEETS, N. J. &Pa., 3@4c bnch. DILL, Pa. & N. J., 1c bnch. ESCAROLE, Pa. & N. J., 10@15c bus. MUSTARD GREENS, Pa. & N. J., 15@25c bus. PARSLEY, Pa. & N. J., 50@60c bus. PEAS, Pa., bus., small varieties, 50c. SPRING ONIONS N. J., 50c@$1 100 bnchs. TURNIP TOPS, Pa. & N. J., 15@25c bus.

NEW YORK

Butter.—Higher than extras, 18@18½c; extras, 17½c; firsts, 15¾@17¼c; 88 to 89 score, 14@14¾c.

Eggs.—White Atlantic Coast, closely selected, 22½@23½c; Atlantic Coast & Mid-Western, hennery, 18½@21½c; undergrades, 14@16c.

Live Poultry.—By freight and truck: fowls, 13@17c; broilers, 12@20c; old roosters, 10c; turkeys, 10@15c; ducks, 10c; geese, nearby, 8c; pigeons, 30c.

LANCASTER

Butter.—Country butter, 23@28c; creamery butter, 22@27c.

Eggs.—Fresh, 16@18c.

Dressed poultry.—Chickens, $1@1.75 each; springers, 50c@$1 each; ducks, $1.25@2; squabs, 20@40c each; rabbits, 50c@$1 each.

Fruit.—APPLES, 15@25c ¼ pk. PEARS, 20@25c qt. STRAWBERRIES, 10@15c qt. CHERRIES, sweet, 10@15c qt. BLACKBERRIES, 12@15c qt. PEACHES, 25c qt.

Vegetables.—ASPARAGUS, 6@10c bnch. BEANS, (string), 20@25c ¼ peck. BEANS, (Lima), 45c pint box. BEETS, 8@10c bunch. CABBAGE, 10@15c head. CARROTS, 8@10c bunch. CAULIFLOWER, 15@25c head. CELERY, 8@15c bunch. CUCUMBERS, 3@10c each. EGGPLANTS, 15@20c each. ENDIVE, 5@8c head. LETTUCE, 5@10c head. MUSHROOMS, 20@25c pt box. ONIONS, 12@15c ¼ pk.; green, 5@8c. POTATOES, new, 15@20c ¼ pk. POTATOES, sweet, 15@20c ¼ pk. PEAS, 15@20c ¼ pk. PEPPERS, 2@5c each. PARSLEY, 2@5c bunch. RADISHES, 5@8c bunch. SPINACH, 10@15c ¼ pk. TOMATOES, 15@25c pt. box. TURNIPS, 12@15c ¼ pk. SUGAR PEAS, 15@18c qt. box.

PITTSBURGH

Butter.—Nearby tubs, 92 score extras and standards, 17¼c; 89 score, 16¼c; 88 score, 15½c.

Eggs.—Nearby current receipts, firsts, 12½@13c; fresh, extra firsts, 14c; nearby hennery whites, extras, 14½@15c; Southern Ohio, West Va. & Kentucky, current receipts, 12½c.

Poultry.—Live, colored hens, 13@15c; Leghorns, 10@11c; broilers, 12@14c; colored broilers, 17@21c; old roosters, 7@9c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 7@10c.

Fresh killed full dressed hens, 28@30c; hog dressed, 22@24c.

Fruits.—STRAWBERRIES, Ohio & Pa., 32-qt. crates, $3.25@3.50; 24-qt. crates, $2@2.25.

Vegetables.—BEANS, Md., bus. hmprs., green and wax, $1.50@1.75. CABBAGE, Ohio, 100-lb. crates, $2. TOMATOES, Ohio hothouse, chip bskts., 2 doz. to bskt. fancy, $1.10@1.15; extra fancy, $1.25. LETTUCE, Ohio, 10-lb. chip bskts., leaf, 40@50c; Iceberg, 75@85c. MUSHROOMS, Pa., 3-lb. bskts., $1.25@1.50.

HAY AND STRAW

Pittsburgh, June 17.—No. 1 timothy, $13@13.50; standard, $12@12.50; No. 2, $10@11. No. 1 light clover mixed, $12@12.50; No. 1 clover, $11@11.50; No. 2, $9@10.

SHEFFIELD MILK PRICES

North Chatham, N. Y.—The net cash price to be paid the members of the Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association, Inc., for the three per cent grade B milk delivered by them during the month of April is $1.09 per hundred pounds in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equal to $1.29 for milk sold on a 3.5 per cent base.

PITTSBURGH MILK PRICES

For June deliveries milk will be bought on the basis of $1.70 for Class 1, $1.44 for Class 2-A and $1.14 for Class 2B, all direct shipped. At country plants the prices are: Class 1, $1.10; Clas 2A, $1.05 and Class 2B, 75c.

Philadelphia Produce Review

THE egg market in Philadelphia was steady and receipts of fancy white eggs were light. There was a fairly good demand for low-priced eggs. Receipts are running behind last year and reserves in cold storage are also smaller. Dealers have been very conservative due to the uncertain business conditions. In the Central West paying prices are around 6@9c per dozen for candled eggs.

Producers in southern sections of Pennsylvania and in the western part of the state complain of trucks bringing in eggs from out of the state and selling this stock as low as 10c a dozen. This cheap stock is not as a rule good quality, but it tends to hold prices down.

Late in the week nearby closely selected white extras were quoted in Philadelphia at 19@21c, white extras 17@18¼c, brown extras 17½@18c, and mixed colors 13½@18c. The market in New York was about steady during the latter part of the week.

The butter market in New York and Philadelphia was barely steady late in the week and prices tended lower. Supplies accumulated and a considerable volume was sent to storage to prevent loss. Late in the week prices of 92-score butter ranged from 17¼@18¼c on eastern wholesale markets.

The strawberry market has been weak with heavy supplies from Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and New Jersey. Prices are low in city markets, but the peak movement has passed and there was some improvement in the price of good berries late in the week.

One day 135 carloads of strawberries were received in Philadelphia by motor truck, which established a new record. Prices dropped to a level of $1.25@1.75 per crate. One thing that made them difficult to sell was that many shipments were going direct by truck to the smaller upstate markets. It was impossible to figure on supply with trucks arriving at all hours and in uncertain amounts.

Now that the peak movement from the South is past it is probable that Pennsylvania growers will realize higher prices. Late in the week Pennsylvania strawberries were quoted at $1@2.25 per 32-quart crate in Philadelphia with fancy lots as high as $3.

The white potato market was dull with moderate supplies. Eastern Shore Cobblers were quoted at $1.90@2 per 100-lb. sack with field run bringing 90c@$1. North Carolina potatoes sold slowly with most sales around $3.50 per barrel. Old potatoes from Maine brought 80@85c per 100-lb. sack.

Apples sold slowly under a limited demand. Pennsylvania and New Jersey Staymen ranged from $1.25 to $1.75 depending on size and quality. Romes brought $1.25@1.85 and Ben Davis $1@1.25. W.R.W.

Government Costs

IN the extracts of the letter to my friend Kester, as published in your June 11th issue, my position may be misunderstood as singling out the school teacher for a slash in wages. That is not my position.

Our present economic condition demands a general cut from the federal government down to the smallest unit of municipal government. Taking 1920 as the basis of the very height of inflation and prosperity and comparing that with 1932 the low level of commodities, a general cut of 50 per cent along all lines would still leave a normal level. If that could be done and the prices of agricultural products raised to 50 per cent of what they were in 1920, (although even then agriculture was below par of economic equality with other industries as compared to 1910-1914), and all debts that were contracted during the period of inflation reduced 50 per cent, it would have more effect to end the depression than all of the legislation enacted together with all the plans suggested in the long session of Congress.

About a year ago in an editorial in the Pennsylvania Farmer, the editor said more in the few words: "Nobody can get out of anything more than there is" than was said by our great statesmen in all their discussions of our economic problems filling 13,000 pages of the Congressional Record during the present session of Congress.

"Around the Corner"

We all hope our old friend Alva Agee will be here to rejoice with the multitude when that prosperity which even the President of the United States spied lingering around the corner a year ago, will make the turn around that corner and triumphantly march down Main Street with bands playing and colors flying, but unless statesmen will recognize this truth and that great fundamental principle that there is no wealth except that produced by labor, from which all costs of government must be paid, he may have to tarry until he might envy the youth of Methuselah. With ten million former wealth producers idle, the burden falls still heavier on the already impoverished farmers. So long as that propaganda to keep the various groups on the war-time level prevails, spending more than "there is," sucking the last drop of blood out of the few remaining wealth producers, and crushing the last stone of the foundation of our economic structure, so long that prosperity is indeed far off in the distant future.

John Shoener.

What Our Readers Say

A Record on Roughage

"COALY," five-year-old 700-pound Holstein-Jersey cross, as a dairy cow offers an interesting example of present day life of usefulness to her owner Brady Miller of the Lycoming Cow-Testing Association. This dwarfed bovine lady yielded 838 pounds of milk and 338 pounds of butterfat for her year ending April 1st, 1932, and did it almost entirely from roughage, and besides that was dried off in the proper style for calving in the year's work. This milk was sold for an average wholesale price of $2 per cwt. for that quality at the farm, four per cent milk. Freshening on May 21st, 1931, her yield through the summer and fall was obtained without any grain feed, even though the tester Alva Love offered persuasion to that end of profit, but the owner had different views on this subject.

With the prevailing dairy glut even such cows are in the right place, as no other farm animal in this area will pay $5 per ton for silage, $2 per month for pasture, $20 per ton for mixed hay and $10 per ton for corn stover and market prices for grain and give a return above feed cost of $121.56 with total feed bill of $44.06 for which only $8 was grain charge.

Mr. Miller, the owner of this "overtime" worker, now sees that by feeding Coaly some grain he would have not only increased his net income but also probably placed the cow in better dairy condition for her next lactation period, as she lacked proper flesh for the present milking period. She calved May 11th, 1932.

D. K. Sloan, County Agent.
Lycoming county, Pa.

Will Never Switch

WE have seen some pretty queer things published in your paper and thought we might contribute another.

We have a good-sized dairy and all accredited stock. From one of our Guernsey cows we have a perfectly developed calf, only the calf has no tail, not even a stump. As the calf is a heifer, any one desiring to purchase it can get a written guarantee with the calf guaranteed not to switch. John Gollub.

To Prevent Swarming

I NOTICED an article where a man asked the question, "How can I keep my bees from swarming?" The answer did not suit me, for I am positive you can control swarming to suit yourself.

Mr. Edward Holmes of Bedford county, Pa., has ten colonies of bees. He had no swarms at all last year and one swarm this year so far. His bees do fine for him. He got three boxes from one colony.

I am only starting in the bee business. I got Mr. Holmes to look at my bees and stop the swarming by taking out all queen cells. This should be done by May 15th. The queen cell is shaped like a thimble. You will find it sticking on bottom or on side of comb in frame. S. E. Clawson.

Bookkeeping for Voters

READING the letters anent taxation and the like it strikes us that the axe must be laid at the roots of some trees.

When department heads are either appointed or elected by those whose position is dependent on the department, government passes from the hands of the people. When and if it becomes possible for the people to discharge servants who betray the trust then only shall we have government by the people. Our greatest statesmen trusted the people; if that is unwise democracy is a failure.

If a farmer does not "keep books" he is a back number. Apply that to the voter.

Who suggests the pensions to rich widows, the monuments to those whose one claim to honor(?) is office-holding, the unreasonable expense accounts of statesmen attending conferences; who sends out the tons of literature (printed and mailed at public expense) which falls from the mail box into the waste basket?

Names of senators and representatives and other officials should be listed and their work checked up. When election day comes there would be no haphazard voting. Why do the schools spend time on sports and art (?) and never teach the duty and privilege of exercising the right of franchise?

When our government employs an efficiency expert, or when efficiency begins in the townships and the contagion spreads to county and district and state, our beloved nation will be sound and sane again and the wild propaganda which captures the fancy of the helpless and hopeless in times of stress will fall harmless on the ears of a busy, happy people.

Question Mark.

Summer Silage

I NOTE in your issue of May 14th that Mr. J. B. Abbott takes Mr. Zinn to task, or let us say chides him gently, concerning a statement that summer silage is cheaper than grass pasture on $100 land. Permit me to say a word in justification of Mr. Zinn's point of view, assuming that he is too modest to make defense.

There is no doubt that fertilizers will increase the production of grass on permanent pastures. A more important problem for the dairymen than increasing pasture production, however, is the matter of utilizing efficiently the increased production. If cows were constructed like bears, for example, they might take on an excess amount of nourishment for a time to tide them over a period during which they ate nothing at all. Unfortunately cows, like humans, have the inconvenient habit of wanting to eat every day, and just about the same quantity every day.

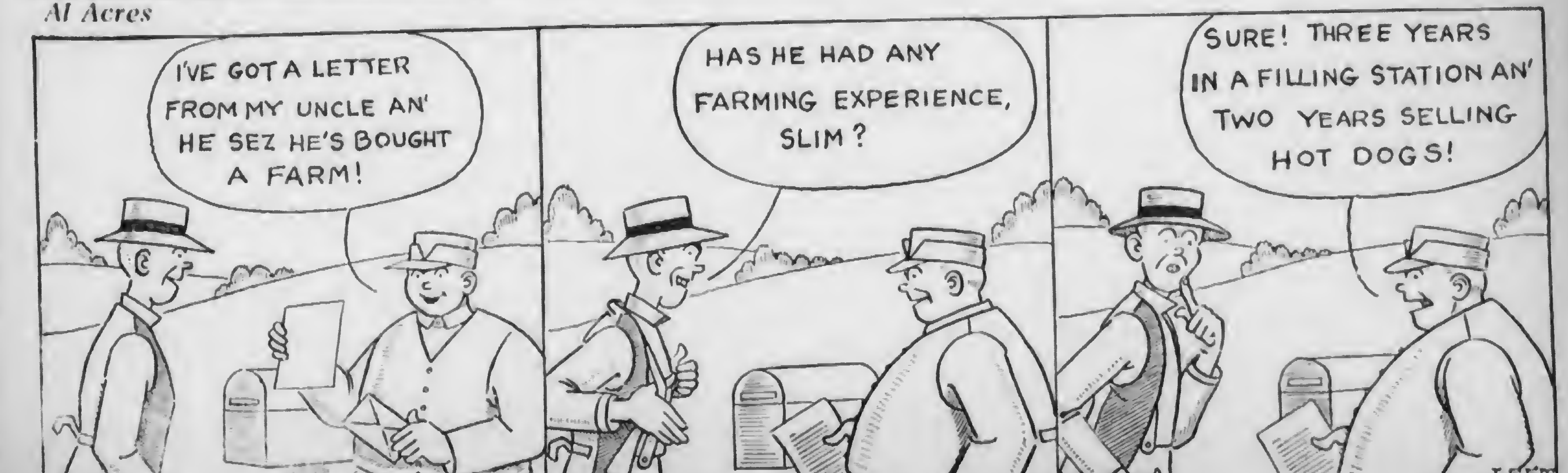
Permanent pastures, even if well fertilized, have periods of high production and periods of low production. During the dry hot weather of July and August, and pretty well on into September for that matter in New Jersey, permanent grass pastures on upland soils are at low ebb. If a man is depending on grass pasture alone for his roughage he may have either more than he can efficiently utilize in the flush period of May and June, or less than he needs during the period from July on. In this period of low pasture production summer silage comes in mighty handy. So it might easily be that both of the contestants in this controversy are in the right.

Some time I intend to look up the cost per cow day of certain temporary pasture crops and various rotation pasture crops, to which neither of these gentlemen refer. Here are phases of the pasture situation which, it seems to me, need more emphasis than they have received. Sudan grass, for example, is gaining many friends in New Jersey as a temporary pasture, largely because it nicks into the zero period for the permanent pastures. I have an idea that such a crop can be produced at lower cost per cow day than summer silage.

H. B. Cox.

Lewis Wetzel

"THE Life and Times of Lewis Wetzel," which ran in this paper as a serial story last year, has been published in book form. It is a well-bound, illustrated book of 140 pages and may be obtained for $1 direct from the author, C. B. Allman, R. D. 2, Glen Easton, W. Va.


Al Acres
By Leet
I'VE GOT A LETTER FROM MY UNCLE AN' HE SEZ HE'S BOUGHT A FARM!
HAS HE HAD ANY FARMING EXPERIENCE, SLIM?
SURE! THREE YEARS IN A FILLING STATION AN' TWO YEARS SELLING HOT DOGS!
LEET

Farm and Dairy

By L. W. LIGHTY

DURING the last thirty days almost a thousand flower-lovers visited my flower gardens and, to speak conservatively, viewed 45,000 iris blooms of 225 varieties in addition to many hundreds of seedlings. Also about 5,000 peony blooms in 125 varieties, besides hundreds of seedlings. The supreme surprises of carloads of women who came from the big town, called a city, expecting little and finding too much to view conservatively, gave me a lot of pleasure. To find such glorious beauty out in the "sticks" devised by "an old farmer" was just too intoxicating and interjections played havoc.

Of course there were nooks of columbine and corners of pyrethrum, and curves of foxglove and such other plants as take care of themselves year in and year out. These excited ladies asked how many men I employed to keep and dress such a wonderful garden. I replied truthfully that my wife and myself did the work, and as for myself I do not like to do much.

Many persons are under the impression that it takes endless work to grow beautiful flowers, but I have learned that if we select the right kinds the work is indeed very little.

A very common question is: "What kind of fertilizer do you use or do you use much stable manure?" When I truthfully tell them I never used any manure or fertilizer, doubt shines out of their eyes. We wind from one surprise to the other by the devious paths and last we turn up in a little grove we call the "wild garden." Here are many trees and it is cool and shady, but the flower plants cover the ground in helter-skelter rambling profusion and a conglomeration of colors. This often is the greatest surprise because they can hardly believe their own eyes seeing all these flowers in such a shady place.

Well, I am a mystic. Why destroy the illusion by philosophizing? But most of the trees are locust and the roots are loaded with nitrogen-bearing nodules on which my blooming plants feast, so we may feast on their glorious beauty.

Some True Stories About Our Flower Garden

After thirty-five years of mighty strenuous work on the dairy farm, including the making and selling to the consumer the butter produced, we felt we were entitled to a vacation. On an elevation with a 15-mile view to the south and east was a two-acre "wilderness," the aftermath of mining operations. Here in 1870 was discovered high-grade magnetic iron ore. Thousands of tons were mined and hauled 16 miles to the railroad and then shipped 20 miles to the furnaces, and all done profitably. We who dug the ore got about three times farm wages and surely felt we were in clover.

In 1873 after Jay Cooke & Co., who had helped largely to finance the Civil War, went bankrupt soon the whole of Wall Street busted and so did all the country. Our mining operations ended and countless tramps filled the public roads begging bread. Woe, woe, throughout the entire land. No work, no food, no money. How very glad we were to get work on the farm for 50c or less a day and food enough to eat. But that is reminiscing.

How Mother Earth Covers Scars

If anything looks more hideous than a mining operation it is just a worse looking mining operation, and this was the worst one. But after abandonment in 1873 it was thrown out as commons and cared for itself. Weeds and briers sprang up, also sumac and sassafras and later cedar and elm and many locust trees. The old scar was well hidden by these and the pokeberries and mullein and dozens of other growing things.

Well here was the site for the cottage we visioned and the foundation for the flower garden to be. Here we would take our much needed vacation.

Work Can Be a Joy

Plenty of the work on the dairy farm was joyful and pleasant. To make two blades grow where none grew before, to make folks believe they could not get along without our make of butter, was real fun. So we started to play around in the old mining operations "wilderness," filling some of the great diggings and destroying some of the growth we did not want, replacing it with things we did want. Now, that is our flower garden. What fun we had!

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Chimney Draft

By R. U. BLASINGAME

ONE of the most annoying things imaginable is a "smoky" fireplace. It can be avoided if the bricklayer who builds the fireplace and chimney will follow a few fundamentals.

When we moved into the house we now own there was a load of the prettiest oak fire wood in the basement you ever saw. I asked the owner of the house if his fireplace smoked and he said in no uncertain terms that it did not. But when the cool days came on in October, we soon found out the truth. I had a brick mason come and take out fifty bricks in the rear of the fireplace and make a smoke shelf, also put in a damper hinged at the back as shown in the illustration.

We receive from time to time inquiries with respect to chimney and fireplace construction. The illustration was taken from Farmers' Bulletin No. 1230, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Following is a reply to an inquiry from A. J. P., Butler, Pa. "I believe that some of your difficulty arises from the fact that you do not have a smoke shelf just above the throat. I had this trouble in the fireplace which was in the house I bought some years ago. After having a mason come and take out about fifty bricks in the rear of the chimney to form a smoke shelf, we have had no more trouble.

"You will note that there should be about eight inches between the edge of the fireplace and the top of the smoke shelf. As a rule, 13 square inches of area for a chimney flue for every square foot of fireplace opening gives good results. For the fireplace illustrated by the sketch inclosed the fireplace opening has an area of about eight and one-fourth square feet and there is a flue having an area of cross section of 107 square inches.

"With respect to the size of the fireplace opening the following is quoted from Bulletin No. 1230:

"'Pleasing proportions in the fireplace opening are desirable. The width should generally be greater than the height, but as 30 inches is about the minimum height consistent with convenience in tending the fire, a narrow opening may be made square. Three feet and a half is a good maximum for height of opening unless the fireplace is over six feet wide. The higher the opening the greater the chance of a smoky fireplace.'"

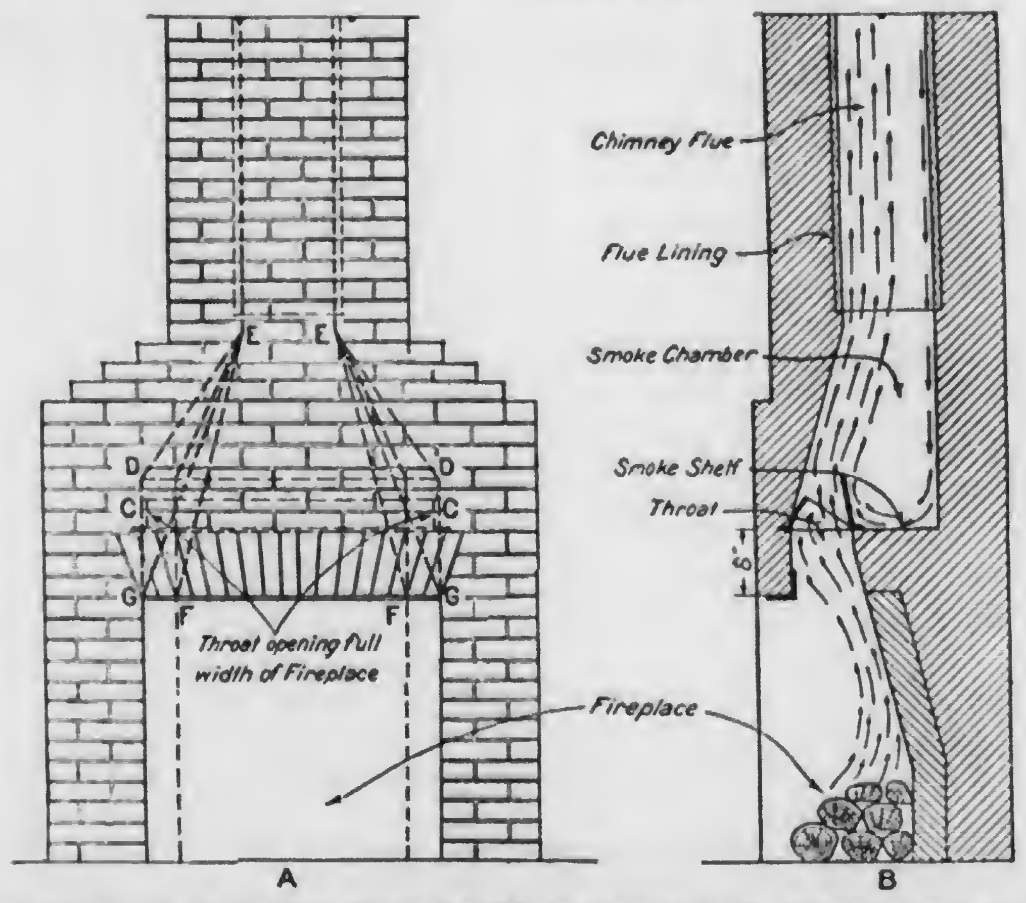

FIGURE 13.—A top of throat damper is at DD, smoke shelf at CC. Side wall should not be drawn in until the height DD is passed. This assures full area. If the drawing in is done as indicated by lines EF and EG, the width of the throat becomes less than the width of the opening and causes the air currents to pile up in the corners of the throat, resulting frequently in a smoky fireplace. B, correct fireplace construction

Farm Practice

By W. D. ZINN

A CORRESPONDENT writes that he thinks of sowing soy beans and chopping them up for oats and sweet clover. Will the plan work and if so tell when and how to do it?

There is no better way of improving the soil and there was never any better time to do it for the reason that both the beans and labor are cheap. Sow the soys, not less than two bushels per acre, of the yellow mammoth variety. The seed is very cheap and they are one of the most vigorous growers. They may be disked in 60 days from seeding.

The stage of maturity has but little to do with it, but it should be done in time to get the oats and sweet clover sown by August 10th. I have sown oats at that date and could have made two tons of hay per acre, but I made the mistake of turning them down to improve the land. Had I taken half the value of the oat hay and invested it in a good fertilizer it would have done much more for the soil.

There is this excuse for cutting the soys up on the ground. It would be impossible to harvest them for hay and get the sweet clover and oats sown in time. The sweet clover would have a little better chance of withstanding the freezing of the winter if it were not harvested. On well-drained and well-limed land the sweet clover should go through the winter in good condition. Make a light application (150 pounds per acre) of superphosphate on each crop.

We have been saying that soy beans did not improve the land, but when they are given back to the land there are few other legumes so good for that purpose. On land that has never grown soys before the seed should always be inoculated.

If the sweet clover goes through the winter well it will make a crop of hay in 1933 and furnish the finest seed bed for alfalfa that it would be possible to have.

E. B. Robinson Dies

The death of E. B. Robinson of Harrison county, W. Va., removes from our midst not only one of our best farmers but one of our very best men. He was truly a leader in every good work. His hospitality knew no bounds. The writer while serving in this county as county agent years ago had no better friend than Mr. Robinson. He was the popular president of the county court as well as an esteemed member of the Farm Bureau.

The church, of which he was a faithful and loyal member, will miss him greatly. "He was our most dependable leader," said a member of the church on the day of his funeral. But the organization that will miss him most is his home. The writer extends his heart-felt sympathy to these bereaved ones.

* * *

Brief Answers

R. W. P.—Eighty is a large acreage to sow to alfalfa. If you are a novice at the business I would suggest that you sow half to sweet clover and the rest to alfalfa. More than half the farmers fail who try alfalfa the first time and many of these never try again. That is the reason why I recommend a small acreage the first time. There are hundreds of farmers growing alfalfa in your state and you may succeed the first time you try to grow it. Sow northern-grown seed and apply from 300 to 500 pounds superphosphate and about eight per cent potash. This latter plant food is proving to be very important in growing alfalfa.

* * *

R. M.—Sudan grass and soy beans are very companionable and do well together. Sow 12 pounds of the former and two bushels of a good variety of beans. The Manchu, Wilson, Virginian and the Haberlandt are all good varieties. Cut the beans as soon as the pods are formed. The beans will be easier cured because the Sudan is with them.

◆

The Place of Kudzu

THE government has issued a bulletin on kudzu. It describes the advantages of the plant, how it is raised and harvested. It also states: "Where alfalfa, clover or lespedeza can be grown profitably there is no place for kudzu. Any of these crops under favorable conditions will yield as much as kudzu or more. Where, because of unsuitable soils or lack of moisture, these crops cannot be produced profitably kudzu is a good substitute, both as hay and for grazing. If properly planted and reasonably well treated it will furnish good yields for several years, but over cutting or heavy grazing will destroy it.

"In the northern states and in Kentucky and Tennessee kudzu has never been successful as a field crop. Possibly one reason is that, while the old roots may live, the rooted joints of each season are winter-killed and the establishment of a thick stand is thus prevented.

"Kudzu is a good crop in its place, but its place is limited."

The bulletin is Leaflet 91, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

What's New in Equipment

(Further information about any of the subjects mentioned below will be furnished readers upon request.)

EXPERIMENTS in Michigan have shown that the ordinary combine harvester may, with slight modifications, be used with satisfactory results for harvesting navy beans.

* * *

COATING the point and edge of a plow share with a thin layer of special steel furnished in rod form and applied with a welder's oxy-acetylene torch is a recent method of treating shares so that they will keep sharp longer.

* * *

A MINNESOTA farmer says that a stubborn hog can be easily loaded into a truck by placing a bushel basket or a large can over its head and backing it where it should go. The hog seems to be afraid of its own squeals reflected from the can.

* * *

A HALF gallon of crankcase oil swabbed on the inside box of the grain drill and allowed to run down into the cup and delivery pipes will keep the inside of the drill box from rusting from one season to another.

* * *

A NEW type of insecticide, which provides control of many kinds of leaf eating insects but which does not contain arsenic, has been developed. It is composed of the elements barium, silica and fluorine.

* * *

TWO ounces of zinc per square foot, or one ounce per foot on each side, has been found to give best service in galvanized roofing and siding. Several firms are now putting out heavy coated galvanized sheets trademarked to show a guaranteed weight of two ounces of zinc per square foot, so the user need no longer guess at the quality he buys.

* * *

A CONVENIENT electric blower for blowing carbon and grit from cylinder heads after cleaning, and for blowing old paint off after cleaning, also sawdust and dust from repair jobs, has been devised. It can also be used for spraying and for suction purposes. Requires about one-fourth horse power to operate.

* * *

AN oil burner for heating water for the dairy is a recent development. It furnishes a quick supply of hot water for cleaning and sterilizing utensils. Is removable and may be placed under the feed cooker or the big kettle for scalding hogs.

* * *

HALF a rubber ball slipped over the handle of the paint brush is a great temper saver when painting ceilings. Will also avoid some caustic comments from the wife if the handy man around the house is inclined to be awkward and drop paint on the carpet.

* * *

A REFRIGERATOR which runs by kerosene, burning about a pint a day, is available for household use. It freezes ice cubes and preserves food and dairy products.

* * *

A NEW power outfit for fighting forest fires consists of a 60 horse power tractor to which is hooked a thousand-gallon tank of water and a power pump which can blow out the flames with water under 200 pounds pressure.

* * *

A NEW belt dressing especially designed for rubber belts is said to give an increase of about 240 per cent in the pulling power of the belt just after applying, and after pulling for 22 hours has shown an even greater power.

* * *

NEW small size hand-operated feed mixers, now on the market, are claimed to be very convenient where only a small amount of feed is to be mixed at a time.

READ the CHEERFUL STORY of WILLIAM RUSSELL and his boy KENNETH of Fonda, Iowa

This picture, which is drawn from a photograph, shows the RUSSELLS *ready for a day in the field. In another letter Mr. Russell writes, "Can you blame me for praising this lad and the Farmall?" He says, "I believe the Farmall is the best 'insurance' a man can get against low prices."*

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen: I have been thinking for some time I would write you of the success I have had with my Farmall that I bought in 1929.

I operate a 320-acre farm with the help of my 13-year-old boy, Kenneth, and he goes to school nine months in a year. The only extra help I hire is oat shockers, a man to go threshing, and one to unload corn. What I like best about the Farmall is it does not grumble if a job is tough and has never quit me in a busy time.

I plowed 110 acres last spring, put out 110 acres of oats, and by the boy helping me after school, put in 175 acres of corn. This ground was all double-disked and harrowed once. School was out around the 20th of May, but I had the corn all in and harrowed once. When the corn came up the boy went over it with the weeder, then we cultivated our corn four times. We had the corn all laid by before the 4th of July and cultivated 60 acres for a neighbor. We were feeding a carload of cattle all this time, too, besides the other chores.

Well, we did not raise such a bad crop either, though the weather was dry. We also found time to put up eight acres of alfalfa hay three times from June to September.

By actual test last year, I found I could run this tractor 10 hours for a cost of fuel and oil of $1.47. I used ½ gallon oil at 15c a quart, 30c, and 18 gallons fuel at 6½c a gallon, $1.17, total $1.47 for 10 hours. With this amount of fuel I could plow from 7 to 9 acres of ground or disk from 60 to 80 acres, cultivate from 35 to 40 acres of corn, and cut from 35 to 40 acres of grain.

When the year was up, I found that my fuel and repairs and grease did not amount to what a man's wages would have been for seven months at $35 a month. Speaking of repairs, I have paid out $17 for repairs on this tractor and it will soon be three years old, and six of those dollars were for spark plugs.

I have always done enough work for neighbors to pay for my fuel. This last year I plowed 70 acres, cut 120 acres of oats, and cultivated 60 acres of corn for others.

The only way I know to raise a crop to sell at the price we have received for the last two years, is to let the Farmall do it. I know I could not exist times like we have had for the last two years if I had to farm with horses and pay two hired men like I used to do. The Farmall is the best hired man I ever had. It speaks for itself.

Yours very truly,
(*Signed*) WM. RUSSELL.

Fonda, Iowa, March 1, 1932.

HATS off to Bill Russell and to Kenneth, a chip off the old block! Isn't this a convincing story of what can be done with this all-purpose power? The best part of it is the optimism that runs through it. Remember that there are two McCormick-Deering FARMALLS now—the original 2-plow outfit, like Russell's, and the new 3-plow FARMALL 30. See these tractors at your McCormick-Deering dealer's store. Be sure to ask the dealer about International Harvester's Crop Price Guaranty Plan on wheat, corn, and cotton, applying to tractor purchase.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (*Incorporated*) Chicago, Illinois
Branches at Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pa. and at 95 other points in the United States.

McCORMICK-DEERING *Farmall*

HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA
39th & CHESTNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA
ROOM & BATH $2.50
New—Fireproof—Convenient—Nearest Hotel to Penna. R.R. Terminal

DAIRY CATTLE

Guernsey Bulls from one month to serviceable age. Sons of Upland's Good Gift A.R., sire of Junior Champion, Pennsylvania Show, out of A.R. dams with records up to 700 lbs. fat. Herd Accredited and Blood tested. Prices to suit times.
FRITZLYN FARMS Pipersville, Pa.

Guernsey BULL CALF by Florham Beau Geste from [illegible] fat A. granddam 825 fat BB, out of a daughter of Pauline's Guardsman, dam 912 fat A and granddam 1011 fat A.
FAIRACRES FARM, Sewickley, Pa.
Accredited Blood Tested

FOR SALE. 40 Fresh Guernsey-Jersey young cows. 25 Reg. Angus cows, heifers and 3 bulls. 30 yrlg. steers. Hundley Farrar, Boydton, Va.

Holstein Cattle Either sex, low prices. Accredited, Blood Tested
WINTERTHUR FARMS, WINTERTHUR, DEL.

CATTLE

ANDELOT ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Choice animals of both sex at reasonable prices.
ANDELOT STOCK FARMS, Worton, Maryland
W. Alan McGregor, Manager

Angus Cattle at reasonable prices
Write BAYARD BROS., Waynesburg, Pa.

BUCK & DOE RUN VALLEY FARMS
Hereford Cattle—Poland-China Hogs—Hampshire Sheep—Draft Horses THE SAINT AMOUR COMPANY Mortonville Penna.

Milking Shorthorns 18 mo.-old bull, also a few cows.
Accredited herd. C. G. WAGNER, Westford, Pa.

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE
Vaccinated - - - Certified
6–7 wks. old $2.50 each 8–9 wks. old $2.75 each
F. O. B. Lexington, Mass.
Choice, hardy feeders—Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & O.I.C.—Duroc & Berkshire crossed
Ship any number C. O. D. on approval.
For prompt Shipments and quality pigs give us a trial.
Old Homestead Farm, Box 17, Lexington, Mass.

REG. SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS. Spring pigs ready. Few fall boars and bred sows. Guernsey Cattle. A. M. Kennel, R.2, Honey Brook, Pa.

Reg. Big Type Spotted Poland-China Spring Pigs, prices reasonable. White Collie puppy. Write. D. H. WEAVER, R. 3, New Holland, Pa.

Registered Big Type Poland-Chinas. Good ones. Must sell. Buy now at these awful low prices. Write me. O. S. HALL, Farmdale, Ohio.

REG. BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES.—Pigs, bred gilts, service boars. Photo of 1,101 lb. sire free. L. O. Corman & Son, Beech Creek, Pa.

Low Price on Big Type Pedigreed Chester Whites. Service boars, pigs and bred sows. Champion blood. Must please. C. E. CASSEL, Hershey, Pa.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS, 6 weeks old, $3.00; 8 weeks, $3.50; for breeding, $5.00
C. LEWIS TAYLOR, WYALUSING, PA.

O. I. C. Choice Pigs, true type, best quality. Pedigree furnished. Guar. to please or money back, or C.O.D. Hollis Calvin, R. 2, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Big Type Pedigreed Durocs. Pigs, bred gilts, sows and service boars. Prices low. Shipped on approval. G. C. Saufley, Hummelstown, Pa.

Large Berkshires All ages, choice breeding. Reasonable prices.
GEO. W. DOZER, Roseville, Ohio

HORSES

ONE 6-YEAR BAY GELDING, TWO 2-YEAR MARES. Child broken. $50.00 each.
JAMES ROSETTER, Albany, Ohio

Read the Advertisements

Advertisements give you a high point of view without any climbing at all. They spread world products before you—servants to serve you, conveniences to please—prices low because so many thousands are using the same. They give you a new conception of what you'd like to own. No longer will a watch or food chopper do but the highest improved watch or food chopper. No longer just a radio—but one of purest transmission. They make you change your mind about what you started to choose, and choose something more pleasing at no higher price. They help you see the whole field of satisfying wares. They lift you to fresh joys.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

SPECIAL PRICES on Cabbage plants, Copenhagen, Charleston, Jersey, Golden Acre, Ballhead, Flatdutch: 300, 50c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. 5,000, $3.50 expressed. Tomato plants, Marglobe, New Stone, Greater Baltimore, same price as cabbage. Bermuda Onion, 1,000, $1.00 postpaid. Cauliflower, 100, 50c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.50 postpaid. Ruby King pepper and Porto Rico potato, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Four Bros., Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS.—Better grade. Certified disease proof cabbage, tomato, onion, beet, lettuce, for late crop. Dozen leading varieties: 500-$1.00; 1,000-$1.50 paid. Collect: $1.00-1,000; 10,000-$7.50. Sweet pepper, sweet potato: 300-$1.00; 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.00 paid. Collect: $1.50-1,000. Celery: 300-$1.50; 500-$2.00; 1,000-$3.50 paid. Full count. A-One plants and delivery guaranteed. Maple Grove Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS—MILLIONS—Largest northern grower. Cabbage—Golden Acre, Copenhagen, Succession, Red Rock, Flatdutch, Ballhead. Prepaid, 200, 60c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.65. Express, 5,000, $5.00; 10,000, $7.50. Cauliflower, Celery, 100, 50c; 250, $1.00; 500, $1.75; 1,000, $2.75. Asparagus, 50, 75c; 100, $1.00. Critically assorted. Moss packed. Guaranteed. List free. W. J. Myers, R. 2, Massillon, Ohio.

MILLIONS CABBAGE and ONION PLANTS. Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch, Copenhagen, Succession. Tomato plants, leading varieties. 300, 75c; 500, 90c; 1,000, $1.35 postpaid. 5,000, $4.00; 10,000, $7.50 express Collect. Sweet potato and pepper plants, 300, 90c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. $1.50, 1,000 collect. Prompt shipments. Drake Plant Co., Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Shipping capacity 250,000 daily, best strains, 24-hour service, guaranteed. Copenhagen, Glory, Flatdutch, Ballhead, Succession, Red. Postpaid: 200, 60c; 500, $1.10; 1,000, $1.65. Express: 5,000, $5.00. Transplanted Celery: 24, 25c; 100, 50c. Port Mellinger, North Lima, Ohio.

SPECIAL PRICES on Cabbage and Tomato plants, all leading varieties: 300, 50c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. 5,000, $3.00 expressed. Cauliflower, 100, 40c; 300, $1.00. Ruby King pepper and Porto Rico Potato, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Red Top Plant Co., Franklin, Virginia.

SPECIAL PRICES for 15 days only. Cabbage and tomato plants, all leading varieties, 300, 50c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. 5,000, $2.50 Express collect. Ruby King pepper and Porto Rico Potato, 300, 75c; 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Satisfaction. Sedley Plant Co., Sedley, Virginia.

MILLIONS VEGETABLE PLANTS.—Cabbage, Tomato, Beets, Onions, best varieties: 100, 25c; 300, 60c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.25 prepaid. 5,000, $3.00; 10,000, $5.50. Potato, Pepper, Cauliflower: 100, 40c; 300, 85c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 prepaid. Satisfaction Guaranteed. V. C. Lankford & Sons, Franklin, Va.

SPECIAL PRICES on higrade plants. Cabbage: Danish, Copenhagen, Wakefields, Flats: 75c-1,000; 5,000-$3.00. Beet, Tomato, Onion—dozen varieties—same price. Potato, sweet pepper: $1.50-1,000. Well packed, charges collect. Plants free of disease insuring best crops. Joe's Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

TOMATO, CABBAGE, ONION PLANTS, leading varieties, 300, 60c; 500, 80c; 1,000, $1.20 postpaid. Express, 1,000, 70c; 5,000, $3.25; 10,000, $5.50. Porto Rico Potato plants, hot and sweet peppers, 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Express, 1,000, $1.00. Frank Blythe & Sons, Franklin, Va.

PLANTS.—POSTPAID. Aster, Beet, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Potato, Tomato, 3 doz., 25c; 100, 40c; 300, $1.00; 1,000, $2.75. Cabbage, 4 doz., 20c; 100, 35c; 400, $1.00; 1,000, $2.00. Catalogue. Glick's Plant Farm, Smoketown, Pa.

EXTRA SPECIAL.—Large surplus fine cabbage plants: 500, 50c; 1,000, 75c; 10,000, $5.00. Tomato and Sweet Potato Plants, $1.00 thousand; 10,000, $7.50. Well packed, selected, hand picked plants and good delivery guaranteed. Farmers Supply Company, Franklin, Va.

ALL VARIETIES.—Cabbage, Tomato, Collard plants: 500-85c; 1,000-$1.50 postpaid. 5,000, $5.00 expressed. Onion, 500, 60c; 1,000, $1.00. Potato and pepper, 200, 60c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00 postpaid. 5,000, $7.50 expressed. Virginia Plant Farm, Courtland, Virginia.

SPECIAL!—Cabbage, onion, tomato, collard plants: 300, 60c; 500, 90c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. Expressed, 5,000, $4.00. Potato, pepper, cauliflower, 500, $1.30; 1,000, $2.00; celery, 500, $2.00 postpaid. Fairview Plant Farm, Franklin, Va.

CABBAGE, ONION PLANTS: 500, 75c; 1,000, $1.25 postpaid. Expressed, 10,000, $6.00. Tomato, 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50. Potato, pepper, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.00. Celery, cauliflower, 100, 40c; 500, $1.75 postpaid. Courtland Plant Farm, Courtland, Va.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS.—Nancy Hall, Southern Queen, and Porto Rican. Grown from treated seed. 500, $1.98; 1,000, $2.98; postpaid. Tomato, pepper plants $1.25 per 100. Russell Plant Farm, Bowling Green, Ky.

PLANTS, SPECIAL COLLECTION: 500 Cabbage, Onions and Tomatoes, mixed as wanted and 50 Pepper, Eggplants or Cauliflower for $1.00. Postpaid. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

FROSTPROOF—Cabbage, Onion, Tomato, Pepper Broccoli, Cauliflower and Eggplants. Any variety. Hand selected. 100, 50c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00. 500 Mixed anyway wanted, $1.25. Prepaid. Fairview Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

CABBAGE, TOMATO, COLLARD PLANTS: 200, 50c; 500, 85c; 1,000, $1.50. Onion, $1.00, 1,000. Potato and peppers, 200, 60c; 500, $1.25; 1,000, $2.00. Celery, 100, 50c; 500, $2.00 all prepaid. Emmett Griffin, Courtland, Virginia.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS: 60c, 1,000. Copenhagen and all best varieties. Tomato, $1.00. Bermuda Onion, $1.00. Certified Porto Rico Potato, $1.00. Ruby King Pepper, $4.00, or 50c, 100. Wholesale Plant Co., Quitman, Ga.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—Leading varieties. Best Strains. Express: 1,000-$1.00; 10,000-$7.50. Postpaid: 200-60c; 500-$1.00. Tomato, Express: 1,000-$1.85. Postpaid: 100-65c; 500-$2.35. Catalog. Buckeye Farms, Box 541B, Youngstown, Ohio.

MILLIONS Danish, Copenhagen, Wakefields, Flat Varieties Cabbage. A-one disease free; 75c. 1,000; 10,000, $5.00. Better grade for less money. Reliable Growers, Reliable Plant Farms, Franklin, Va.

MONTHLY ROSES.—Hoovers, Talisman, others. 50 varieties, free catalog, 60 varieties fruit. Harlingen Nurseries, Harlingen, N. J.

MANCHU SOYBEANS, recleaned, sacked, 60c bushel. Sudan Grass seed, 4c pound. John Goetz, Fowler, Ind.

DAHLIA BARGAINS.—Surplus stock, 14 mixed, $1.00; 32, $2.00. Sunnyside, Jonesville, Va.

IMPROVED 60-DAY Porto Rico Potato Plants, 500, $1.00; 1,000, $1.50 postpaid. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Truckers Supply Co., Courtland, Va.

Protective Service

[For the information, assistance and protection of Pennsylvania Farmer subscribers. Always give full information and complete name and address which will not be used if so requested. We do not attempt to settle disputes between neighbors, or collect outlawed debts, or engage in lawsuits, or legal processes.]

SEVERAL of our readers have written us asking about the "homestead law" and whether land occupied under this law can be exempt from taxation.

There is no homestead law in Pennsylvania and as far as we can learn never has been such a law in this state. All of the land now owned privately was bought from somebody and not homesteaded. Before the Revolution a few settlers occupied land without the formality of buying it, but they were dispossessed by the legal owners.

No matter how old a homestead is or how long it has been in one family, it is subject to taxation. Taxes are debts and in most cases preferred debts out of the real estate on which they are assessed. Like some particularly obnoxious weeds, the only way of avoiding them is to die and leave them.

Rats

"They chase the dogs and kill the cats
And scare the babies in their cradles."

NOT only that, they eat their heads off and exact a heavy toll from the farmer for which they render no service. They are outlaws of the animal kingdom, but what to do about them is often a problem.

We have collected a number of recipes for killing or discouraging rats, and shall be glad to send same to any one who writes for them enclosing a stamp. Just address Protective Service, Pennsylvania Farmer, 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., and ask for "rat remedies."

Reports on Auto Crashes

PENNSYLVANIA motor vehicle operators who may be involved in accidents need not fear that what they state in their accident reports will be used against them, the Bureau of Highway Patrol and Safety points out.

The State Vehicle Code not only requires operators to report accidents to the Department of Revenue but also protects them against prosecution based on their report. Accident reports are solely for the information of the Department, and often aid in preventing accidents of a similar nature.

Save Their Lives

THE Game Commission in an appeal asks farmers to watch carefully for nesting quail, ringnecked pheasants and rabbits when they mow their fields this summer. Too often these creatures either are killed or badly crippled by the sharp knives, and when this occurs the farmer loses a valuable ally, officials say. Many farmers, however, recognize this fact and usually keep a sharp lookout for nesting birds or animals and, after they locate a nest, mow around it, leaving enough cover to protect the eggs and young.

Dog Licenses

A TOTAL of 421,939 dog licenses have been issued in Pennsylvania this year, a decrease of 14,876 from the same period a year ago. Over 10,000 uncontrolled dogs have been killed, 1,149 dog owners prosecuted and 604 claims amounting to $13,534.11 received by the Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

It pays to keep one's dog or dogs licensed, not only to avoid prosecution, but also to be in position to collect damages if dogs kill or injure his livestock. One farmer who had several sheep killed was not paid any damage because the Bureau's agent found that the farmer's own dog was not licensed. Sheep owners especially should bear this in mind. If they keep an unlicensed dog and their sheep are killed by dogs the state will not pay damages.

Stock Transfer Is Taxable

THE Department of Revenue is calling the attention of Pennsylvania corporations and other corporations having their stock transfer offices in Pennsylvania to the fact that this state has a stamp tax on the transfer of shares of stock of Pennsylvania corporations or foreign corporations having their transfer offices in Pennsylvania. This tax is at the rate of two cents per $100 where there is par value of the stock and in cases where the stock is of no par value, the tax is at the rate of two cents a share.

The tax does not apply to original shares but applies to any transfer whether evidenced by the actual assignment of the certificate or a memorandum or bill of sale or any other paper evidencing the transfer of a certificate from one holder to another.

Our Insurance Policy

I notice in your advertising columns an announcement about an "All Coverage" accident insurance policy issued through the insurance department of your publication. The cost is said to be less than a penny a day.

Can such low-cost insurance be of real value? Is this a limited policy? And does it contain any "catch" clauses? J. B.
Chester county, Pa.

THE answer to your first question appears on page 26 of our June 11th issue in the form of a list of claims paid during May to Pennsylvania Farmer readers who are holders of this "All Coverage" policy.

During this short period 21 readers received indemnity for every-day accidents ranging from $40 each for three fractured bones to $3 each for a strained back and a lacerated ear. Besides, the wife of one policyholder killed in an automobile accident received $1,000; and the mother of another, killed the same way, received the same amount.

Up to and including May 31st, Pennsylvania Farmer readers and their beneficiaries received $63,744.28 in claim payments under policies issued through our Insurance Department. **Numerous death claims were paid to widows with small children—women who would have been entirely penniless except for the money they received because their husbands carried one of the policies issued through this publication.**

The policy is not a limited one in the sense you apparently have in mind. It pays something for any minor accident serious enough to require medical attention. It pays larger amounts for loss of time in the case of accidents resulting in total disability, i. e., inability to do any part of one's regular work. It pays for accidental death from any cause, the amounts ranging from $50 to $10,000, depending on the kind of accident.

There are no "catch clauses" in the policy. We have tried to have it written so that every provision may be clearly understood by any intelligent reader.

As in every insurance policy, even the highest priced, there are certain classifications and definitions. They are set forth in plain English. Moreover, every new policy holder is urged to read the entire policy and be sure that he understands its provisions when he accepts it.

There is nothing "tricky" about this insurance in any way. If there were, we would have nothing to do with it.

FARM LAND

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

PRODUCTIVE STONE HOUSE FARM.—Near village, only 34 miles to Philadelphia, a splendid house, slate roof, 5-rooms, furnace, brick 2-room house, bake oven. Cement basement barn, 30-ft. shed, double 25-ft. crib, 2,000-hen poultry house. Electricity, double garage. 60 acres, 50 fruit trees, grapes, berries. New reduced price $5,850, good terms. If taken soon includes pair horses, 8 accredited cows, (two thoroughbred, one cost $400). Sells milk 5½ cts. quart year around, growing crops, tools, wagons, equipment all go. Potatoes make 400 bu. acre, corn 100. Winters 25 horses. J. F. Werstler, Strout Agency, Gilbertsville, Pa.

$1,500 SECURES GOING FARM.—65 Acres on improved highway, near town, 10-cow spring pasture, woodlot. New 6-room house, electricity; good 50-ft. basement barn, sheds. Insurance $4,200. Owner called away reduces price to $4,000, cash $1,500. If taken soon includes pair heavy black horses, 4 fine Jersey cows, bull, calves, pigs, chickens, new wagon, nice harnesses, tools, binder, tractor, 8 acres corn, 30 acres grain, potatoes, 30 acres hay. Rex Beagle, Strout Agency, 41 Columbia Ave., Greenville, Pa.

CHESAPEAKE BAY FARM.—$1,500 Year's income; 21 productive acres for corn, potatoes, vegetables, hogs and poultry. 1½ Acres valuable oyster shore, fishing and ducks. Apples, pears, grapes, asparagus. Good house, 7 rooms, bath, fine shade, glorious water views; new barn, poultry-brooder house. Owner wants larger farm, low price for this gem $3,000, good terms. Page 89 Free catalog 1,000 bargains. Strout Agency, 1422-BE, Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

DESIRABLE 93-ACRE FARM, 1½ miles north Harrington, Delaware. On state road, excellent neighborhood, high school, churches, Rail Road, Milk Station. Modern home, shade and fruit trees. Route 1, Box 108, Harrington, Del.

PENNSYLVANIA

$1,000 SECURES BIG FARM.—25 Acres growing crops. 162 acres, 20-cow spring pasture, woodlot, 40 fruit trees. Good 11-room house, furnace, piped spring water, basement barn, silo. Insurance $2,800. Feeble owner's reduced price $2,250 including 4 cows, 3 heifers, bull, calves, sow, 25 hens, 3 horses, wagons, tools, machinery, 4 acres corn, 2 acres potatoes, 4 acres oats, 6 acres buckwheat, 40 acres hay, 5 cords stove wood. Less than half cash. Immediate possession. J. H. Tobin, Strout Agency, 19 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Desirable farms near City—good roads—fertile soil—suitable for general farming or dairying. See D. R. Fisher, Huff Building, Greensburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Beautiful modern 30-acre, Chester County farm home, Baltimore Pike. Particulars. Write owner, Walter Old, Elkview, Pa.

DOGS

POLICE PUPS, Hatching eggs, Blue Andalusian, Barred Rocks, Muscovy Ducks. Seibert Brothers, Elizabethtown, Pa.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS.—Males, $15.00; $20.00. Females, $10.00. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa.

OLD-FASHIONED SHEPHERD PUPS from excellent dogs, heel drivers, farm raised, $7.00. Dorsey Woodruff, R. 2, Canonsburg, Pa.

COLLIE PUPS, $6.00 UP. Ship C.O.D. Russell Metz, Route 6, Chambersburg, Pa.

PHOTO FINISHING

KODAKS FINISHED BY MAIL. Roll developed, 8 Gloss prints 25c. Coin or stamps. Reprints 3c each. Cowle Studio, 124½ E. High St., Springfield, Ohio.

FILMS DEVELOPED.—Six or eight glossy prints, 25c. Reprints, 3c. West Supply, Huntington, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS

FREE: One 50c Uterine Capsule for Slow Breeding Cow. Tell me how to make a good tonic to prevent cattle from bloating on grass. The Strelsor Laboratories, Box 297, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

3 PLY ROOFING PAPER, first quality, $1.48 prepaid. Nails, cement, 15c extra. Winiker Bros., Millis, Mass.

AUCTIONEER SCHOOL

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FOR THE HOME

BUY YOUR TEA from the Importers, direct from the Tea Gardens to your table. Three pounds for one dollar, Postpaid. Orange Pekoe and Pekoe, English Breakfast, Japan Green, Uncolored Japan, Oolong, Gunpowder, Mixed Green and Black. Cash with order. Empire State Tea Co., 17 Vanderheyden St., Glen Falls, N. Y.

PEANUTS—Shelled and selected, 10 pounds 70c; 100, $5.50. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

PECAN MEATS, halves, two-pound package $1.60, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

WANTED

OLD JEWELRY WANTED—Cash by return mail for watches, rings, dental gold, sterling silver, etc. Lorenz D. Schmidt, 1228 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

SEND US YOUR OLD GOLD TEETH, Bridges, Crowns, and receive check by return mail. Highest Prices Paid. Standard Gold Refining Company, Dept. 64, Indianapolis, Indiana.

WANTED to rent good Farm suitable for Poultry raising. Must be near good Market. R. W. Lewis, 109 S. Graham St., E. E. Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.—Second-hand Water Wheels. Send details. M. McElgin, Cheltenham, Pa.

WOOL WANTED—Sheep owners, write S. B. Livingston, Lancaster, Pa.

AGENTS

MYSTERIOUS LIQUID.—Repairs Metal, Wood, glass without heat. 150% profit. Sample free. Besteo, 4317 N. W. Irving Park, Chicago.

BOYS, GIRLS, MEN, WOMEN, you can make out unusually well selling Powdered Wash Bluing. Emmett R. Woods, Carlisle, Pa.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES

CELERY PLANTS, 100 15c; 1,000 $3.00 postpaid, ready for shipment July 5. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. A. Fetter, R. 1, Lewisburg, Pa.

STOP.—500 Frostproof Cabbage, 200 Tomatoes, 100 Onions, 50 Pepper plants, all $1.00 prepaid. Moss packed, any varieties. National Plant Farms, Ponta, Texas.

Now! only $325.00

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JUST think how easy it is now to have all the conveniences of electricity! A full sized Westinghouse *750-watt* gas-electric light plant with *90 ampere-hour* battery now costs only $325! Battery guaranteed for *5 years!* Just the right size for average needs! Operates for a few cents daily! Nothing to get out of adjustment! Fewest possible parts, rugged construction, split-second lubrication, slow-speed, extremely cool operation, quick starting and stopping and rust-proof finish assure dependable service, long life! Your local Westinghouse dealer will offer you a very easy plan of time payments! Now is the time to save money! Mail the coupon *now* for full information about this priceless convenience.

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Goin' Fishin'

(Continued from page 11.)

through tail first? Oh, here it is!" Doc continued. "Here is where I came out the last time. Can't you see bloodstains on the laurel stalks? This is the way we are going in, so prepare ye, my good fisherman, for the final dash."

"In what way can we prepare?" I said nonplused and bewildered.

"Button your coat up tight and pull your hat down over your ears, limber your backbone up a little. I can soon tell by your wiggle what species of the reptile family you belong to. Crawl in close to my heels that you may listen to a wise word from your master."

At this Doc started to snake it through the "beautiful foliage," as he called it. I followed in the same manner. His old army shoes bobbed around, a menace to my face and threatened to gouge an eye out any moment. Crawl, wiggle and twist we did until the ripple of the water was heard in the creek. Then Doc cocked his head to one side and whispered, "Halt. Keep quiet now and listen."

"What's up," I inquired.

"I'm trying to find out if them big trout have established a listening post any ways near hear."

"What's a listening post and how does it operate? Tell me oh Solomon of Tadpoles."

"Understand, young one, them big trout have certain stations all along this run where they crawl out on the bank and listen for the rattle of a bait can. Then, when they find out there is a fisherman coming they dash back and forth, up and down the stream, telling the small trout to be careful what kind of a worm they swallow today, for 'all is not gold that glitters'."

"Mr. Boyts," I said, "my bruised and distorted body has a Yankee twist around this laurel stalk at the present time. So it will be exceedingly difficult for me to reach that stick under the present circumstances, but I promise you another notch when freedom is obtained."

The toes of Doc's war boots bit into the ground, his back heaved, and I knew by that he had started the caterpillar march again. Alas, the stream was reached, what a picturesque stream it was, too! Crossed with logs, covered with laurel. How to get a fish hook in that water was a puzzle.

"Have you had much experience fishing through a picket fence?" Doc asked with a ghost of a smile.

"Oh, I don't mind that," I replied nonchalantly. "Many a fine sucker have I caught through a knot-hole in the floor of my grandmother's milk house."

We cut poles, tied on our lines, baited our hooks and took positions close together. Doc was about four feet behind me and up stream. His hook was no more than in the water when out came a little trout. Doc smiled, said to himself (what was intended for my ears to hear), "It's easy when you know how."

Soon he was back in the same spot again, lying flat over an old log with his neck stretched out like a kangaroo. I noticed my line move a little, so gave a quick jerk. Out came a spidery-like octopus, pink in color with a thousand legs. The animal followed the line in a couple of fast circles around Doc's elongated neck, then brought up with a clip over the Doctor's mouth, like an American Beauty rose.

"Don't eat it," was my first ejaculation. "We'll take it home with us."

A sputtering bluish smoke seemed to issue from all sides of the rose which made me think that probably Mr. Boyts would have something to say when the rose was removed. He made a couple of swipes, like a dog with a bone fast in its mouth. The slimy old crab dropped back into the water again. Doc took a long breath, and I shivered with dread.

(To be continued.)

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PENNSYLVANIA FARMER 7301 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

BUY OUR CHICKS from famous Bloodtested Breeds, they're from the famous Tancred, Wyckoff, Fishel, Thompson, Holterman and other bloodlines. We've sold them to four departments of the U. S. Government. Selected Grade: Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed: 100-$4.50; 500-$22.50; Rocks, Reds, White, Buff Orpingtons, 100-$5.00; 500-$25.00; Light Assorted, 100 $3.50; 500-$17.50. Exhibition Grade, Leghorns, Anconas, 100 $6.00; 500-$30.00. Rocks, Reds, White, Buff Orpingtons, 100 $7.00; 500 $35.00; Col. Silver Laced Wyandottes, Jersey Black Giants, White, Black Minorcas, 100-$8.00, 500-$40.00. Jersey White Giants, 100-$10.00. These famous breeds grow larger, mature quicker, and lay better. Immediate shipment. Live delivery Guaranteed or $1.00 books order, balance C.O.D. plus postage. Thornwood Poultry Yards, Box 201 A, Crandall, Indiana.

PROFIT BRED CHICKS 4c UP. Bred from blood tested state accredited flocks. Official records up to 330 eggs. Immediate or future delivery. White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, 100, $4.00. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds and Whites, 100, $5.00. White and Buff Minorcas, Black Giants, 100, $6.00. Assorted Heavies, 100, $4.00. Mixed assorted, 100, $3.50. Large lots slightly lower. Trapnest Quality AAAA, 2c chick higher. Order from ad. Easy terms $1.00 per 100 down. Balance C.O.D. plus postage charges. 100% live delivery. Missouri Poultry Yards, Rt. 8, Holden, Mo.

PRICES SLASHED ON CHICKS. 60,000 thoroughbred blood tested baby chicks weekly for May shipment. Reds (either comb), Barred, Buff, White Rocks, White, Columbian, Silver Laced Wyandottes, and Buff Orpingtons, 6c. Light Brahmas and Black Giants, 8c. White Leghorns (English or Tancred strain), Buff, Brown Leghorns and Anconas, 5c. Heavy Mixed 5c. Assorted 4c. Prompt shipment guaranteed. Davis Poultry Farm, Route 24, Ramsey, Ind.

LOOK! LOW SUMMER PRICES LOOK! June to September Super-Culled, Healthy Heavy Layers, Light Mixed, 5c. Big English Leghorns, $5.50 per 100. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, $6.50 per 100. Heavy Mixed, 6c. Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, $5.50 per 100. Only big eggs set. Chicks super-sorted. Buy of Rupp's and succeed. Order Now! The Archbold Hatchery, Rupp Bros., Proprietors, Box P. F., Archbold, Ohio.

THOROUGHBRED blood tested S. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, $6.00 per 100; White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, $6.50; Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $5.50; Assorted, $4.50; Seconds $4.00; Pure Bred Blood Tested chicks for Layers and Broilers. Postage paid. Live arrival Guaranteed. Can ship C.O.D. Hatches weekly year around. Ship promptly. Order direct from ad. Clover Valley Poultry Farm, Ramsey, Ind.

$5.50 PER 100 for S. C. REDS, Barred Rocks; $6.00 for White Wyandottes, White and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons; $5.00 for Brown, Buff, White Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $4.25 for Assorted; $3.75 for Seconds. Live arrival guaranteed. Pure-bred Hi-Grade chicks. We pay postage. Can ship C.O.D. Hatch weekly. Order direct from ad. Glendale Hatchery, Ramsey, Indiana.

MARTIN'S QUALITY CHICKS. White Leghorns, Anconas, 6c. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, White Minorcas, 7c. Brahmas, Giants, 9c. Heavy Mixed, 6c. Light Mixed, 5c. 100% Live Delivery. Postpaid. Best blood lines. None better. Don't pay more. Martin's Hatchery, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES on Sterling Chicks. Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, 6c; Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, 5c. Assorted 4c. Live delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Order from this ad or send for free catalog. Sterling Hatchery, Box 3, Ramsey, Indiana.

LOWEST CHICK PRICES. Best laying strains. Per 100. Leghorns, $4.90; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, $5.90. We ship C. O. D. Pay Postman plus few cents postage. Columbia Hatchery, Box 205, Columbia, Missouri.

CHICKS C.O.D.—100 Rocks or Reds $7.00. Leghorns, $5.00. Heavy Mixed, $6.00. Light, $6.00. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. C. M. Lauver, Box 43, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS, C. O. D. or prepaid parcel post. Barred and White Rocks, S. C. R. I. Reds, $6.00 per 100; White Leghorns, $5.00 per 100; Mixed, $4.50 per 100. Penns Creek Hatchery, Selinsgrove, Pa.

STATE SUPERVISED, BLOOD TESTED S.C.W. Leghorn Chicks. From our free range flock, $5.00 hundred up. Safe delivery guaranteed. Willow Lane Hatchery, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY from blood tested stock only. Under Penna. State supervision. Write for folder. Hamburg Hatchery, Dept. D, Hamburg, Penna.

C. O. D. ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, $5.40. White, Brown, Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Mixed, $4.95. Immediate shipment. Yesterlaid Farms, Mt. Healthy, Ohio.

LOOK!—Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, White, Brown Leghorns, Anconas, $5.40. Heavy Mixed, $5.00. Immediate shipment. Mechanicsburg Hatchery, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

YOU CAN'T GO WRONG on our guaranteed chicks. Leghorns & Anconas, 5c. All heavy breeds, 6c. Free circulars. Ramsey Hatchery, Ramsey, Ind.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from my own flock, 6 cts. Circular. E. L. Beaver, McAlisterville, Pa.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS, PEN ONE 10c. Pullets. From My Own Trapnested Pure Barron White Leghorns. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box P, New Washington, Ohio.

TESTED CHICKS 5c and up all summer. Gardendale Farm Hatchery, Fort Wayne, Ind.

LANGSHANS, MINORCAS, ROCKS, 6c; Leghorns, 5c. Victor Frey, York, Pa.

DUCKS AND GEESE

DUCKLINGS.—Mammoth White Pekin, 30 for $5.00; 100, $15.00 delivered by parcel post. This is my 28th year. Earl Seamans, Factoryville, Pa.

DUCKLINGS, Goslings, Turkey Poults and Baby Chicks. Write for illustrated catalog telling how to raise ducks for profit. Ridgway Duck Hatchery, La Rue, Ohio.

DUCKLINGS. Mammoth White Pekins, extra size, quality. Prompt delivery. L. Hamblin, Wilson, N. Y.

POULTRY

ACCREDITED NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS. America's Most Profitable Breed. 1,000 Laying Pullets, $1.50 each. 500 Year-Old Hens for Breeders, same price. Growing stock all ages. Write Franklin Flanders, North Weare, New Hampshire.

WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS, Hollywood Strain direct, ready to lay, $1.00 each. Barred Rocks, $1.00. I. R. Tanger, York Springs, Pa.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS pullets and cockerels. Elmer Whisler, Newville, Pa.

TURKEYS

POULTS! POULTS! Hatched from large stock Bronze, June 35c each, July 30c. Live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Shenandoah Valley Poultry Farm, Bridgewater, Va.

TURKEY EGGS. Parents Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland, $2.75 for 12 eggs. $5.00 for 24 prepaid. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

12 BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, $2.50; 100, $17.50. Poults, 40c, from large selected breeders. Prompt shipment, safe arrival and prepaid. Highland Farm, Sellersville, Pa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. We have the big fellows. Eggs, $2.40 dozen. Poults $4.80 dozen. Can deliver at once. W. B. Miller, Free Union, Va.

SHEAFFER'S SUPERIOR BRONZE TURKEYS. Stock, poults, eggs. Guaranteed. Sheaffer's Turkey Farm, Elizabethtown, Pa.

CHOICE TURKEY EGGS. Poults. Bronze, Narragansett, White Hollands. Attractive prices. Sheckler's Turkey Farm, Nevada, Ohio.

BABY TURKEYS, 45c; Pekin Ducklings, 15c. Coulson Hatchery, Sullivan, Indiana.

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED—Farmers, Age 18 to 45, to qualify for Government Meat Inspectors, City and Rural Mail Carriers. $1200 to $2400 yearly. Steady employment. Common Education Sufficient. Particulars Free. Write, Instruction Bureau, 366, St. Louis, Mo., today.

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ALL FOR $1.00—100 letterheads, 100 envelopes. All we ask you to do is mail your name and address, printed plainly, as you wish it to appear on your Stationery, and $1.00, to E. F. Sandig, 531 N. Fairmount Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

1,000 BUSINESS CARDS $1.00. Any style. We pay postage. Carpress, 1929 Division, Chicago.

TOBACCO

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED chewing or smoking, 5 lbs., $1.00; ten, $1.50, [illegible] lbs. scraps 50c. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-Operative Farmers, Sedalia, Ky.

GUARANTEED Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs., $1.25; ten, $1.75. Box cigars and pipe free with each order. Pay when received. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

TOBACCO—Postpaid, guaranteed. Very best, aged, mellow, juicy leaf. Chewing 5 lbs. $1.25; 10, $2.25. Best smoking, 5 lbs. 90c; 10, $1.50. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, aged in bulk, 10 pounds Smoking, $1.20. Chewing 5 pounds 80c. Scraps 8c. Pay Postman. United Farmers, Hymon, Ky.

GEORGIA GOLDEN LEAF SMOKING Tobacco, five pounds, $1.55, postpaid. W. W. Williams, Quitman, Ga.

TOBACCO 10 pounds best Long Red Leaf Chewing or Golden Smoking, only $1.90. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Morris Bros., Fulton, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO, GUARANTEED. Chewing, 5 pounds, $1.00; 10, $1.60. Smoking, 10, $1.20. Pay Postman, United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

GUARANTEED BEST GRADE Leaf Smoking or chewing, ten pounds $1.00. Pipe free. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

CIGARETTE BURLEY, extra mild 5 lbs. $1.25. Patent cigarette roller and papers free. Tobacco Exchange, S929, Mayfield, Ky.

ECONOMY SMOKING, 10 pounds $1.00. Good red Chewing 10 [illegible]. Fancy Italian 7 [illegible], Hickman, Kentucky.

now

THE HEART OF THE CRUDE

NO "LIGHT ENDS"

"Light ends" evaporate. • Cause excessive oil consumption. • Have low viscosity. • Have low lubricating value under heat.

NO "HEAVY ENDS"

"Heavy ends" contain residual impurities. • Form tar-like deposit on exhaust valve stem. • Form carbon deposit in combustion chamber, on underside of piston head and behind the piston rings. • Cause formation of crankcase sludge.

ATLANTIC
Paraffine Base
MOTOR OIL
The Heart of the Crude

HERE'S the most important motoring news of recent years!

You can now buy, for the first time, a motor oil so far in advance of anything on the market that no comparison can be made. It is the new ATLANTIC MOTOR OIL—*heart of the crude*—the richest, choicest paraffine-base motor oil ever produced commercially.

This amazing product brings you (1) decreasing operating costs; (2) better engine performance; (3) lower repair bills. Here's why:

When crude oil is refined, the oils distilled at low temperatures are known as "light ends"; those in the middle of the distillation range are termed "heart oils"; the residues remaining are called "heavy ends."

In customary refining practice, the "light ends" and "heavy ends" are blended. But tests prove that nearly all lubricating troubles come from these "light" and "heavy ends."

Therefore ATLANTIC rejects them, using only *the heart of the crude!* This means that the yield from a given amount of crude oil is only about one-half of that usually obtained. *But it also means a finished oil that will do a better lubricating job — over a longer period of time — than any other product ever offered motorists.*

And this marvelous new oil sells *at no extra cost. Even the new* HEAVY *costs only 25c a quart.*

Give your car the unequaled protection of *the heart of the crude.* Use the *new* ATLANTIC MOTOR OIL . . . now and in the future.

ATLANTIC paraffine base
MOTOR OIL
the heart of the crude

End of
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